

BOYD FAMILY  
AND  
DESCENDANTS

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By WILLIAM P. BOYD

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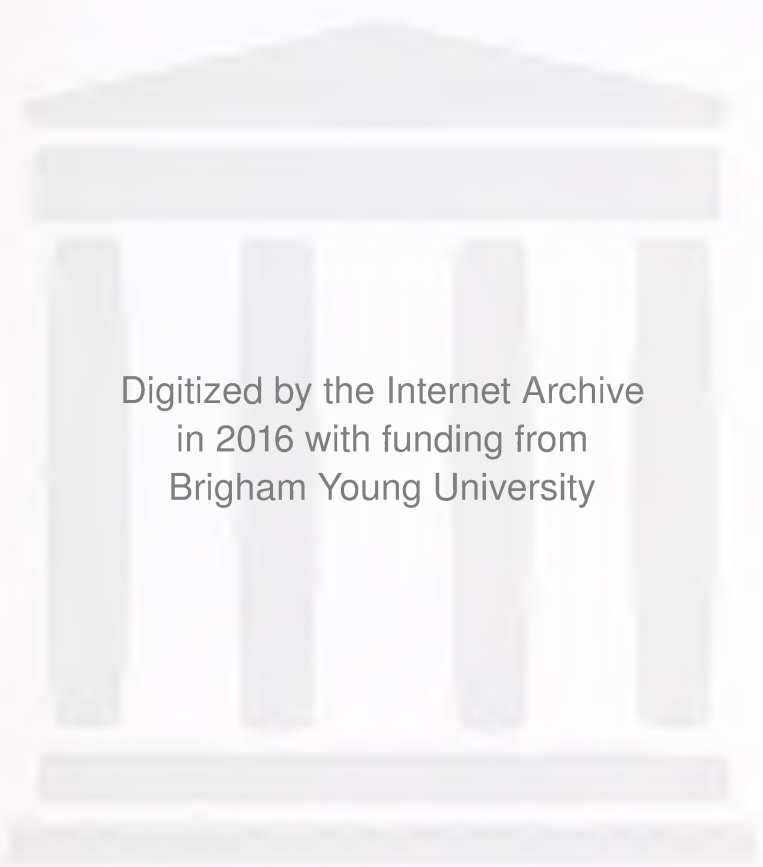
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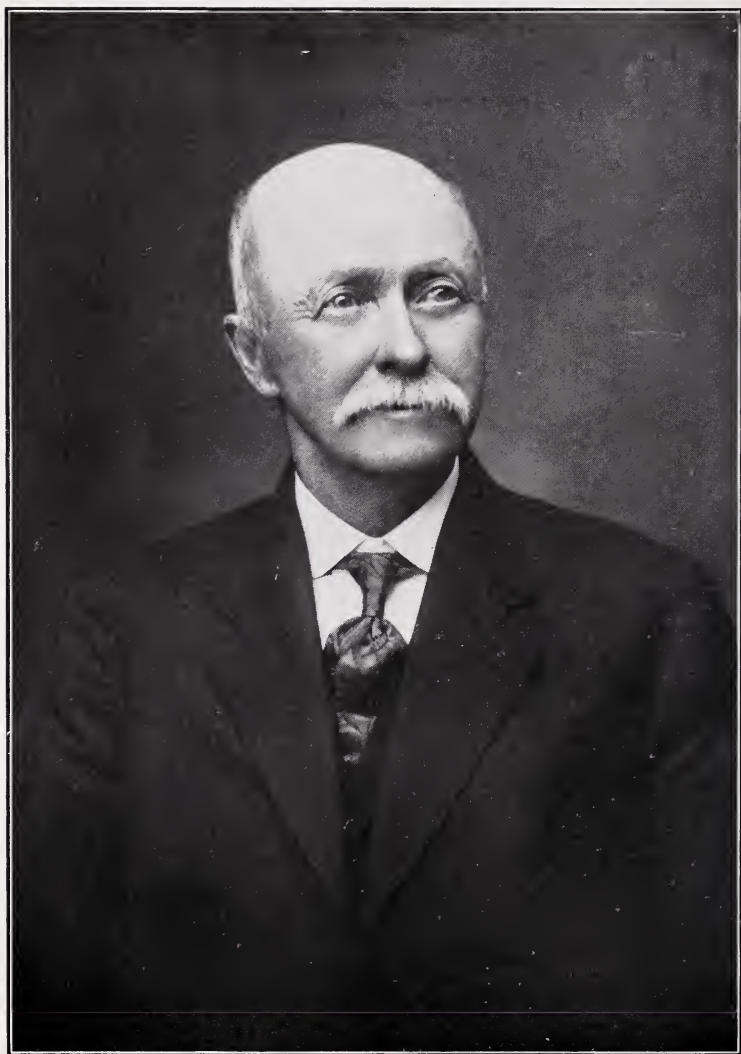


History of the Boyd Family  
and its Descendants





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# HISTORY

OF THE

# BOYD FAMILY AND

# DESCENDANTS

WITH

## HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF BOYD'S IN SCOTLAND FROM  
THE YEAR 1200, AND THOSE OF IRELAND FROM THE YEAR 1680,  
WITH RECORDS OF THEIR DESCENDANTS IN KENT, NEW  
WINDSOR, ALBANY, MIDDLETOWN AND SALEM, N. Y., BOSTON,  
MASS., NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., AND SKETCHES OF  
THOSE FROM THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES FROM  
1740 TO 1912



BY

WILLIAM P. BOYD

AUTHOR OF HISTORY OF BOYD FAMILY (1884)  
HISTORY OF TOWN OF CONESUS (1887), ETC.

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## PART ONE



## General Introduction

This volume is a family record. Its design is to give a history of the ancient family of "Boyt" or "Boyd" of the Old World and their descendants in America. To preserve their tradition, gather up the fading memorials of the past, and transmit them to those who shall succeed us. Prior to the year of 1884, or before I published my first edition and commenced to investigate my lineage, which was not done for the purpose of publishing the same in book form, but done only for my own satisfaction, that I might learn the true character of my ancestors and of those who honorably bore the name of Boyd. But, becoming interested in the work and meeting at that time so much success, far beyond my expectation, in obtaining information from Scotland and Ireland pertaining to the first families of the Boyds of those countries, as well as those in my native land, and resting under many solicitations from others, I decided to continue my researches and print what information I could obtain, that it might not become lost to the coming generations of descendants that will follow after us. If I had known at that time the difficulties I had to encounter and overcome, and the expense to be incurred, the years of toil to be spent, which many would have shrunk back appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking in the preparation of that little book. As it caused me to write more than a thousand letters to all parts of America, as well as to the Old World and to travel many miles to investigate records of their native places, and to obtain information from church and church yards as well as family records. If I had spent more time and labor, the work might have been greatly improved. Yet as it

was, four years soon rolled away in search of the papers and records from which I prepared my first edition of the Boyd family for the press and to look for a publisher to finish my great undertaking and give me a rest. It was now that I received my first real disappointment. For as soon as I began to consult some of the large printing firms throughout the country, I found my imaginary expectation badly discouraged. The prices of the publishers that were given me reached so far beyond the encouragement I had received in the sale of books from the descendants of the Boyd families, placed the printing of the little volume out of my financial reach, and like an over-taxed schoolboy, did not know what to do next. Having for six years, a small printing office of my own, that had been my constant care in passing my leisure time away. So after meditating a short time over my misfortunes of life, a bright thought struck my mind—why could I not do the work myself.

As a persons' life is built of sunshine and shadows from the edge of a dark cloud, so it was with me at this time, and after short meditation, I concluded to undertake it. I now found another great obstruction in my way and that was my limited education which I had obtained in a common district school at the place of my birth. Oh! how I now long to turn back to the days of my childhood again, and improve the hours I had whiled away in vain! But it was now too late, and with sad thoughts on my mind, and brooding over my educational misfortunes, my devoted wife (to whom the readers of this edition are indebted for the printing of the first edition, and whose likeness will be found in the proper place in our chapter of the Boyds of Kent, N. Y.) came to my relief, and with her kind dictation I was enabled to prepare and print my little Boyd history of 1884. Yet at the same time I would have you bear in mind that I set every letter, transposed them into lines, formed them into pages, printed them from a rotary press of my own make and a folding machine of my own construction. No doubt there were many mistakes, words spelled wrong, sentences discomposed and many other typographical errors (as most of the work was done after dark and a hard day's work on the old farm of my father's. But as far as

it went, it gave a correct history of those it mentioned and held their names on record to the memory of the living generations, for years to come. This little book, whose edition was only 150 copies, flew like the wind all over the world, and in a few months (except a few reserved copies) was out of the reach of all.

Twenty-seven years have come and rolled away. In that time I have received many letters from those who were disappointed that their branches were not represented. And from the same persons I have received a large number of valuable sketches of their branches which I have saved, and I have been urged by many to prepare this volume, our second edition, and with offers of encouragement, I have done so, after much time and labor.

Dear readers, genealogical works are never perfect. The source from which they are obtained from the county, town and family records are more or less defective. They are vanished lines which would require large sums of money and years to trace out, and lost threads that can never be recovered. Many families keep no records, and many records are lost by accident, so it is utterly impossible always to ascertain the correct dates. We have given as full a record as could be made from the information at our command. As mere names and dates are not always interesting reading, we have endeavored to bring before the reader the living individuals, and have introduced a large amount of biographical and historical matter, giving the prominent facts of the descendants' lives, the position they have occupied in civil life, in the military service of their country, or in liberal professions, as our space would permit.

In the orthography of proper names, we have generally followed the spelling sent us in records. When you find we have made errors in dates (which are many in all genealogical works), some blame must rest on those sending them. Records are often written unlegibly and some times given different by the same person. Our dates of the births, marriages and deaths of descendants will be found as full as extensive records can make them.

Our history of the Boyds of the Southern States is very limited. At the time of the Civil War sweeping over the same,

many records of families were lost and have never been recovered, and today there are but a few Boyds in those States that can go back far in their ancestry. After spending much time and labor in our researches, we have had to give up our investigations in vain. This volume which now goes before the public as a family record, as we have said before, is woven from such material as could be gathered after no little labor, though in a manner somewhat desultory. Fidelity to truth and justice to the character of persons has been my conscientious aim. It has been my intention not to give anything in this work to reflect upon the character of persons, or hurt the feelings of their descendants. Should there be a single instance of that kind in the book, I humbly ask their pardon from intentionally doing them an injury.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my deep obligation to all who have so kindly seconded my efforts by correspondence and words of encouragement and personal assistance.

To Miss Ellen W. Boyd, who was preceptress of the St. Agnes School of Albany, New York, in 1884 and a descendant of the New Windsor Boyds, for her kind assistance at that time in obtaining a sketch of the ruins of Dean Castle, one of the homes of the Boyds of Scotland, while upon a pleasure tour to the city of Kilmarnock through the summer months of 1882. She also at that time furnished me cuts of the coat of arms belonging to her father, Hon. John Boyd of Winchester County, Connecticut, beside many other valuable papers pertaining to her branch of the Boyd family.

To Mr. N. T. Boyd of Warppingers Falls and Mr. Samuel J. Boyd of Otisville, New York, who have been very liberal and zealous in preparing the history of their respective branches of the same family. To the latter we are indebted for furnishing cuts of his branch, and securing for us a large number of subscribers for copies of this work.

To Mr. Frederick Boyd of Middletown, New York, for compiling the history of his branch of the Middletown Boyds.

To Mrs. Alice E. Pray of Albany, New York, for papers and records of the Boyds of Albany, New York, and preparing the chapter of her branch and also to Mr. Charles L. Boyd of Chicago and Mr. Henry Griffing of Warrensburg, New York, for kind assistance in same.

To Mr. Robert K. Boyd ex-councilman of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. To him the readers of this book are greatly indebted for the publication of same, who in the financial dark hours encountered by the author, came forward with financial aid. Also for the records, etc., of the Salem Boyds of New York.

To the Rev. Thomas Wallace Boyd of Oakland, California, formerly a native of the Northern part of Ireland, and Mr. William J. Boyd of Caledonia and Mr. Henry A. Boyd of Buffalo, New York, for historical facts pertaining to the Boyds of Ireland and the latter for sending cut of coat of arms and a view of Dean Castle in 1790.

Regarding the history of the Boyds of Kent, New York, Boston, Massachusetts and Northumberland, Pennsylvania, has been copied from our former history of 1884, with many corrections made by the descendants since that time.

In regard to the Boyd family of Franklin, Massachusetts, which we expected to have included in this work, will say the records of the same were sent to me by a descendant from which we prepared a chapter in comparison to the chapter found in our book from a tangible lot of manuscripts. After doing so I forwarded all the records we had with this chapter back to the descendant for his correction and revisal. He becoming vexed over some unknown cause to us has uncourteously ignored the many letters we have written him. For the want of records, etc., we are obliged to omit the same from our book. At same time I extend to Miss Caroline B. Fisk of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a descendant, our thanks for the kindness she has exerted to place the same in our hands, which again proved a failure.

In conclusion I must say to all who have been so kind and courteous to the author in answering letters and preparing records, whose names I have not mentioned in this introductory chapter, to them the Author extends his sincere thanks, and hopes that the

perusal of these pages may afford to them as much pleasure as the preparation and publication of this history of the Boyd family has afforded the Author. This work has been his constant care for over thirty years. He can never receive pay for all of his toil, and he is glad to say, he has always been well treated (except by one man) with the tenderest heart. It has afforded him a delightful pastime, for without it, he would have seen many weary hours. And among the sunny memories of his past and future life, will be the remembrance of the many true and noble men and women whose first acquaintance it has given him.

WILLIAM P. BOYD.

*Conesus, New York, August 1, 1912.*

## CHAPTER I

### HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS OF SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND, the home of our forefathers, is a romantic little country of the old world, consisting of about twenty-six thousand square miles or a little more than twice the size of New Hampshire. It is dotted over with lakes and many curious creeks winding their way among its mountains, diminishing to a great extent its habitable surface. The indentations of the sea around Scotland are so many and so extensive, that this little country has a sea-coast of more than three thousand miles. While the arms of the sea almost cut it in two again and again. In several places but for a few miles, one could sail across from the Atlantic to North Sea. One arm of Argyleshire stretches into the North Channel till it reaches within about ten miles of the county of Antrim, in Ireland. When you add to this, the fact, that Scotland is covered with mountains, traversed in every direction by deep and beautiful valleys, whose surface are marked by rapid rivers, has large flocks of birds and innumerable beds of flowers, exceeding those of England in variety, with a climate so softened by the ocean that the thermometer rarely, if ever falls to zero in winter. While in summer, 80 degrees is the limit of heat—you can hardly wonder that it was a most attractive land and dear in memory to our forefathers as they gazed back in their settlement here to their former homes in that foreign land.

Scotland was first known to the Romans under the name of Caledonia, and was not called by its present name till nearly

four hundred years after their departure or about A. D., 840. The Roman histories speak of the inhabitants of Caledonia as consisting of many tribes, and the worst kind of idolaters, as robbers and uncivilized Beings living in huts, nearly naked in summer and winter, exceedingly brave and warlike, and capable of great endurance. In speaking of them the Romans called them by name Picts or painted men. They seem to have inhabited the low-lands along the Eastern coast, while the old Scotch clans inhabited the Highlands. Certainly there has always been a difference in language and manners between the two races of Beings. Some authorities assert that Caledonia was invaded by the Scots, a Celtic tribe from Ireland, about A. D., 500, who established a kingdom on the Western coast, and gradually overpowered the Picts and obtained control of the whole country about 840. But this whole idea that the original Scotch were from Ireland, seems to lack proof and appears very much like the conjecture of some historian ambitious to have a theory. It has become certain that the Saxons invaded the land about the time they invaded England, and they conquered and settled the lowlands next to the latter country, and that under their chieftain Edwin, they founded Edwinstown, now Edinburgh, the capitol, and the Picts were driven back West and North. Probably what is spoken of as the invasion from Ireland in that mythical period, was simply an uprising of the highlanders on the North and West of Caledonia in which they poured down upon the Saxons and obtained possession of the country and as the principal clans in these victories were Scots, and the leader was a Scot, the land began to be called Scots-land, while the Picts and surviving Saxons were absorbed by the victorious tribes.

These races of Savages, like the Red Men of North America, stained their faces, dressed themselves in the skins of wild animals, lived together in huts on the river banks or in rude clearings in the forests. Their huts were not made like those of American Indians, of poles and barks, but by twisting long willow sticks together basket-like shape in side and roofs and covering the whole with mud, leaving an opening for window and chimney. It is now claimed that such huts are built and occupied by some

of the tribe at this present day. These barbarians were great warriors, and enclosed their villages with trenches and low mud walls for fortifications to defend themselves. They had many horses and cattle, but followed no agricultural pursuits. These tribes were polygamous, but unlike the mormons, it is said every woman had eight or ten husbands. Though history has failed to tell us how she managed her numerous superior half.

These uncivilized tribes were united by one common religion named Druidism. Their priests were Druids. It took twenty years to learn and commit to memory their various forms, ballads and incantations. They had no books, no sermons, no creeds, but had numerous other rites and superstitions. The Druids kept the mystery of their faith in their hands in the deep oak forests, so little is really known of them. The ruins of their great temples and stupendous alters of stone, still remain. It was a terrible religion to which they held; sometimes like the savages of Africa, they offered human sacrifices, carrying round the vietim in wicker eages and then with fearful ceremonies, burning them alive. It was the most authoritative false religion that ever existed.

It was during the Roman possessions of England and especially the last part of it, our attention is called to the Scots. We are often told in history about the inroads of the "Picks and Scots." The Piek (as I have stated) were painted men and the Scots, no doubt were native clans, and it is claimed by writers that the latter derived their name from Anglo-Saxon "Scot" a wanderer, while other writers say they derived their name from the Anglo-Saxon "Scot" an assessment of money by violence or otherwise. The origin of these old clans of Seotland is a matter much disputed and is still unsettled. Nor is it within our plan to discuss the question. Our earliest reliable history find them in the Highlands of Seotland, a bold, independent, warlike, unconquerable race which they are today. The Romans hated and scorned them, but could not subdue them, and as wealth increased in England under the Roman management, the depredations of the Scotch rangers increased. They came down from the mountains, captured everything they wanted and departed with such

rapidity as to preclude pursuit into such haunts as render discovery impossible. They were kind to the poor, helpful to the distressed, having in all their lawless depredations a certain haughty nobleness of character, they were on the whole an exceedingly uncomfortable race to the Romans.

As a last resort, the Roman generals built walls and dug ditches between England and Scotland. One of the most formidable of these walls (which is said to have been built A. D., 208), was called the "wall of Severn" after the Emperor. It was made of stone eight feet thick, and twelve feet high, and along the north side of the wall, a ditch was dug the whole distance of seventy miles, thirty-six feet wide and twelve feet deep. It was certainly an enormous work. On this wall was hundreds of castles and turrets, so arranged that if a fire was lighted in one, it could be seen in the next, and in that way extended from tower to tower and from shore to shore. Such an immense barrier, guarded by armed men, would seem enough to keep back the few Scotch of the northward mountains. Yet over this great barrier, they often broke and moved along the Southern counties like the wind, escaping with their booty over this great wall and back to their fortresses behind the impassable cliffs. Consequently when the Roman force was withdrawn from the Island. The Britons long used to being defended by their Roman conquerors and unacquainted with arms, were in no condition to meet the intrepid clansman from beyond the wall. The Romans in history seem to have taken their farewell departure in the spring of A. D., 449. For immediately afterwards the Scots began pouring in upon the defenseless counties. Only a feeble resistance was offered them; cattle, horses, fruit and treasures fell into their hands. They seemed to regard the lands of the Britons as their proper prey. The latter in their extremity sent a deprecation over the channel to the German tribes for help. And thus the Scotch, who would have controlled the whole island but for foreign interference, became the occasion of letting in the Saxons, Angles and Jutes, who afterward governed England. Before the close of the year (449) some seven thousand warriors responded to the Britons appeal came across the channel and soon put the Scots to flight.

The rapidity which they answered to this call for help has been explained by the statement that they were already meditating this very enterprise by way of conquest. So that the petition of the Britons found them strangely willing not only to reply in the affirmative, but to follow up with immediate vigor. Yet, no sooner had they driven back the Scotch invaders, than they began to manifest a spirit of conquest for themselves, and quietly took possession of one important place after another. Soon being reinforced by five thousand additional Saxons, they found occasion for a quarrel, and commenced open hostilities against those who had sought their help. After a varying struggle, the Britons were mostly slain or driven to Wales or Cornwall. A few escaped to France. The Saxons obtained full control. The country was divided into seven small kingdoms—sometime in conflict, but generally allied together—and in this way they held on their course for more than three centuries. But in 827 Wessex succeeded, from various causes, chiefly from conquest in uniting these seven kingdoms into one, which received the name of England (Angles-land) and was nearly identical in area with that which bears the name today. This government under the Anglo-Saxons continued unbroken until 1013, when the Danes succeeded in getting possession of the kingdom and held it for twenty-three years, after which the government returned to the Saxons, and remained with them till the conquest and ascension to the throne of William the Norman, in 1066.

The first king that thus governed all Scotland was Kenneth Macalpin, and the Scottish kingdom with various changes and vicissitudes maintained its integrity till James Sixth, who was heir to the English kingdom, quietly ascended the throne of England as successor of Elizabeth in 1603, as James the First, uniting the two countries under one sovereign. Previous to this event, Scotland had many excellent kings. There was a long war with the Danes, resulting in the entire expulsion of the invaders. Subsequently there was wars with England and the borderland between the two countries, was a scene of blood and devastation for many years, until the union under James.

In the year of 1290, there became a vacancy in the Scottish throne, John Bailiol and Robert Bruce (a devoted friend of Sir Robert Boyd V) being aspirants thereof. To settle this dispute which had extended into the next year (1291) was left to Edward, King of England to decide. He declared that John Bailiol was entitled to the crown and in support of the same, he required all lords to swear fidelity to himself as feudal lord of Scotland. Among this number was Lord Robert Boyd IV. But Edward soon scraped a quarrel with this weak sovereign, overran his kingdom and sent John Bailiol a prisoner to the tower of London, and at once succeeded in subduing most of the fortresses of Scotland. A deliverer soon arose in the person of William Wallace, who was joined by Robert Boyd at the risk of the loss of his castles and lands. Wallace had descended from an ancient family in the western part of Scotland and though being of a small fortune had but a few resources, but succeeded by great courage and endurance, mingled with wisdom in freeing his country from foreigners. But at length Wallace was betrayed into the hands of the king who caused him to be executed with the cruelty and shame of a culprit. Thus to the everlasting disgrace of Edwards and to England. Fewer nobler spirits than Wallace ever lived. But his death in 1305, only set the teeth of every Scotchman tighter and the struggle was continued by young Robert Bruce, a grandson of Robert Bruce who claimed the crown in 1290. The English had an abundance of men and money, and often it looked dark for Scotland. But her unconquerable warriors were never broken, and they kept up the unequal contest in one way or another till their lands was freed. In the spring of 1314, Edward II collected an army of one hundred thousand men for the purpose of finishing up the Scottish conflict, marched into Scotland and met with little opposition till Bruce confronted him at Bannockburn. The battle of that name was fought June 25, 1314. The Scottish Chieftain had but thirty thousand men, but they were all heroes and were admirably managed. Full one-half of the English army was either slain or captured. The young Scotch leader was covered with undying glory, and his land was free. He was succeeded by many sovereigns until the crown of England and

Scotland were united under James as named above. The latter had no further history as a separate nation, though it was more than a hundred years before the two Parliaments were united in one as at the present time. This event occurred in the autumn of 1706, and since then the two countries have been more or less blended in interest and character of each other.

Having now given a brief review of the first settlement and early history of England and Scotland, we will now glance over the history and the causes that compelled our forefathers the Boyds to seek homes in a foreign lands.

In the year of 1509, Henry VIII, ascended the throne of England, and in this year of his reign, married Katherine of Arragon as his lawful wife. After the death of Henry in 1547, and the brief reign of Edward VI, who died at the age of sixteen; Mary daughter of Henry VIII and Katherine of Arragon, ascended the throne. This was in 1553, and she was the most bloody, cruel and devilish of women. When her licentious father determined to get rid of Katherine, and divorced her (1532), he was set in bitter opposition to the Pope for declining to sanction the act. He declared his opposition to Rome openly and his passion lead to what was called the "Reformation" in England. He had previously written a book against Luther, for which the Pope gave him the title "Defender of the Faith," a title still retained by the sovereigns of England. Now he proceeded to persecute the Papists, and many met death at his hands. Perhaps, therefore it was to be expected that Mary, the daughter of Katherine and a zealous Catholic, should feel herself called upon to retaliate in blood and established the persecuted Sect, and she did her worst. The leading Protestants were condemned to the flame. Many were burned at the stake, and scarcely in the five years of her reign did the fire of Martyrdom cease. Great numbers were tortured in the most cruel conceivable methods and put to death. "Bloody Mary" died 1558, and her memory is covered with the abhorrence and execration of mankind.

At her death, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII and the murdered Queen Anne Boleyn succeeded to the throne and in her first year of her reign, Protestantism was forever established

as the religion of England. This was by an act of Parliament. But for the object of putting down the Catholics, laws were passed requiring the abjuration of all foreign authority both in spiritual as well as temporal things and the acknowledgement of the Sovereign of England as the head of the church. It was made a crime to attend a religious service of any clergyman not belonging to the established church. This arbitrary enforcement of religion was the mistake and dishonor of Elizabeth's reign. It was only doing on the other side and in a milder way, what the infamous Mary had done before her. Yet these wicked laws were in force for generations, and many suffered prosecution and death at the hands of so-called Protestants in the reign of Elizabeth and her successor James I. But many of the Protestants themselves were not satisfied with the established religion, which, through putting them from Papal tyranny, gave them no real freedom of conscience. Some parties called "Non-Conformists" arose in the kingdom and in subsequent years there was a very determined opposition, both in England and Scotland to all these encroachments upon the rights of the people in religion. Those who professed to follow the pious word of God were called "Puritans". They grew up under the reign of "Bloody Mary," but do not seem to have been called Puritans till about 1564. They desired a wider separation from the Roman Catholic church than that allowed by the established church and willingly accepted the appellation given them in reproach. They were opposed and ridiculed and persecuted. None joined them except such as were conscientiously devoted to Christ, so that the name Puritans came to be significant of great self denial and excellence in religion. They were both godly and intelligent people and were exalted by the fire they passed through. The name Puritan has been differently used at times in the latter days, for every one that wanted to live a decent life was called a Puritan by the irreligious multitude, even though he were conformed to the established church. Under Charles I, all people opposed to his arbitrary government were called "Puritans". The historian Hume, applies this name to these classes. The political puritans who advanced the most radical ideas of civil liberties, the Puritans in policy,

who opposed the government and forms of worship in the established church, and puritans in doctrine who strenuously insisted on the terrets of the reformers. The Puritans that settled in America, among whom no doubt were many Boyds, certainly embraced all of these. There was never a time when any such lines of distinction could be drawn this side of the waters. As the history of the first settlements of the Puritans in America is so well known to every school boy, we do not deem it essential to give their different settlements here, but simply say their first settlement was made by John Endicott and a few associates at Salem, in the State of Massachusetts in the year of 1628.

Having now followed and given a description of the Puritans in their prosecutions in England and Scotland, let us now turn our attention to the history of the "Scotch Irish" of Ireland from where came so many families of the Boyds that emigrated to America. Ireland had been previously invaded and conquered by the English in the reign of Henry II, A. D. 1172. For four hundred years they really exercised but little authority in the island, and that in such a way as to exasperate the ignorant and suffering Irish beyond endurance. They frequently rebelled against the English authority during the reign of Elizabeth, and it was not until the close of her reign (1601), that her government could be said to have been established there. To a great extent, the lands of the Catholic rebels were confiscated by the crown. These lands being attractive in soil and climate and offered at a very low rate, many English and some Scotch settlers were induced to come over and settle upon them—a course of things greatly encouraged by the government in the hope that an intelligent Protestant population would counteract the plots of the uneasy and troublesome Irish. James I ascending the throne in 1603, persued the same course and offered increased inducements to any of his countrymen who would come and settle on the vacant farms. Indeed soon after his ascension, a company was formed in London to Colonize Ireland. Large parts of the eastern counties, and the whole of the province of Ulster, comprising nine counties in the north, or in all fully one-fourth of the island came by attainder into the hands of James. Those parts next to

England were slowly filled up, and occupied by the British, but Ulster in the North, being a wild and lawless province, remains for the most part unoccupied, except by lingering bands of the rebel Irish, who had no legal right to the soil. James (whose government of Ireland was about the only good record found in his reign), owning now more than two millions of acres in Ulster, and being very desirous of a loyal population there, thought of the Scotch as the only one likely to meet his wish. The Scotch were rigid and decided Presbyterians, and James hated them as being bitterly opposed against all his pet schemes for establishing Episcopacy in Scotland, however they were near by and exceedingly brave and industrious and were people of intelligence and reliable in every place. The Scotch were poor and their lands were rocky and hard. It was thought they could be induced to plant a Colony over the channel, where cultivation was so much easier. This vacant territory was therefore divided up into small farms and offered to the Scotch on such favorable conditions, that like our young men going west, a great number went over and settled early in the year 1612. These settlers were young men from all parts of Scotland, but chiefly from the adjacent county of Argyle, hardy, vigorous, independent Scotchmen. The Irish were removed from the hills and strong places, and settled in the open country. The Scotch, though by honest purchase, occupied the best of the soil. They spread over the county of Antrim, Down and Londonderry, and some of them settled farther to the south and west. The Irish Catholic rebels living among and around these Protestant Scotch, not only looked upon them as invaders supplanting their rights, but as heretics and foreigners, and they felt the keenest hatred toward them. Although being aided by the government and overmatched by the superiority of the Scotch they remained quiet. The new settlers flourished, multiplied, built churches, formed presbyteries and extended themselves largely over all Ulster. This happy state of things lasted only thirty years. But the Irish hatred of these thirty years did not soften with time, and was only a smothered fire, heating and burning unseen and ready to burst forth into dissolving flames. They associated with the Scotch in treacherous

kindness while they were waiting an opportunity to murder them. This favorable moment for that great murder came in 1641, when they thought from the disturbance in England and Scotland the Protestant settlers could get no help from abroad. Perhaps they may have been aroused to this bloody action by noticing the thrift and increase of the settlers, and the fact that respectable accessions about this time were being made to them by new emigrants from Scotland. Thus suggesting the thought that something must be done, or Ireland would speedily become a Protestant land. King James I and Charles I as they supposed and hoped, forced Episcopacy upon Scotland, step by step, when in 1638, the whole people of that land rose in opposition and entered into what was called "Solemn League and Covenant." This was a solemn agreement to maintain the reformed religion, and to put down Popery and Prelacy in Scotland, and was signed by almost the whole body, men, women, and children high and low. Then followed the controversy with Charles; the effort to compromise on his part; the preparation for war, the treaties with that weak King; the raising of new armies, entirely engaging the attention of Scotland until the visit of Charles to that kingdom in the summer of 1641, and a settlement of their difficulties—which doubtful negotiations lasted into the autumn of that year. Thus the Papist intriguers in Ireland concluded that Scotland was put out of their way.

In England in 1640 and 1641 the arbitrary conduct of Charles was stirring the kingdom from border to border. The conflict between the King and Parliament was intense, people were looking forward to the threatened arbitrament of arms which followed ere long. The government had not sufficient force in Ireland and the universal interest was in affairs at home. At this junction, therefore, the long quiet malcontents of Popery in Ireland thought the favorable moment to strike for supremacy and revenge had come. Some eight thousand disciplined Catholic soldiers disbanded by Charles and ready for any desperate adventure was at this time let loose. Help to the Catholics was promised from France. Priests excited the old Irish to revolt. All the English and Scotch in the Island only amounted to one-sixth of the whole

population. They were for the most part unarmed, and were entirely unaware of the storm that was ready to break in upon them. The plan was to rise up in all parts of the kingdom at once, and wipe out the unsuspecting Protestants by death. The plot was discovered in Dublin in season to save that place and the surrounding counties to the Protestants and prevent an outbreak. But in the North of Ireland it was carried out with all of the cruelty which Popery and the devil could invent. The time fixed for this universal murder was October 23, 1641. On that morning (an exceedingly hard, cold day for the season of the year), the Catholics being everywhere intermingled with the Protestants, fell upon them by surprise and commenced their contemplated butchery on every hand. The Protestants outnumbered, five to one, unarmed, scattered and surprised, had no chance at all. Their neighbors whom they had befriended and instructed became their murderers. Entreaties and tears availed nothing. The young and the old, the mother and her babe, the languishing invalid, the strong man, the fair and innocent child were murdered. Here whole families were butchered slowly, one after another, so that each living one might see the anguish of the dying before enduring the same cruel fate. Even the Irish women went farther than their husbands in torturing of the young mothers and helpless children fugitives, fleeing naked from their burning homes, to perished from cold and hunger. A few survivors were changed into maniacs by the awful scenes, never to think of anything but murder and flames or to know the quietudes of home again. There were hundreds of instances of lust and torture, the minute description of which would shock the most hardened heart, and this was done for a sacred religion whose ministers were guilty of these murders. Of this quiet and harmless people, who had not shown the least unkindness to the Catholic people, nor been in any way opposed to them living in neighborly love and peace with them, it has been estimated that two hundred thousand were thus butchered in a single day.

The lowest estimate ever made was forty thousand. Probably the mean between them would be nearly correct. It has been said by English authority that the victims were mostly

English, and without question, the English Colonies in the Northern Counties were blotted out in this most inhuman massacre. It may not be denied that the Irish pretended some friendship to the Scots, for some extent they had time to escape, or a chance to band together in defense, so that less number of them were murdered. Yet it is certain, many of the Scotch were murdered, and that fire and robbery did not distinguish between theirs and the English homes. Many fled back to Scotland, and there is but little doubt that many of the Boyds, who had emigrated to Ireland before this date perished on this bloody day, long to be known as the great Irish Massacre of 1641.

After this sad event, those Scotch who remained in Ireland, lived in alarm. They were on the lookout for defense, during seven or eight years until in 1649, Cromwell, having leisure from affairs in England, came over the Channel and subdued the Irish. Thence onward for several years, the Protestants lived in comparative peace and prosperity, and slowly recovered their former condition. The Catholics were disarmed and the Protestants were supplied with means of defense. From this fact it is said rose the habit which long prevailed of firing guns at Scotch weddings, as being then the best way of expressing their triumph and their gladness.

In Scotland, during the last years of the reign of Charles II, 1685, they began to be openly persecuted. The latter monarch was narrow minded, small and bigoted. Charles II has been secretly a Papist, and James II was openly such, and sought in the most bloody and arbitrary way to enforce it upon the nation. To attend any meeting except that of the established order, was made punishable with death. In the western lowlands of Scotland particularly, military bands were sent out everywhere to spy out the Covenanters, and bring them to death. Some of them were commissioned to shoot on the spot any who would not renounce the Covenant or swear allegiance to the king who was murdering Protestants. James II, even when he was Viceroy, is said to have amused himself with hearing Covenanters shriek and seeing them writhe while their knees were beaten flat in their boots under them. Subsequently when he became king, and

had things his own way, he appointed James Graham, or Lord Graham of Cleverhouse a prominent leader—a most ingenious and remorseless wretch, to carry out his designs.

No pen can paint the cruelties which he enforced. His name is now spoken with abhorrence all over the earth. When his bloody and hardened soldiers shrunk from shedding innocent blood, he would plunge his own sword into the body of the poor victim, whose only crime was non-conformity to the Episcopacy, or unwillingness to pray for King James as against God's will. These indignities, robberies and murders was so numerous, and constant, as utterly to surprise all calculations. History gives us two instances out of thousands, as a illustration. One of the hunted Covenanters who had found shelter in the house of a widow of a good family and name, had died there. The corpse being discovered in her house, the soldiers pulled it down, carried off all her property, and turned her out with several small children, to perish with cold and want. The oldest child, a lad of about fifteen years of age, was brought out before the soldiers, the guns were loaded and the fair sweet boy, without trial or delay was told to pull his bonnet over his face. But he refused, saying, "I can look you in the face," and in a moment they fired and the boy fell dead with his Bible in his hand. About the same time, two women were put to death by drowning. An attempt has been made to disprove this, but there is not, in view of the evidence, the least room to doubt the fact. One was an aged lady, and the other a sweet girl of eighteen, named Margaret Wilson. Their only crime was that they would not abjure their Presbyterian faith. They were taken to a place on the banks of the Solway, where it rises and overflow with the tide. The feeble old lady was tied to a stake near the water, so that the terror of her death might frighten the young girl over to submission. But she prayed and sung praises, till the advancing water choked her voice, and when the struggle of death was over they unbound the unconscious victim from the stake, and restored her to consciousness. Then kindred friends begged of her to comply with the vile murderers command, crying "dear Margaret only say God save the King." The weak and heroic girl gasped out,

"God save the King if it be God's will." "She has said it! she has said it!" shouted her friends to the cruel officer. "Will she take the abjuration," he savagely asked. "Never" she answered, "I am for Christ, let me go." The waters closed over her head slowly and she was gone. On her gravestone at Wigton, are these rude words:

"Within the Sea, tied to a Stake

She suffered for Christ Jesus sake."

While therefore such persecutions were in progress in Scotland, quite a large number of the Covenanters to escape miseries at home, emigrated to Ireland, and joined their countrymen there. From 1684 to 1688, these emigrations in large numbers took place. Among them were many of the ancestors of the Scotch-Irish Boyds, who in after years emigrated to America which we will speak of hereafter. But on their arrival in Ireland to escape persecution at home, they found things there were under Papal rule, and being surrounded by Papists, they were soon disarmed, and in their defenseless condition, began to suspect a repetition of the murder of 1641, and it proved they were right; that a desperate struggle was indeed awaiting them. For affairs had arrived to such a pitch of discontent in England, that the better part of the population began to look for deliverance to William, Prince of Orange, who had married Mary, eldest daughter of James II.

Accordingly being invited over from Holland, he came with five hundred vessels and fourteen thousand men and landed in England late in the autumn of 1688. At once the nobility, clergy and military, went over to William, and even Anne, daughter of James, joined the party of the new king against her father. James was dethroned without a blow. Fleeing to France, where Catholic renegades have been wont to flee, he was encouraged to attempt to recover the crown. As the Papists adhered to him, he had a small party of friends in England; and in Scotland had some strong Catholic clans; while in Ireland he had great resources in the Irish Catholics who constituted the great body of the people of that Island. The military plan of James, therefore, was a good one, to pass over to Ireland with men and money, which the French King would give him. To raise there an immense army of Irish, then to pass

over to Scotland and with the addition of the Catholic Highlanders, bear down upon England, from the North and sweep everything before him. This plan, the scheme looked encouraging to him. He started with great hopes and landed in the South part of Ireland March 12, 1689. Then he made his way the best he could to Cork, then to Dublin, expecting to go North at once, and anticipated no serious resistance till he should reach England. But the Protestant population in the Northern part of Ireland stood in his way. Though small, was judged to be of such energy and valor that he must overcome them at the start. A large army had been raised before the arrival of James, and had begun the attempt to subjugate these Protestant Colonies that stood in the face of the royal plans. The strongest of these Protestant positions was Londonderry—a city that had held out successfully against the Irish in the murderous rebellion of 1641, and the army of Catholics swept Northward to capture the city, which was supposed to be easily done. They pillaged and murdered without stint, till thousands of men, women and children fled before them for their life, and many found refuge within the walls of Londonderry. The Protestants suffered more, and lost more possessions than the massacre of 1641, though probably not so many lives were sacrificed as then. But the city of Londonderry refused to surrender and the whole army of James, French and Irish, outnumbered the defenders of the city, five to one, attempted the work of its capture. They arrived in the vicinity of the city, April 15, 1689, and at once entered into negotiations with the treacherous Lundy, then Mayor, to give up the city on some terms, in spite of the unknown will of the people. This dallying went on a day or two, and the gates of the city were closed against James' army by a dozen brave defenders, and negotiations broken off; King James set out from Dublin with fifteen thousand additional soldiers and arrived at the gates of Londonderry on April 17, 1689, and was exceedingly anxious for the surrender of the city, on any terms, (as the success of the whole undertaking seemed to depend on the immediate possession of this place), so that he might go on to Scotland while his army was in good spirits, and before a formidable preparation could be made

against them. Expecting the surrender would be made more willingly to him, James advanced at once within three hundred feet of the Southern gate to receive it, when it broke upon his ears, the shout of "No Surrender," and by a fire from that part of the wall, which struck dead an officer by his side. The king fled like a frightened school boy to get out of danger. Then the real struggle began from this eventful day, April 17, 1689. We have not time and space to detail all the circumstances of this remarkable siege, only to illustrate to the reader the hardship of a number of families of Boyds in the city at that time. For their courage and endurance, there is nothing superior in human history, to the weak defenses, scanty provisions, having but a few soldiers against an immense army, and only a handful of that few, unused in war, with a disadvantageous position, and twenty thousand women, children and aged men to feed, while having themselves small hope of outside help; and the enemy likely to be increased. It must be confessed that their situation at this time was desperate enough. But immense interest was at stake, and they were determined to stand for their religion, come death if it must. While Lundy, the governor of the city was in danger of being torn to pieces by the maddened people and he skulked off in disguise, at night to the foe.

Major Henry Baker and Captain Adam Murry responded to the call of the people at arms, and took the lead the first day. On the succeeding day the people again met, and unanimously choose Rev. George Walker and Major Henry Baker governors, the latter taking the military command. These men managed affairs with great wisdom and courage. The siege was pressed with cruel vigor, shells burst constantly over the defenders heads, chimneys were knocked down; often the city was on fire, night and day, men were called to the most vigilant and desperate defense. Many sorties were made. The walls were often assaulted by superior force, parties mining under the same were constantly watched against, and by the fierce struggle put to death; threat and artifice were abundantly employed; they began to suffer for the want of provisions and for want of water. The long hoped for reinforcement from England at last had come in sight, but

being frightened by the batteries on the riverside, had sailed away, leaving the brave defenders of the city to their fate. Their enemies had been reinforced; one third of their number had fallen, and the force against them seemed overwhelming, yet on the sixty-second day of the siege they determined that no one should speak of surrender on pain of death. Thus matters went on day after day in heroic and painful detail, which we shall have to omit for want of space. But before many days of July were gone, famine began to press harder than their foes. Not a few died of starvation. Cats, dogs, rats, mice, horseflesh and old hides came to be luxuries. Tallow was mixed with pepper and meal to make a sort of pancake. Starch mixed with tallow became an article of food. A dog's head was sold for two shillings and six pence, a quart of horse blood one shilling, a cat for four shillings and six pence, and so on. They expected to eat dead human bodies, yet would not entertain the thought of surrender. So desperate was the case, some fleshy people hid themselves for fear of being chosen for food, for the emaciated soldiers. On the thirteenth of July, the garrison had become so far reduced that they reckoned on only two days more life—there being but one pint of meal left for each, already starving man. But on this day deliverance came. It was the one-hundred and fortieth day of the siege.

The commander of the English fleet had received orders to relieve the city at whatever peril. Three ships, the "Montjoy" of Londonderry, the "Pheonix" of Coleraine, both laden with provisions of relieving and the war-ship "Dartmouth" undertook the perilous adventure. The evening sermon at the Cathedral had just closed. The sad audience had scattered and it began to grow dusk, when the sentryman on the tower saw the sails of these three ships coming up the Foyle. The river was narrow and low. On the banks were the batteries, and the great Irish army hurried to the spot to prevent the relief of the city. Rocks had been sunk by them in the Channel and an immense boom had been thrown across the river to prevent the approach of a ship, while formidable guns swept the spot. It was an hour of tremendous suspense—the besieger straining every nerve to oppose, while the starving defenders looked on with an agony of interest,

seldom if ever, equalled in the world. At length the little squadron came bravely to the critical point. The "Montjoy" lead the way and sailed with all its force against the boom, and the huge obstruction snapped and fell apart, but its strength was so great as to send the ship back by the shock in the mud, exposed to a terrible fire. The Irish in great numbers rushed for their boats to board the defenseless ship. Just then the "Dartmouth" opened upon them so effectually as to destroy many of them and held the rest in check, while the "Pheonix" left free by the struggle of the others dashed under a fearful fire into the break made by the "Montjoy" and receiving no great injury, slowly passed all the barriers. When the "Montjoy" was stopped in the mud, the Irish gave a scream of fiendish joy, while the dying heroes within the walls looked at each other in hush, and awful agony. All features grew black, and a feeble wail like the prayer of death, ascended from the battered defenses. Women and children wept, and men with stern dark faces, whereon hope had fled, but no yielding or fear was there. The tide was rising rapidly, and just at the critical moment, a broadside from the "Montjoy," not only drove back the approaching enemy, but started her from the mud, and she sailed on up the stream. The "Dartmouth" following, bravely answering the desperate firing from shore, and under the curse of the whole Papist army, and the rage of its officers, with considerable loss of life, and injury to the ships, the brave little vessels made their way to the city. As darkness closed in and the firing went on, it was a time of unutterable suspense within the gates. When they arrived, about ten o'clock, the whole population turned out to welcome them. Such ecstasies of joy of a lifetime, was never known. Men wept and thanked God. The bells of the city rang all night. There was no sleep within the walls that night for joy. On the morrow, the Irish fired tumultuously all day. On the second night—that of July 31, 1689, silently that great army, mortified and enraged with a loss of one hundred officers and about nine thousand men retreated up the Foyle. Macaiah Browning, Captain of the "Montjoy," was killed at the struggle at the boom, and afterwards a pension was conferred on his widow by King William, and that great monarch in the presence of the court, put a chain of gold about her neck.

The defense of Londonderry was a great check to King James and the Papists. It saved Protestantism in England, Ireland and Scotland. The enemy were kept back one hundred and five days. By that time William was prepared to meet James in Ireland, and the forces intended for Scotland and England never went across the Channel. On the Bank of the Boyne, James was soon defeated in a decisive battle, June 30, 1690, and after some less important struggles he fled as a poor outcast to his premeditator's country, called France and died there at St. Germain's, September 16, 1701, age sixty-eight years.

At the time of this notable siege, the territory surrounding the same had many Boyds, who took part in the defense of this city. History tells us of one noted person, Rev. Thomas Boyd, a Presbyterian minister of the congregation of Aghadowey, near Colerain, Londonderry, who marshalled on the green, all the able bodied men and boys of the place, and held prayers. A few days before the siege marched them to the defense of the city, and bore all the hardships of that notable time.

As we advance farther on, we will speak more of this noted man in our chapter on the history of the Boyds of Ireland, known as the "Scotch-Irish Boyds," and give a more complete history of this venerable man. Much might be written and said of the early history of Ireland and England. Yet the name of many Boyds may not be particularly spoken of, although from an early date, they have been settlers of these countries for nearly four centuries. Whatever has transpired in these countries, the families of Boyds must have suffered the same as the other noble families, therefore, a full history of them would fill many volumes, of which for time and space we will only give a limited sketch. The turmoil of war in those countries, with the massacres in their midst, made many of the Boyds feel that the same fate which had been dealt out to their friends would be like a terrible storm which any hour was likely to break in upon them. They left their homes and friends and made America a home of refuge, and many of them in fear of apprehension here buried all history of their early homes in the Old World, from their descendants, who follow in the footsteps of Life after them.

## CHAPTER II

### HISTORY OF THE CITY OF KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

The City of Kilmarnock, the old original home of the Boyd Family in the Old World, is situated a few miles inland upon the western coast in the Highlands of the romantic country called "Scotland." The place today is one of the largest towns in the county of Ayr and rests upon the banks of two mossy streams called "Irvin" and Kilmarnock waters some fifteen and one-half miles by rail northeast of Ayr and twenty-four miles southwest of Glasgow. In 1891 it had a population of twenty-eight thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight souls. The origin of the name like many other towns of importance in Scotland, is involved in considerable obscurity, and scarcely anything illustrative of its Ancient history can be gathered from the various statistical works in which it is mentioned. It is stated by writers, in works we have consulted, that in the year of 322 A. D., it was the residence of a noted Irish minister or Prophet called "St. Marnock" or "Marmock" and was named "Kel-mo-ernin-oc" (a Gallic church of my Little Ervine) which was dedicated to the memory of that noted man about the year 1200. Pont, one of the earliest writers of Scotland says: "It was built by the Locarttiss Lord of it (meaning the Baroney) and dedicated to a holy man named "Marnock" as witness in the records of Kilvinin Abbay. Kilmarnock, for a long time after the death of him, whom its name is derived, must have been a mere hamlet, for we find no trace of it in history until nearly the year of 1591, when our noble family of Boyds became possessors of the land and made a Burgh

or Baroney of it. The earliest mention of it is by Barbour, in his life of Bruce, as one of the chance places through which the English Knight Sir Philip Mowbray fled, after being defeated by Douglass, somewhere in the District of Cunningham, about the year of 1306.

To trace the course and progress of Kilmarnock, would be impossible in the space at hand. The town books go no farther back than 1686, and then throws no light on the general history of the place. The first entry of baptism here is recorded for February 6, 1644. The church of the old Saint was a desirable place of residence. It was sheltered from storms that often raged in this part of the country, then a very healthy location which was well watered by two pleasant streams, the Marnock gliding through it and the brook Irvinc meandering at a short distance, with fine lands for cultivation which was no doubt the cause of it becoming a noted place, in the early history of the country. The particular sites of the first houses no doubt were scattered around the ancient chapel, which was dedicated to St. Marnock, which tradition tell us occupied the spot now used by the Low Parish church.

One of the first notices of any consequences which we have of Kilmarnock, is in a document giving the names of persons who voted on appointment of a Parish, or clerk of Parish, in the year of 1507. The names of persons who took part in this election amounted to nearly three hundred and this likely composed the whole or nearly whole of the heads of the families at that time in the Parish. From this it may be inferred that the population was a little more than four hundred or five hundred souls, a number of which seems small when we consider that the Parish of Fenwick was then included with that of Kilmarnock. Of course this document furnishes us with no statement in regard to the town or its streets or buildings. But it is worthy of remark, that the most of the names attached to it, though different in their orthography are such as are commonly found in the city at the present day. In the list, the Boyd name are represented by the number of fifteen being but two other names, Smyth sixteen and Brown twenty, above them in numbers. The descendants of those fifteen Boyds are to-day scattered all over

the different countries, making it very difficult for the present generation to trace their ancestors back to the Old World.

Timothy Pont, an old historian about sixty years after the time spoken of, namely in 1609, visited this town when making a survey of Cunningham, and in his records, speaks of Kilmarnock in his Scottish way as thus:—"Kilmarnock-towne and Kirk is a large village and of great reprice. It hath in it a weckly market—it hath a faire stone bridge, over the river Marnock vich glides hard by the saide towne till it falls in the river Irving. It hath a pretty church from vich ye village castell and lordschipe takes its name. The Lord Boyde is now Lord of it to quhosse predecessors it hath belonged for many generations. In this church or divers of ye Lord Boydes progenitors buried among quhome there is one tombe or stone bearing this inscription and coat. Hic Iacet Thomas Boyde, Dominus de Kilmarnock qui obiit Septimo die mensis Julii 1432 and Johanne de Montgomery eins sposa Orat, pro iis." Kilmarnock was created a burgh of barony by the Scottish Solomon in 1591, and its charter was confirmed by Charles II, in 1672.

In the books of the Irvine Presbytery the following notice occurs regarding Lord Boyds tomb. "At a visitation at Kilmarnock, June 19, 1649, anent ane superstitious image that was upon my Lord Boyd his tomb it was the Presbiterie's mynd that his Lordship sould be written to that he wold be pleased to demolish and ding it down and if he wold refuse that—these Presbiterie was to take a further course." This appears to have been in accordance with an act of Parliament passed a few years previously for "abolishing monuments of Idolatrie."

The following interesting document is found among the Archives of Scotland today, which is the charter of King James to Thomas Boyd and Son, erecting the Town of Kilmarnock into a Burgh of Barony and reads thus:

Charter and Infertnum by James VI. In favour of Thomas Lord Boyd in Life sent and Robert Master of Boyds in Fee, Dated 12 January, 1591.

James by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all good men of his realm, cleric and laic Greetings.

“Know that we, now after our complete age of twenty-five years have given, granted and disposed and to our present charter have confirmed to our well beloved cousin, Thomas Lord Boyd in free holding of life rent for all the days of his life and to Robert Master of Boyd his eldest son and heir-apparent in fee heritably and to his male heirs and of entail respectively and successively underwritten all and sundry the lands, Lordship and baronies respectively after—specified with their castles, towers, forts, manors, gardens, orchards, mills, multures, fishings, outsets, parts pendiclis, breweries, woods, yearly rents, tenant-holdings, free-holdings, servitudes, advowsons, donation and patronages of churches and chapelries of the same and with all and sundry their pertinents lying in the bailiwick of Cunningham and under the sheriffdom of Ayr, with all and sundry foresaid lands, Lordship, etc., with their etc. belonging heritably aforetime to the foresaid Thomas Lord Boyd held by him and his predecessors immediately from us and our most noble progenitors as Primeis or Seneschals of Scotland, and which he at Holy Roodhouse by his lawful procurators and by his letter patent by stick and staff, as the manner is simply and purely resigned unto the hands of us as his Lord Superior of the same together with all right and title, etc., which he has had, has or in no way shall be able to have and renounce all claim for the future for ever in consideration of this our new Infetment of the ten or following:

“We for good, faithful and generous service performed and paid to us and our most noble progenitors by the foresaid Thomas Lord Boyd, and his predecessors in times passed and for certain sum of moneys in name of composition paid into our treasurer, and for other reasonable cause and consideration moving us, do of our certain knowledge and our own motive give and grant a new and for ourselves and our successors forever confirm to the said Thomas Lord Boyd in etc. and to the said Robert Master of Boyd, his etc. and to his heirs, etc., all and hold the foresaid lands, Lordship, etc. along with all rights and title, etc. which we for ourselves, our predecessors or successors, as Kings or Princes of Scotland have had or in any manner should be able to have or claim to them or any part of them, their rents, etc.,

renouncing, disclaiming, exonerating, disposing and transferring the same totally from us and our successors all actions, right, etc., and in the like manner renouncing for ourselves and our successors all actions of non-entrance, error, etc., and our processes whatsoever raised or threatened by us, or predecessors or successors or any of us, our treasurers or advocates in our names against the aforesaid Thomas Lord Boyd, etc., concerning the said lands, lordship, etc.

“And farther, we for the cause above written, do now erect, unite, annex, incorporate and create all and sundry the aforesaid lands, lordship, baronies with their aforesaid pendcies and other things above specified with their castles, etc., into a free lordship and free barony to be called in all times coming the Lordship and Barony of Kilmarnock and we also will and grant and for ourselves and our successors decree and ordain that the castle and mainor of Kilmarnock shall be the principle message of the said Lordship and Barony and that the single sasine by the aforesaid Thomas Lord Boyd and his son, etc., all the principal messages shall be now and in the all timing coming a sufficient sasine for all and sundry the lands, Lordship, Baronies, etc.

“Further we in consideration of the special love and favour which we bear and have toward the foresaid Thomas Lord Boyd, and in consideration of the policies and buildings in the Kirktown of Kilmarnock lying under the said Barony and our aforesaid sheriffdom, do for the convenience and entertainment of our lieges frequenting the seine of our present charter; infer, erect and create and teach the said town called the Kirktown of Kilmarnock and the lands of the same with their pertinent into a free burgh or baroney forever to be called in all times coming the burgh or town of Kirktown of Kilmarnock and we give and grant to the inhabitants and inn dwellers of the said burgh, present and future plenary power, facility and free power of buying and selling in the same wine, wax, cloth, woolen and linen, broad and narrow and other merchandisers what-so-ever and of having and holding in the said burgh bakers, brewers, butchers, venders of flesh and fish and all other tradesmen belonging to a free burgh or baroney and we also grant that they may be free burgesses in the aforesaid

burgh and that they with the consent of the said Thomas Lord Boyd the said Master of Boyds his son, etc., may have the power of annually electing for the future bailies and officers for the ruling and governing of the said burgh and that the said Burghesses, and inhabitants of the same may have and hold a market-cross and a market weekly on the Sabbath-day (Saturday) and a free fair annually on the twentieth day of the month of October, to last for eight days of the same with plenary power to the foresaid Thomas Lord Boyd and his son foresaid, and etc., to assign and locate in full from his lands adjacent to the aforesaid town of Kilmarnock in whole or in part into burghal divisions for buildings or houses to be erected on the same with all the tholnies customs, (Tholonium 'the liberty of buying and selling on our own grounds or the right of charging 'toll' for such liberty) privileges and liberties pretaining or in any way able to pertain in future to the free fair and free barony in the same manner and as freely as any burghs under our kingdom is inferred by us or our predecessors.

"All and whole the aforesaid lands, Lordship and Barony of Kilmarnock with their castle, etc., to have and to hold to the aforesaid Thomas Lord Boyd, etc., and to the aforesaid Robert, Master of Boyd, etc., his brother—german and their heir male, etc., whom failing to Adam Boyd, likewise his brother—german and the heir male, etc., whom failing to any other heir male of the body of the said Thomas Lord Boyd to be as yet lawfully begotten at any time proceeding his death and to the heirs, male of their bodies lawfully begotten whom failing to Robert Boyd of Badinhaith brother german of the same Thomas Lord Boyd and the heirs male, etc., whom failing to Adam Boyd of Penkill and the heirs male, etc., whom all failing (which God forbid) to the nearest lawful heir male, whatsoever of the said Thomas Lord Boyd bearing the names and arms of Boyd, to wit the aforesaid burgh or town of Kirktown of Kilmarnock from us and our successors as Princes and Seneschalo of Scotland in a free burgh in Barony and the aforesaid remaining lands, etc., in a free Lordship and free Baroney, etc., throughout all their straight boundaries, old and divided as they lie in length and breadth in houses,

buildings, woods, plains, moors, marshes, roads, paths, waters, ponds, streams, meadows, pastures and pasture-lands, mills, multures, and their appurtenances, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peet, turf, coal, collieries, minerals, mines, pigeons, pigeon houses, workshops, distilleries, breweries and broom woods, groves and thickets, firewood, timber, quarries—stone and lime; with courts, decrees amercements escheats, etc. of the said courts; with gallows, pit, sok-sak, thole, thame, infang-thief, out-fang-thief, pit and gallows, with common pasture, free entrance and exit, with free forests in all places when thereon, and have been woods within the foresaid lands with privilege of forest courts, amercements and escheats of the same and wraik wert wair and venison with all and sundry the privileges of a free baroney and free forests, and with all and sundry the other liberties, commodities, profits, conveniences and just pertinents whatsoever, whither not named or not named, whether under the earth or upon the earth, far and near, pertaining or in any manner able, rightly to pertain in future to the aforesaid lands, lordship, etc., freely, quitely, plenarily entirely, honorably well and in peace, in like manner and as freely in all things and through all things as the said Thomas Lord Boyd and his predecessors held and possessed the same from us and our successors as Prince and Seneschals of Scotland before the resignation aforesaid.

“Then being paid therefrom annually by the aforesaid Thomas Lord Boyd during his life and after his death by the same Robert, Master of Boyd, his etc., and by his heirs, male, etc., to us and our successors as Princes, etc., the rights and servitudes due and wonted to us and our successors before the said resignation according to the tenor of the ancient infeftment of the same.

“In witness whereof, etc., witnesses, etc., at Holyrood house the twelfth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord MDXCI and of our reign XXV.”

JAMES VI.

In the village of Kilmarnock at this time by the Boyds, was erected what was called “Gallows Knowe” for punishment of those who failed to do as they were requested to, or were enemies to the will of the Boyds. This structure stood until 1861, when

it was torn down. This authority was given as it is seen in the above charter to Lord Thomas Boyd the right to establish one in his baroney. Dr. Johnson an able writer on Scottish history says: "The name so called was in consequence of being the place of execution in the days of feudalism. The Boyds had at one time the right of pit and gallows, a privilege conferred on all Barons according to our old laws of having on his grounds a pit for drowning women, and gallows for hanging men convicted of theft."

The village of Kilmarnock has been several times more or less destroyed by fire, and the complete plans it were built upon, would doubtless facilitate the progress of its ravages. One of these great fires took place May 22, 1668. The whole town as stated by different writers was destroyed and according to the following extract taken from the minutes of the Synod of Fife, the number of those who suffered was one hundred and twenty, and from this computation we concluded that the whole population (not concluding Parish) was then under six hundred souls. This great fire is alluded to by Chambers in his Domestic Annals of Scotland in the following words:

"1668, May 22, the town of Kilmarnock was wholly destroyed accidentally by fire, when about six score families were driven in the fields destitute both of goods and homes, endured in this starving condition. Matters were the worse for them by reason, that they being all poor tradesmen, and having no other means of livelihood, than their daily employment. Having sometime before, been reduced to great misery and affliction, in consequence of the quartering upon them of a great part of the King's forces, when they were sent to the west to prevent a rebellion."

Another large fire visited the place on Saturday, April 26, 1800. It originated on the east side in a malt kiln that had been overheated. Thirty-two houses were destroyed in the short space of one and a half hours. Seventy-six families, consisting of more than three hundred persons were rendered homeless and destitute. Floods have also swept the place, the largest one took place July 14, 1852.

Kilmarnock is also noted for one of the oldest lodges of Free-Masons in Scotland; known as "Kilmarnock Masonry St.

John's No. 22." Among the members of this Lodge were several Boyds, and one of the earliest members was Thomas Boyd of Pitcon. It was established in 1734. The unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, William Boyd, was one of the originators and was the first Right Worshipful Master of the same.

Kilmarnock in its younger days must have been surrounded with the turmoils and strife of war, and there was no time when its quietness was not disturbed by the clashing of arms, and the war cries of the many clans of those days for the supreme control over this territory, which at that time was one of the most prominently settled territories of Scotland. The popular tradition today among authors whom I have consulted, is that Campbell which is situated near the border of a Large Parish, a few miles from above place, was the field which formed the encampment for the Scottish army prior to their advancing to meet the Norse invaders on the shore of Larques in 1263. Other places in the locality which preserves mementoes of the overthrow of Haco, are Burleggati, Killincraig and Keppinburn. The last named spot, legends affirms that the ancestors of the Earl of Kilmarnock, William Boyd surprised and defeated a band of fleeing foes. The above famous battle which the Scots took so active a part in with the Norse invaders, lead by their respective Kings was fought on October 3, 1263. The exact scene of the conflict is believed to have taken place south of the town and immediately below Haylie mansion. This engagement was a total disaster to the Norway King, for a violent storm set in and did much harm to the Norse fleet and only a portion of the invaders were able to effect a landing on the Scottish coast. The result of this battle was a decisive victory for the armies of Scotland which were lead by Alin Durward, Justician of the Kingdom, the Earl of March and the Steward of Scotland Robert Boyd. This battle resulted in a complete recognition of the rights of the Scottish King to govern the western coast and adjacent islands of his monarchy. At this battle Robert Boyd was rewarded for his bravery by his King, with grant of Lands in Cunningham. The words "Gold Berry" (which are found in the print of the Kilmarnock coat of arms) are supposed to have been given him at this occasion.

West Kilbride a few miles from Kilmarnock also contains the ruins of three other castles of ancient days. The broken walls of Law castle, which crown the Law and overlook the town, are all that remains of a stately edifice that was one of the seats of the Earl of Kilmarnock. The Barony of Kilbride was conferred on the ancestors of the Earl of Kilmarnock by Robert Bruce and the Parish took its name from St. Bridget—commonly called Bride. The church dedicated to that saint was connected with the Abbey of Kilwinning.

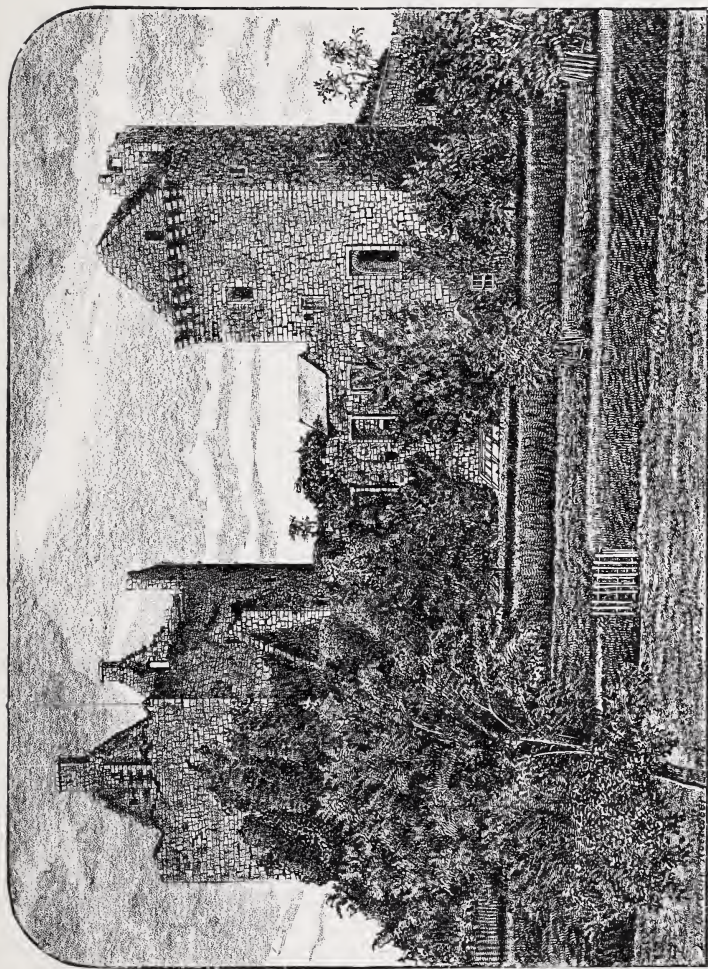
Irwin's Role of Fame included many notable Scots in various departments of life. The town as related by Charles S. Dougall, M. A., has sent forth many honorable soldiers in life, as Sir Patrick Montgomery and Sir Robert Boyd, the defender of Gibraltar in 1782.

"Killir" as the Scotch people delight to call it is situated on the river Marnock, a few miles north of Tarbolton. Local history asserts that a church dedicated to Saint Marnock, was established here eight hundred years ago, but for generations the town never emerged from obscurity. In the reign of James IV, it was a mere hamlet dependent solely on Dean Castle, the residence of Earl of Kilmarnock (Robert Boyd) for protection.

In Burn's time, Kilmarnock enjoyed the reputation of being the most irregularly built town in the west of Scotland. A progressive municipality aided by an extensive and not altogether unfortunate fire of 1800, has done much to remove the approbrium. Its spacious streets and handsome buildings are a vast improvement on the low thatched houses and the maze of narrow lanes that comprised a veritable puzzle to strangers in early days. The Parish of Kilmarnock contains some interesting memorials and relics of grandeur of by gone days. One of these is the very heavy grown ruins of Dean Castle, the home of the Boyd family, for nearly eight hundred years and was destroyed by fire in 1735. Situated at the junction of Crawford Lane and Fenwick which is about a mile north east of the town which we will speak of in the following chapter. The Marnock house which is still in existence and now used as an industrial building, which the Earl of Kilmarnock "William Boyd" lived in when he took sides with

Charles Stewart "The Pretender," when he lost his life. Not far from Dean Castle are the ruins of Crawfordland Castle, part of which is believed to have been built in the early years of the eleventh century.





RUINS OF DEAN CASTLE, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND  
Taken in 1884



## CHAPTER III

### HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT HOME OF THE BOYDS IN SCOTLAND

Dean Castle, long the residence and home of the old and ancient Boyd family, stands at the distance of nearly a mile in the northeast direction, from the present site of the city of Kilmarnock, which now rests upon lands once owned by this noble family, in the county of Ayrshire on the western coast of Scotland. Its situation surrounded by the scenes of the past, though not the most romantic, can scarcely fail to delight the admirer of the gentle, as well as the magnificent in nature. On the right, and on the left of the same, the ground rises in pleasing elevations, as it can be seen by the picture taken of it by "Pont" in 1790, shown in the cut of same, in this book. At an early day the castle was almost embosomed in woods, and no road lead to it except the principal one from the southwest, and a private path that lay along the stream in the direction of Fenwick. It is supposed it derived its name "Dean" the word according to Dr. Jamieson a noted historian says: "Signifies a small valley or hollow where the ground slopes on both sides." Close by the castle the scene is enlivened by two little mossy streams locally called the Borland and Crawfordland, which meet and mingle with each other, forming, what is termed Kilmarnock water. The view in the neighborhood too, is considerably beautified by several steep woody braes. From one of these, near Assloss, the castle presents a majestic and stern appearance. Though gray and rent with years, it looks as if conscious of its strength, and as if frowning defiance down the valley that stretches before it. From

the same eminences we have a glimpse of the town, with its towers and spires, which give to it an air of importance, and the eye ranging still farther rests and is delighted on the beautiful green hills of Craigie, and the more romantic heights of Dundonald. In early times, according to the oral tradition a dense wood stretched itself behind, and on each side of the castle, concealed it in a great measure from the scrutinizing eye of the invader, and made it almost inaccessible to strangers, save by the principal approach, which was found on the southwest. Here was situated the huts or hovels of the vassals of the Manor. In those days, this old baronial stronghold was not only picturesque and secluded, but was secure in a great degree from the attacks of neighboring chiefs, or of the more ruthless hordes who sought to reduce the country to a state of thralldom. The alarm could be readily given by the vassals from the Glen, or by the warder, whose eye from the watch-tower could distinctly describe every movement of the advancing foemen.

The Dean Castle consists of two separate Towers of unequal height and appears to have been surrounded by a wall or rampart, part of which now stands. The period, of which either of the towers was erected is unknown, but both bears the mark of considerable antiquity. Gross, one of Scotland's able writers visited the castle about the year of 1789, and made a drawing of its ruins for his "Antiquities of Scotland." He supposed the higher tower to have been built about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In the wall of the lower edifice and looking into the court is a stone on which the family arms are sculptured and beneath which are the words "James Boyd and Catherine Craik," were lately legible and thus being the name of the eighth Lord Boyd and his Lady. It has been sometime conjectured, that the whole of the lower mansion was erected in their time, namely about the middle of the seventeenth century. The estate devolved on the eighth Lord Boyd in 1640, and his death took place about the year 1654. This conjecture however, appears to be incorrect. For Pont, another early writer in his "Cunningham Topographer," which was written as we have said about 1609, speaks of both towers as then existing. "That portion of the building, therefore on which the arms are sculptured, must have been only an addition made





RUINS OF DEAN CASTLE, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND  
Taken in 1790

by the eighth Lord Boyd. It also appears from the same authority that both towers are of greater antiquity than was supposed by Gross. Ponts words in his "Cunningham Topographer says" Killmernock Castle, is a staitly faire ancient building, arising in two great high towers and built around courtways, with fyve (There is good reason says the editor of the above work, that the word "Fyve" here has been erroneously translated from the original MS. for fine and that illusion is simply to the cheerful and elegant range of buildings fronting the south, the walls of which still remains pretty entire. To the east and north, the enclosing rampart walls still stand to their full height, whilst the great tower or donjon-keep occupies almost entirely the west angles of the square, so no possible site would appear within for any further structure of the least consequence whatever.") low buildings it is still planted and almost environed with gardens, orchards, and parks. It belonged first to ye Locartts, lords thereof, then to the Lord Soulis, and the cheiffe dwelling almost three hundred zeirs of the Lords Boyd." It may also be mentioned that on another part of the lower building, the remains of two figures, a male and female, are, or lately were discernable, but no inscription describing them or leading to a knowledge of the date of their erection can be traced.

As a place of strength, as well as a manor-house, the "Dean" appears to have been superior to many of the strong-holds of our Scottish Barons of the older times. The walls of the high tower are about nine or ten feet thick. The lower story consisted of several dark vaulted rooms, and on the second flat is a large hall thirty-eight feet in length, twenty-two in width and twenty-six in height. It had a fine arched stone ceiling and was furnished with stone seats, which jut out around the lower part of the walls and which in all likelihood, was cushioned or covered with some kind of cloth, when the castle was inhabited. From this apartment, a short passage leads to a trap door of the dungeon or prison, which is immediately beneath, in the center of the wall at the north corner of the tower, and measures fifteen feet by five, and must have been a dreary place for the poor wight whose misfortune it was to be incarcerated within it. It had no aperture by

which light or air could be admitted, save a little oblong opening three or four inches wide, and even the little light that could thus enter had to struggle down in a slanting direction through the wall which is about ten feet thick, ere it could sooth the prisoner with its cheering influence. The dungeon has now a door broken into it from the outside, and is or likely was used as a milk-house. Adjoining is another gloomy apartment which is probable was also a place of confinement. This wall shows that the castle was not used as a shelter for the homeless wanderers who sought to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, but as a stronghold for their merciless enemies. At the time Dalziel occupied the town, a party of his soldiers was stationed in this fortress and many were the severities which the people in the neighborhood suffered from their doings. An instance of their cruelty we will give. When traversing the fields one day in quest of the sufferers, they observed an individual hurrying from them at a distance, and suspecting he was flying through a consciousness of guilt, they pursued him like demons, bent on some infernal enterprise. The man however, kept in advance of them, at length, reaching a house, he passed through it by a passage that lead to the back premises, and with great presence of mind, concealed himself in a pool of water, where he stood with only his head above the surface of the water. In course of a few minutes, the soldiers were in the house expecting their prey, but no person save the mistress of the cottage could be found. They threatened her with instant death if she did not produce the object of their search. She acknowledged that a man had run through the house, but who he was and where he had gone, she knew not. Maddened by disappointment, they seized her and lead her a captive to Kilmarnock where notwithstanding her declaration of innocence, she was condemned to be immersed in a dark subterraneous apartment in Dean Castle. This harsh sentence we need scarcely say was promptly executed, and tradition affirms that the poor creature was never released, but left to perish in that dreary abode among filth and vermin. Whither William Boyd the first Earl of Kilmarnock took any active part against these sufferers, the authorities which we have consulted do not inform us, but

without doubt, he did not, and if he had been opposed to such crimes, no doubt he was powerless and obliged to look on helpless, for fear of his own destinies.

On the third flat there was apparently two chambers. These are now roofless and otherwise much dilapidated. One of them, with a large window looking to the north is said to have been the chapel. In the walls of these rooms are two curious little recesses. One of them, with two narrow loopholes looking in different directions, was, perhaps used as a watch-house in times of emergency. It has a small stone seat and fireplace, but is so constructed in its dimensions that a person can scarcely stand upright within it. The other recess was probably a place for a bed as there were in other Scottish castles. The upper or attic story also has two rooms, crowning the eastern corner, which seems to have been another watch-house, which must have commanded an extensive view of the adjacent country. On top of the walls, a walk or passage, about four feet in breadth leads around the tower. It was a plain battlement or parapet in which here and there were little openings, considerable portions of which still remain and in which a narrow spiral stairs lead to the various stories, and the main entrance was by an arched doorway at the northeast corner of the building, which is still entire.

In the lower tower which was surmounted by an erection in the form of a belfry, is shown a picture engraved by an ingenious townsman of Kilmarnock named Michael Reid, about the beginning of the last century. There were at least four apartments above the ground floor. Except some small patches of plaster, still seen on the wall, nothing remains to give an accurate idea of their original appearance. The most commodious part of the building was that occupying the space betwixt the two towers and fronting to the south. It seems to have been the principle dwelling place connected with the small tower, and was lighted by spacious windows, which gave to its rooms, all the attributes of some ancient seat of royalty, rather than of the abode of a Scottish lord in the day of feudalism of the past.

It is not likely—though history is silent on the subject that the Dean was often beleaguered in the olden times, when chief

contended with chief, through a love of gain, a love of revenge, or a love of glory. That such was the case is asserted at least by tradition, which affirms, it was once or twice besieged, and that every attempt to reduce it was altogether fruitless. Tradition, however, related the fate of Lord Soulis by the hands of one of the Boyds in 1444. One day one of the vassals, while taking an afternoon walk along the private path, that layed along the stream in the direction of Fenwick, heard, or thought he heard, the voice of strangers among the trees, and fearing that foemen were skulking in the locality, he ascended a small height and immediately discovered a party, who turned out to be Southerons. He stationed himself upon an eminence at a short distance (the spot of ground here meant is that on which the powder magazine now stands and if we believe tradition, it was the sight of the Roman encampment in ancient times. It commanded an extensive view of the surrounding country and was therefore well adapted for a military station in the days of feudal warfare.) In breathless anxiety the vassal hastened to the castle, and apprised the inmates of the discovery he had made. In a moment all was bustle and activity among the Boyds. The tenants of the Manor and several other adherents of the ancient house of Dean, among whom was the Lord Crawfordland, were soon made aware of the circumstances, and before the shade of evening had darkened the landscape, they were all assembled on the green plain in front of the tower, from which headed by the Boyd, they marched toward the encampment. On coming near the spot, a breathless silence reigned among the Southerons as if they were refreshing themselves with sleep, before attacking the fortress, which, in all likelihood, they meant to do during the night or early morning. "Shall we give them battle" whispered one of the friends of Boyd. "We shall" said he, "for I have always thought it best to remove evil ere it assumes a formidable shape, let us disperse them." At these words the followers of the Boyds rushed upon the English, who notwithstanding this unexpected attack displayed no symptoms of fear. With a ferocity common only in the days of feudalism, man met man, and each and all seemed to act as if more willing to die in the strife than to have their names associated with

cowardice. In the midst of the conflict there was one of the Southerons who's stately appearance and signal powers bespoke him as the leader of the party. His form caught the eye of the Boyd and in a moment they were in close combat, but was soon separated by the awful scene of the others. At length after a desperate struggle in which several fell on both sides, the English in spite of their commander who urged them to keep their position fled from the field and concealed themselves in the fastnesses of the woods. From some of the vanquished whose wounds rendered them unable to fly, it was learned that the name of their leader was Lord Soulis, but their object in their coming to the locality they did not disclose. The darkness was now gathering fast, and the heroes of the Dean returned in triumph to the castle, bearing along with them swords and other instruments of war which had been left on the field by the Southerons. During the night, watches were set around the castle and as soon as the first ray of light of the morning broke through the eastern clouds, the warder was at his station on the summit of the tower. In a short time, he discovered one or two of the fugitives lurking about the bottom of the glen. This intelligence was soon communicated to the Boyd, who immediately armed himself with his cross-bow, and followed by only one or two attendants, left the castle in quest of the English lord. At a little distance below the beautiful green mound at the south side of the castle he crossed the stream and hurried on with the firm tread of a warrior along its banks in a southern direction till he reached the field now known by the name of Clerk's Holm. On a brae at the other side of the water, he espied the object of his search, and with deadly aim he drew his cross-bow and his arrow instantly pierced the heart of ill-fated Soulis. On the night of that day, a sumptuous feast was spread in the hall of the Dean, the wine cup was freely circulated. The festal song fell upon the ear of Lord and Lady—and the arched chamber closed not to echo the sound of merriment till the beams of morning had tinged with golden hues the turrets of the Tower.

The castle, however, is not without its historical associations. Mary, the sister of King James III and wife of Thomas Boyd,

then Earl of Arran, was kept for some time a prisoner within the walls of this castle. A prisoner as it will be seen by the history of this noble Patriarch in our history of this ancient family. But who her jailors were or what liberties she was deprived of, our informant has failed to enlighten us. The castle is also noted for having been used as a garrison house, by Captain Inglis and his soldiers in the dark days of the persecution.

According to Pont, the grounds around the castle as far back as the year of 1609, were well planted and adorned with "gardens and orchards." The exact location which they occupied would now be a difficult thing to ascertain. Within the remembrance of persons lately living there, an old pear tree grew out on the beautiful green mound situated in what was formerly called "Paddock Park," and it is not improbable that one or other of the gardens, or orchards lay in that direction. At an early period one of the little streams that form the Kilmarnock water flowed, it is alleged between the mound and the smaller tower and joined the other rivulet on the south side of the eminence. The scene, in a pictorial point of view, would then be truly interesting, for the two castles towering formidably amid the woody enclosure, with the braes rising gently on one side, and the water gliding peacefully in the foreground, must have formed a picture pleasing and imposing.

In 1735, the Dean Castle was partly destroyed by fire. The lower castle was the principle scene of its ravages. Marks which we are told, were lately traced on some of the wood connected with the mason work. The fire was occasioned by some flax being accidentally ignited, while in the process of being cleaned, or spun by one of the maid servants. The Earl of Kilmarnock (the unfortunate William Boyd of 1746) was then on the continent. On his way back to Scotland he had his attention directed to a newspaper, in which was an account of its destruction by fire of a Scottish mansion called the Dean, the particular locality was not given. Fearing it was his own castle, he hastened home and found it reduced to a state of ruin. It may be mentioned that the eminent scholar James Moor, L.L.D., author of a Greek Grammar, and sometimes Professor of Greek in the University





KILMARNOCK HOUSE, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND  
Taken in 1884

of Glasgow, was at the time of the burning, tutor in the family of the Earl of Kilmarnock. He lost by the fire a considerable stock of books which he had collected for his own use. The Dean was never afterwards put into a habitable condition in consequence, perhaps of the vast expense which its restoration would have required. But though nearly one hundred and seventy-five years have passed away, since it suffered by the conflagration, it still presents as we have said, a bold stately aspect, and though now roofless and desolate, its great strength may enable it to stand many centuries, an object of interest to the admirers of the picturesque, the historical inquirer, and the lover of ancient antiquity.

Let us here add, after the burning of Dean Castle, the Boyd family moved and resided in the Kilmarnock House, which is situated between St. Marnock street and Nelson street in Kilmarnock. The old mansion apparently was built at different times. The original part of it is supposed to have been erected about the end of the seventeenth century. The western portion was in course of being finished when the last Earl of Kilmarnock took part in the Rebellion of 1745-1746, and in consequence of his connection with that unfortunate affair, the progress of the work it is said was suddenly stopped. That such was the case would appear from the fact that when ingress was made into the large hall (which had been shut up for a number of years after above date), there were found window frames as if new, from the tool of the joiner, together with a tradesman's apron and some shavings of wood. The stately old trees with which the paths of Kilmarnock house were adorned, previous to the formation of St. Marnock street, gave it a fine aspect of Baronical dignity. One of these trees—a majestic beech—grew until lately (which was cut down the third of May, 1859 in consequence of being decayed and measured upward of ten feet in circumference) immediately at the back of the mansion, and a few others, which formed a part of a woody avenue, long known as the "Lady's walk" (being so called it is said from being a favorite walk of the last countess of Kilmarnock in her hours of sorrow after her unfortunate husband's execution) still remain, along the line of

Dondonald Road. This walk at a comparatively recent date, was a sweet rural retreat, and must have been still more so at an earlier period, when the Kilmarnock water flowed as it did in a westerly course leaving a grassy edge, this ridge forming the walk and giving to the whole scene an air of freshness and beauty. But time and the spirit of commercial enterprise have made changes and only a faint idea can now be formed respecting the appearance which Kilmarnock House and its environs exhibited even sixty years ago. Instead of the lordly dwelling rising in stately grandeur above the few humble straw-roofed cottages, which were in the vicinity, it is now itself, thrown into the shade, by large modern structures erected near it, and its quaint old rooms, once the abode of the titled and the great, are now used for purposes connected with the Parochial Board, part of them being occupied as offices by the Inspector of the Poor, and part of them as the Ragged School. In regard to schools, the Boyds of Kilmarnock seemed to have been much interested in early times. For to-day is found this interesting paper, which is called the "Boyds Charter-Chest" pertaining to the same which is supposed to have been given to James Lord Boyd. Unfortunately the document has no date, but is supposed to have been made prior to the year of 1654, and reads in Scotch language thus: "For keeping one school within the parochie of the Old Kirk of Kilmarnock and for provisioun of an constant rent and stipend for holding one school maister in the said parochie of the Old Kirk of Kilmarnock quho may also serve as musician in the said Old Kirk in all time coming."

As we have given a somewhat minute description of the various apartments of Dean Castle, it may be interesting to our readers to know the style in which it was furnished, two hundred or three hundred years ago. This is now shown by the following list taken from the Scottish journal, published in September, 1847. The list is now found among documents in the Scottish archives of Thomas Boyd, bearing the date July 25, 1612, and is written in the Scottish language as follows:

"Twa cowies of silver, every ane of thaim vechtain on unce of siller, ane lang carpet, half worset, half selk; ane schort carpet

for the chalmer buird; ane lang greine buird clathe the lenthe of haill buird; twa schort greine buird claithis for the chalmer buird; four cuschownis of tripe valvet (an inferior kind of velvet): four cuschownis of carpet ruche vark; twa lang buird claithis of flandiris damais; saxeine seruietis (table napkins) of damais; ane lang dornick (a species of linen table cloth) buird clathe; and dusoun of dornick serviettis; ane braid dornick towell; twelf lang lynyng buird claithis; four dosun and ane-half of lynyngseruietis; fyves buird claithis of grit lynyng; fyve dosoun of lynyng seruietis; aucht towellis of room hard in; four drinking claithis; twa thair of servit with selk, and the ither twa plaine; two lynyng drinking clathe ane cop buird clathi; ane down bed; aucht feddir beddis, with aucht bowsteris offering thairto; auchtein codis pair the filed with downis and pairt is with fedderis; auchtein pair of dowbill blankettis; fewe cowering of ruishe vark; ane fair rallow caddow (a kind of streaked or rayed woolen cloth); seven houshaild cowerings; saxtein pair of lynyng scheittis; two pair of heid scheittis of small lynyng, schewit with guhyt vork and perling; ane pair of plain heid schettis; sax pair of het scheittis; ten codwairis (pillow slips) of small lynyng schewit with black selk; sax codwairis of small lynyng unchewit; ane stand of stampit crambasse (crimson) vorset courteins with ane schewit pand effering yrto; ane stand of greine champit curteinis with ane pand effering yrto, ane ither stand of gray champit (having raised figures) vorset courteinis with ane pand effering yrto; ane stand or greine plaidine courtainis with the pand effering yrto; ane stand of quhyet schewit courtainis; ane pair of quhyet voven courtainis with pand effering yrto; seventie pewdir platis ane dusoun pewdir trunchoris; ten coweris of powder; sexintein saisceris; twa new inglis quart stowpis; twa new quart flacownit; thrie ale tyne quart stoup-pis; twa ale tyne quart flacownis; ane tyne pint stoup; twa new chimer pottis; four new tyne chandilieris; fyve grit brassen chandilieris; ane grit marter of brass, and ane iron pester; twa tyne bassings with ane lawer of tyne; fyve grit bass panis; thrie meikle brassin pottis and ane lytell brassin pot; ane iron pottis; ane grispan of brass and ane pair of grait standard raris; fyve lang speittis ane grit iron tank; ane meikill frying pan and ane grit

marking fatt; thrie gyll fattis; twa meikill barralls; four pair of taingis; ane chaimer chimvay; twa lang hall buirds; thrie furmis; ane schort hail buird; twa chalmer duirdis; twa chyiris of aick; ane cop buird of aick; sax buffet stuillis; ane meikill bybil (Bible); ane meikill meill gurnells of aick; this cofferis twa grit kistis of aick for keiping of naipperie; four less kistis; ane candill kist; twa stand bedis of aick."

MEMO FROM THE ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND BY FRANCIS GROSE,  
Esq.

Printed for S. Hooper, High Holborn, London, 1789.

Buffalo Pub. Lib. 914.1 B2—3.

DEAN CASTLE—This was one of the ancient seats of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, for some time the favorites of King James III. It was forfeited in the year 1745, afterwards sold to the Earl of Glencairen, and in 1789 when this drawing was made, belonged to Miss Scott.

It lies a small distance from the main road leading from Kilmarnock to Stewarton, and consists of a large vaulted square tower, which seems to have been built about the beginning of the fifteenth century; this is surrounded by a court and other buildings, apparently more modern. Upon the tower under a defaced coat of arms, there is this inscription

James Lord of  
Kilmarnock

Dame Katherine Creyk  
Lady Boyd

The Lord James, here commemorated, according to Douglas, died in 1654. He was a firm adherent to the royal cause, for which he was by Oliver Cromwell exempted from pardon, and fined fifteen hundred pounds sterling.

In this castle, it is said, Lady Margaret (Douglas calls her Mary) sister to King James III was confined during the life of her husband, Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, from, she was divorced, notwithstanding she had borne him two children. The pretext for this divorce was some legal impediment at the time of marriage. Some say it was a prior contract to the Lord Hamilton.

On her husband and the rest of his family falling under the king's displeasure, she went to Denmark, to acquaint him with it; who thereupon fled for refuge to the courts of France and Flanders. In the mean time King James sent for her. She hoping to make her husband's peace, obeyed the summons, when the divorce was procured. After her husband's death, who died abroad, she was married A. D. 1471, to the Lord Hamilton, then created Earl of Arran.



## CHAPTER IV

### HISTORY OF THE OLD AND ANCIENT FAMILY OF BOYDS IN SCOTLAND

According to the ordinary genealogical authorities as given us, the Ancient family of Boyds, sprang from a younger son of the illustrious Lord, the first High Steward of Scotland. Some writers maintain the idea that the first settlers of this romantic country came from Ireland. Others hold that the Scotch race came from Normandy, prior to the Norman Conquest of 1066. If this is the case we are unable to say, and will leave the same too the kind investigation of our readers. About this time there was found in Scotland a noble and brave warrior named "Alan" who was created Lord High Steward of his country, who was a son of Fleance, the latter a son of Thome, who had descended from King Kenneth III that was murdered by Macbeth the usurper of 1043.

Alan married for his wife, Margaret, a daughter of Tergus, the Earl of Galloway, and by him had five children. The eldest we know but a little of. It may have been a female or died young. The second child was named Walter, of whom the family of Stewarts of Scotland descended. The third son was named Simon, who was the progenitor of the noble family of Boyds. The fourth, like the first, we have no record of. The youngest was named Adam, and the first we find of him, he is mentioned in a charter given by King David I, in the year of 1139. Alan, their father the High Steward was a very noted man in his time and died in 1153.

Simon, the third son of Alan, and the second Lord High Steward of Scotland. His name is found in the foundation charter of the Monastery of Paisley in 1161, and is designed "Simon frater," "Walter filis," "Alan Lapiferi," "Regis Sectiac." History fails to inform us how many children he had. His oldest son was named Robert, and being of a fair complexion, was named "Boyt" or "Boyd" taken from the Gaelic or Celtic word "Boidh" or "Boidel" which in that language means fair or yellow, and from this fact the first surname "Boyd" arose, and from him all the families of the Boyd's in this and the Old World descended.

In the charter of Paisley which is supposed to have been the first original house of the Boyds of Scotland, in 1157 was a possessor of Walter Fitzalan, ancestor of the Royal Stewarts. He is designated nephew of Alan, High Steward, and in a contract between Bryce de Eglinton and the village of Irvin in 1205 he is designated Dominus Robertus Boyd, and at that time and since then the Boyds having carried the armorial bearings of the Stewarts and prove their descent from that illustrious house. Robert (as we will number him the first of our line of descendants) died prior to the year of 1240 leaving a son Sir Robert Boyd who succeeded him.

Sir Robert Boyd II, son of Robert I, the first history we have of him, is in a charter given Sir John Erskin in 1262 and was designed in the same as Robertus de Boyd Miles, and was also called Robert II of Scotland. He was a person of singular bravery, and at the Battle of Large in 1263, when Haco or Acho, King of Norway entered Scotland, with a numerous army to capture her was put to flight. He nobly rushed forth in the behalf of his country's defence and nobly distinguished himself, and was rewarded by Alexander the third, then the King of Scotland with "grants of land in Cunningham" for his true patriotism. Tradition maintains that he, with aid of a party he commanded in the engagement, threw into confusion and finally defeated a strong detachment of Norwegians at a place called "Goldberry Hill." The words "Gold Berry" which sometimes appear on the lower scroll of prints of the Kilmarnock coat of arms were probably adopted in commemoration of this feat of

Sir Robert Boyd. He died about the year 1270, leaving a son who was his successor.

Sir Robert Boyd III.—Was a son of the second Sir Robert Boyd. In 1296, when Edward the First of England took possession of several Scottish castles in Scotland, and like other nobles of that country was compelled to swear fealty to the usurper of their country. But to throw off this yoke of bondage and degradation which had been imposed upon them, he, in the following year 1297, joined the small but intrepid army of Sir William Wallace, and by deeds of daring, under the banner of genuine liberty, which was hoisted by that hero, showed that he possessed a spirit imbued with patriotic ardor which quailed not at the dangers of war, when the dearest interests of Scotland were at stake. His name is honorably mentioned in the Bards account of Wallace's encounter with the English in the neighborhood of Loudoun Hills, when the latter was completely routed when on the way to Ayr with stores for the garrison. He also took an active part in taking the castle of Ayr from the English. He likewise accompanied Wallace into England, where with the Earl Malcolm, he commanded the west gate at the siege of York and it appears from history, that he afterwards supported the Hero of Scotland in many other engagements. He died about the year of 1300. The record of his family we have not, only he had a son by the same name who succeeded him.

Sir Robert Boyd IV.—The eldest son of the above Robert was a great and noble patriot. He was among the first of the Scottish Noblemen who rallied around the standard of Robert Bruce, and with the exception of the monarch's immediate relatives, was perhaps the only person of distinction in Ayrshire, who espoused his interest when he first offered defiance to the King of England. He continued a faithful supporter of the same cause until the independence of Scotland was established by the decisive battle of Bannockburn, June 23, 1314, at which time he acted as one of the principal leaders. For important service given by him to his country, he was rewarded by Bruce with gifts of land of Kilmarnock, Bondington, and Hertschaw, which had been forfeited by John Baliol and these gifts were granted

by charters dated 1308 and 1316. According to Wood, (a prominent writer) he had also conferred upon him "the lands of Kilbryd and Ardnel, which had belonged to Godfrey de Ross's, a son of the deceased Riginald de Ross, also all the lands which belonged to William de Mora's in the tenement of Dalry, with seven acres of land, which were Robert de Ross's in the tenement of Ardnel, which was erected into an entire and free Barony to be held by the King." The lands of Ardnel or Portincross, situated in the Parish of west Kilbride, were conferred on Sir Robert Boyd about the year of 1308, and afterwards became the patrimony of a younger son of the family, from whom the Boyd's of Portincross descended, and remained in that family until the year 1737.

This castle of the Portincross Boyds, at this time stood upon a ledge of rocks, projecting into the sea under a bold promontory, which gives it the name of a singular, wild and romantic situation. Several royal charters of the two first Stewart Kings bears to have received the Sign—Manual at "Ardnel" which unquestionably refers to this fortlet, and which has lead to a notion of writers that Portincross, was at that period a Royal residence of the Kings of Scotland. But there seems to be no evidence whatever to conclude if it ever was such in the proper sense of the term. The probability is that these Sovereigns in passing too and from Dondonald in Kyle, and Rothesay in Bute, had been used as a harbor in crossing the channel at this point, and may occasionally, as circumstances or inclination suggested have prolonged their stay at this convenient station. Contemplating and gazing on the narrow walls of this sea-beaten tower, it is certainly difficult to conceive that it should ever have afforded accommodation to pestage of a Royal Court. Yet, when we reflect on the circumscribed nature of even Dondonald itself, the favorite residence of these same Sovereigns, the contrast by no means appear so extraordinary.

Sir Robert Boyd died about the year 1329. His family consisted of three sons, Thomas, Allen and James. The first son was his successor. The Second son, who is said to have been valiant in war, was killed at the battle or siege of Perth in Scot-

land in August of the year, 1339. James, the youngest son is mentioned in a charter of 1342.

Sir Thomas Boyd V.—Sir Thomas was the oldest Son of the above Robert, and he flourished in the reign of King David Bruce. Nothing of any importance respecting him is on record, save that he accompanied David the Second, to the battle of Durham, fought in 1346, and along with the King was taken prisoner, conveyed to London and for a time imprisoned. His family consisted of three children. Thòmas his successor, William who was ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath, and obtained a charter from King David in 1368, and two from King Robert II. In the year 1375 and 1376, Robert deBoyd the third son was ancestor of the Boyds of Portinecross in the county of Ayrshire, Scotland, and married a lady named Grizel.

Sir Thomas Boyd VI.—Sir Thomas was known and designated “Dominus de Kilmarnock” (First Lord Boyd). A feud in the nation which is not explained by the writers we have consulted, appeared to have risen between him and one Nelson of Dalrymple, and like many of the disputes among the turbulent chiefs of that period lead to serious consequences. For Nelson, we are told was cruelly slain by the hands of Thomas, who afterwards obtained, in 1409 a remission for the deed from Robert, Duke of Albany. He courted and married one of the daughters and co-heiress of Sir John Gifford, Lord of Yester by whom he obtained a great accession of fortune. By this union they had a son named Thomas, who was his successor.

Sir Thomas Boyd VII.—Sir Thomas Boyd succeeded his Father as second Lord of Kilmarnock, and was a man of distinguished abilities. He took and performed an active and principle part among the contending Nobles in the reign of James the First. That Monarch, James, as the historical reader is aware of, had been kept for nineteen years a prisoner in England before his accession to the throne in 1442, and it was at length agreed that a ransom of four hundred thousand marks should be paid for his liberty. But the Scots it would appear, could only advance part of the sum, and several Noblemen, among whom was

Sir Thomas Boyd were given as hostages for the remainder. Some historians, when speaking of this time mentioned that Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock (who we take to be Sir Thomas) was afterwards accused along with others of having wasted "the crown-rents" during the Regency of the Duke of Albany, for which he was put in confinement at Dalkeith, but soon obtained his liberties by the Nobility interceeding in his behalf, and by him making compensation for the offence by the payment of certain fines into the Royal exchequer.

Sir Thomas married Johanna Montgomery of Androsson, by whom he had two sons. Thomas his heir and William, who for some time was Abbot of Kilwinning. Thomas died July, 1432, and had a monument erected to his memory and that of his wife in the old church of his native place.

Sir Thomas Boyd VIII.—Sir Thomas is placed on record in History, chiefly on account of having slain Sir Allen Stewart of Darnley, between Linlithgow and Falkirk and of having been himself killed through revenge on July 9, 1439, by Alexander, a brother of Allen, at Craignaucht Hill, in the parish of Dunlop. An account of the feuds or contests is given by an old historian named Lindsey of Pitscottie, Scotland, as thus: "In the meantime, the country was over-run and there was nothing but murder, theft, and slaughter in the south and west of Scotland. For Sir Thomas Boyd slew Allen Stewart of Gartullie at Polmais Thorne, three miles from Falkirk for an old feud that was between them, in the third year after the death of King James the First. Allen's death was soon revenged hereafter. For Alexander Stewart to avenge his brother's slaughter, manfully set upon Sir Thomas Boyd in plain battle, when the said Thomas was cruelly slain and many valiant men on every side. The battle was fought so fiercely, that both sides would retire and leave others in their place and then recounter again at the sound of the trumpet, until at last the victory turned in favor of Alexander Stewart." This deadly contest does not appear to have had the effect of calming the deeply rooted animosity that existed between the two factions, for another of the Stewarts was afterwards slain in revenge by the Boyds, near the town of Dun-

barton. Such bloody duels were not of rare occurrence, at this time, among the Scottish barons.

Whom Sir Thomas Boyd married, we are unable to obtain. But their family consisted of four children whose names were Robert, Alexander, Janet and Margaret. Robert succeeded his father's estate and his successor, as Lord Robert Boyd. Alexander lived at Duncan, Scotland, and was preceptor to King James and was murdered on Castle Hill, Edinburgh, 1469, as stated in the history of his brother. Janet became the wife of John Alexander Maxwell of Calderwood. Margaret married Lord Alexander Montgomery.

Sir Robert Boyd IX.—Robert the heir of his father's house was a man more eminently distinguished than any of his predecessors. In 1459, he was made Lord of Parliament by King James the Second. He afterwards filled the office of Lord Justiciary of Scotland and was also in 1464 and 1465 ambassador to England. But the elevated position he had obtained drew down upon him the envy of other Nobles. He was accused along with his brother Alexander of having carried the young King James the Third, only eight years of age, from Linlithgow to Edinburgh for "to enter upon the regal government" while he was yet in his minority. For the investigations of this matter a Parliament was called in 1466, but the Boyds even by the King, James II, himself were declared to have been only companions in that journey and therefore innocent of all crimes. A decree to this effect was registered among the Acts of Parliament. In the same month, Robert was constituted regent and intrusted with defence of the King, and charge of his brothers and sisters, beside the command or all the fortresses or places of importance in the country. Robert was now at the Summit of distinction. But earthly possessions and honors however extensive and dazzling, are not always the source of solid happiness, as it has proved so in this case. The rude Nobility of those days began to grumble at the advancement he had made and began to study to overthrow him. At last the time came, and in a short time the affection of the King was weaned from the Boyds by the insidiousness of their enemies. At length a Parliament was called and

Robert and Alexander were summoned to answer such charges as might be brought against them. According to the Historian of Hawthonden (whom we have consulted) Robert Boyd appeared on the day for his trial, with a considerable number of his friends and vassals in arms for the purpose of over winning the Nobles of the court, but finding by private conveyance of intelligence, that they were bent upon his ruin, he fled into England. But his brother, Sir Alexander Boyd, "who was arrested by sickness" and trusting to his innocence, appeared before the Parliament. The removing of the King from Linlithgow to Edinburgh (the principle crime with which they were charged) was declared to be treason, and in defiance of the act of Parliament passed in 1466, approving of the same, the Boyds were all found guilty, condemned to be executed and their lands forfeited. Alexander Boyd suffered accordingly on the Castle Hill of Edinburgh in 1469, and Thomas, Earl of Arran and his father was declared rebels, notwithstanding the former being absent on his mission to Denmark. Lord Boyd on hearing the dismal fate of his family and brooding over the same died the next year (1470) at Alnwick in England of a broken heart.

Sir Robert Boyd married a daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Caldenwood, Scotland, by whom his family consisted of four children, namely: Thomas who was his oldest son and his father's successor, and Alexander who after the death of his nephew, still carried on the lineal line of the family. Archibald, who was the ancestor of the family of Boyds, Bousham, Scotland. Elizabeth the only daughter, married Archibald the fifth Earl of Angus, and was the mother of the old Scottish poet, Gavin or Gawin Douglass, who was sometime Bishop of Dunkeld, and author of several poetical works. He was born in Brechin, about 1474, and died of the plague in London in 1522.

Sir Robert Boyd X.—Thomas the oldest son of Robert Boyd, was a youth of extraordinary endowment of mind and body. He married Margaret Stewart (sometimes called Mary) the King's eldest sister, who soon after this was to have been given by her mother in marriage to Edward, Prince of Wales. By this union her husband obtained considerable wealth and was

created the Earl of Arran. At the time of the cruel sentence against him and his father's family, he had been sent to Denmark with a magnificent retinue to bring home Margaret, the daughter of Christiern the First of that country, who in accordance with a previous treaty between that monarch and the court of Scotland, was to have been given in marriage to the young king. He knew nothing in regard to the fate of his father's family until he had arrived in Leith Road with the Royal bride. He was then apprized of the state of matters by his wife the countess, who had contrived, by disguising herself, to get on board his ship before he landed, and accompanied by her, he immediately returned to Denmark, to avoid the impending danger, and then entered into the service of the Duke of Burgundy, who became his faithful friend until he died. King James pretended friendship to his sister, the wife of poor Thomas, and by letters which he caused to be sent her in Denmark, encouraged her to return to Scotland. She at first hesitated, but at length through these solicitations obeyed in hope of obtaining a pardon and favor from her royal brother for her husband, to whom she was so tenderly devoted and attached. But instead of meeting a friendly welcome, she was seized and placed in confinement in the Dean Castle during the life of her husband. And her marriage for reasons for which history does not very satisfactorily explain was declared null and void. Thomas died at Antwerp, Denmark in 1471. A tomb bearing an "honorable inscription" was erected to his memory by his friend Charles, Duke of Burgundy. Soon after his death, his wife was released from her confinement (and it is said by compulsion) married the Lord Hamilton, to whom the Earldom of Arran was then given.

Thomas Boyd's family consisted of a son and daughter who were named James and Margaret. James was his successor and Margaret married for her first husband, Lord Forbes, and for her second, Earl Cassillis, but she had no children by either.

James Boyd XI. James was the only son of Thomas, and is said to have been a youth of fine spirits surrounded with great hopes. Several years after his father's death, the Lordship of the Boyds was restored to him by a charter from King James

the Third. This charter bears the date of 1483 and comprehended the lands of Kilmarnock, Daloy, Nodsdale, Monsford, Muir, Rawensdale, Ralson, Flate and many other lands in the county of Ayr. But a more gloomy fate than that of his father's awaited him, for he was slain in 1434, while yet a young man, in some petty feud by Hugh Montgomery of Eglinton, and his extensive possessions returned to the crown.

Alexander Boyd XII.—James died without leaving any descendants. Alexander, his uncle and brother of his father being the next in the line of lineal descendants, the estate of James was soon afterwards conferred upon him by the King. Alexander became a great favorite and friend of King James the Fourth, who in 1505 constituted him Baillie and Chamberlin of Kilmarnock. History gives us but little account of this man, only that he married the daughter of Sir Robert Colville of Ochlitree, Scotland, by whom he had three sons who were named Robert, Thomas and Adam. Robert was his successor. Thomas was the ancestor of the Boyds of Pitcon and Adam was of those of Pentville and Flushing.

Robert Boyd XIII.—Robert Boyd had the estate and honors of Lord Boyd restored to him in 1536 by James V. From the statement of different writers he seems to have been a man of strong resolution and undaunted courage. In the battle of "Glasgow Field" as some old writers term it, fought about 1543, between the Earl of Lennox and the Regent Hamilton, near Kilmarnock during the minority of Queen Mary, he took so brave a part, it is said, as to turn the tide of the conflict in favor of Hamilton. "In the heat of battle" says the author of the *Annals of Glasgow*, "while victory was doubtful, Robert Boyd of the Kilmarnock family arrived with a small party of horsemen and having valiantly thrust himself into the midst of the combat, decided the fate of the day. In this engagement, there were about three hundred slain on both sides. After this victory, the Regent Hamilton immediately entered the city, and being exasperated against the citizens, gave it up to the soldiers to plunder, which they did completely. They carried away or destroyed everything movable, and even tore down the very doors and

windows of the houses. For thus periling his life, in the behalf of Regent Hamilton who stood high with the King, he was immediately afterwards rewarded with additional honors, and was succeeding heir to James Boyd, son of the Earl of Arran, 1544.

Robert married Helen Somerville, a daughter of Sir John Somerville of Cornnathon, by whom he was the father of two children, whose names were Robert and Margaret Boyd. Robert was his successor, and Margaret married Neil Montgomery of Landshaw. The latter marriage seemed to have engendered bad feelings of friendship between the two families. For history tells us that her father, with Mowatt of Busbie and others, assassinated Sir Neil Montgomery (supposed to have been her husband) of Lainshaw at Irvin in 1547, through revenge for the death of her father's cousin James Boyd, whom we have stated was killed by Hugh Montgomery in 1481. According to Robertson's description of Cunningham, this feud was the cause of much blood being shed throughout the district, and we are told by the historians of the Rowallan family, that Robert the Master Boyd, for some time after the slaughter of Neil Montgomery, did not dare to appear openly within the country "for fear of pairty" or in other language from dread of the Montgomeries and their adherents. But a mutual agreement, is said, was at last made between the two families and they lived in peace. Robert Boyd died in the year of 1550.

Robert Boyd XIV.—Robert was known as the fourth Lord Boyd and was a man of great honor and integrity and steady in his adherence to the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, in whose interest, with a considerable body of men under his command, he fought at the battle of Langside, May 13, 1568, and was one of the Nobles, it is recorded, who formed around the Queen's person during the conflict. In this battle, Queen Mary's forces were defeated and she fled toward the boarder. In her unhappy hour, she resolved to throw herself upon the protection of the Queen of England. But after suffering twenty years' imprisonment in England she was beheaded on the eighth of February, 1587.

In the following year, Robert, with the Bishop of Ross had a Commission under the hand and signet of the Queen, to treat with Queen Elizabeth regarding "her rebellious subject in Scotland." But for espousing the cause of Mary, he fell in the disfavor of the Regent Morey and was commanded to leave the country with both of his sons, who had also according to Chalmers had been engaged in the same conflict. He afterwards obtained the favor of James the Sixth and through his influence was one of the commissioners appointed in 1578 and 1586 to form a treaty with England. To whom Robert was married we are unable to say or how many children he had. His oldest son was named Thomas and became his father's successor. Robert Boyd was born in 1517 and died January 3, 1589, an epitaph to his memory may still be seen on a stone in the interior of the low church of Kilmarnock. The stone which was part of the old church was preserved by being put into the wall of the present building at its erection in the year of 1802. The epitaph was as follows:

1589.

Heir lyis yt godlie Noble wyis lord Boyd  
 Quha Kirk & King & Commin weil decoir'd  
 Quhilke war (quhill they yis jowell all injoyd)  
 Defendit, counsaild governd, be that lord.  
 His ancient hous (oft parreld) he restoired  
 Twyis sax & sxtie zeirs he leivd and syne  
 By death (ye third of Januare) devoird  
 In anno thryis fyve hundreth auchtye nyne.

Thomas Boyd XV.—Thomas was known as the fifth Lord Boyd and obtained a charter to many lands and Baronies between the years of 1595 and 1599. It also appears he was a sickly person and subject to bodily disease and was favored by James the Sixth with a "pass empowering him to go to foreign countries for the sake of his health." This pass read as follows: "We understand that our cousin, Thomas, Master of Boyds is vexed with ane vehement dolour in his heid, and other deseases in his body, as he can not find susficient ease and remeid within our realm, but in mynd to seik the same in foreign countries, quhair the

sameyn maist convenientlie may be had thairfore (we) be the tenor heer of gevis and grantis licene to the said Thomas Master of Boyds, to depart and pass furth of our realm to the partis of France, Flanderis, wall of the spa, and othens partis quhair he pleases, thair to remain for seiking for cure and remedy of his saidis diseasis, for space of thre zeiris after the date hereof." The concluding passage was as follows: "Providing always that our said cousin do not attempt nothing in prejudice of us our realim and religioun publiclie preachit and profeist within our realme or otherwais this our licence to be null and of none availe force nor effect. Gevin under our signet and subscrivit with our hand at our castell of steiviliny the XIII day of Julij and of our reigne the twelth zeia—1.5.7.9. James R."

Thomas Married Margaret the daughter of Sir Mathew Campbell of Londoune, Scotland, and his family consisted of six children, namely; Robert Martin Boyd his successor, Sir Thomas Boyd of Bedbay, Adam, whose wife was Margaret Galbreath a sister of Robert Galbreath of Kilbraith, and John Boyd. One of the daughters became the wife of the Earl of Abercome, another Blair of Blair, and the third of Elphington of Blaythswood. Thomas died in 1619.

Robert Martin Boyd XVI.—Robert was the oldest son of Thomas Boyd and would have succeeded him as sixth Lord Boyd if he had lived, but died young. He married Jane, a daughter of the Earl of Lothian by whom they had one son named Robert, who became the Sixth Lord Boyd.

Robert Boyd XVII.—Robert was the sixth Lord Boyd, and in 1620 and 1626, obtained a charter to several lands in Ayrshire. His first wife was a daughter of the master of Eglinton by whom he had no children. Soon after her death he married for his second wife a daughter of the Earl of Addington who is spoken of in history for her great sympathy with the persecuted Presbyterians. Her son Lord Boyd also warmly embraced the sentiment of the Covenanters and subscribed to the National Covenant on the first of March, 1638 in the Greyfriars church, Edinburgh. By this union Robert's family consisted of one son

and four daughters as follows: James his heir. The oldest daughter married Morrison of Preston Grange. The second, Sinclair of Stevenson. The third, Scott of Harden, and fourth, Dundas of Armstrong.

James Boyd XVIII.—James the eighth Lord Boyd, was to use the language of a genealogist of the family “a man of great worth and honor, and steady in his support of the unfortunate Charles for which the usurper (Cromwell) fined him £1500. He warmly embraced the sentiment of the Covenanters and subscribed to the National Covenant on the first of March, 1638, in the Greyfriars church, Edinburgh. As we have stated before, it was during the life of this Lord that the part of Dean Castle on which the Kilmarnock Arms are sculptured was erected.

James married Catherine Craik, who died in 1654, leaving one son named William, who was his successor.

William Boyd XIX.—William was a man of great wit and learning and much attached to the Royalty, for which King Charles the Second created him Earl of Kilmarnock on August 7, 1661. In 1672, a second charter was given him conferring further rights and privileges on the town from the same king. He died in 1692, leaving his oldest son his heir to his estate.

William Boyd XX.—William was the eldest son of his father's family and was known as second Earl of Kilmarnock. He survived his father but a few months and died at the close of same year, leaving two sons of which the eldest named William succeeded him as his lawful heir.

William Boyd XXI.—William being the eldest of his father's family became heir to his father in 1699, as the third Earl of Kilmarnock. In 1670, he gave a grant of land to his native town, and was a prominent person among the tradesmen of that place. In life he was much attached to the House of Hanover. At the time that George the First was proclaimed in August, 1714, he appeared with the Bailies and other gentlemen on the stair head of the old Council house where the ceremony was performed with great solemnity. The “Stairhead” says the Burgh Record “was covered with carpet for the occasion, the “hail inhabitants” attended at the cross in which a large bonfire was

kindled, the bells rung merrily and the evening was spent by all parties in a loyal and joyful manner.

In 1715, when the Earl of Mar, gathered the clans of the North amounting to twelve thousand men, in order to aid the Pretender (the Leader of the Stewarts) the Earl still evinced his fidelity and zeal to his Sovereign by serving in the Royal army with a considerable body of men who was raised through his influence at his native place and in its neighborhood. These men according to Rae's History of the Rebellion were well disciplined and presented a handsome appearance when the general muster of the fencibles of Cunningham took place at Ervine in August, 1715. Rae says: "It is not to be forgot that the Earl of Kilmarnock appeared here at the head of about five hundred men of his own, well appointed and expert in the exercise of their arms, and that which added very much into it, was the early blossoms of the loyal principal and education of William, who though but eleven years of age appeared in arms with his father, and gracefully behaved himself to the admiration of all the beholders. In the following month while the Rebels were gathering at Perte, expresses were issued throughout the west of Scotland, stating that his Grace the Duke of Argyle had collected a force of men, and had assembled at Glasgow. This sudden and surprising alarm so excited the people of Kilmarnock, his native place that on Monday, September 19, they universally assembled in arms with the rising sun and in the presence of him, offered cheerfully to march forthwith to Glasgow. Of this number, two hundred and twenty men were immediately sent, and the next day he went with one hundred and twenty more whose presence very much added to the general satisfaction and courage of the city. The next day they entered upon duty, keeping watch night and day till Saturday, the first of October, when they returned home again.

At that time the daring Rob Roy, and the reckless clan of the McGregors were robbing and plundering in the highlands. In compliance with a letter from the Duke of Argyle, William marched hither with the volunteers of the west, to curb the lawless doings of the freebooters. The house of Gartartan and of

Perthshire was assigned as a garrison for his men, wherein they were employed on duty from October 3, till the 13th of the same month. Then they were relieved by a party of the Stirlingshire Military, and they returned to Glasgow where they were honorably dismissed on November 21. William died in 1717, leaving his oldest son William his successor.

William Boyd XXII.—The history of William Boyd, the fourth Earl of Kilmarnock is fraught with a more melancholy interest than that of any of the former Noblemen of our illustrious family. In the prosperity of his town, and its manufacturers he always displayed a deep interest, was frequently present at the meetings of council, and was much esteemed by the inhabitants. When the Earl succeeded to the estate of his father William Boyd, it was very much reduced and his income was short for a person of his standing. He married Lady Annie Livingston, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Linlithgow and Callander, who had been attended for joining in the Rebellion of 1715. She was also a presumptive heiress of the Earldom of Errol, and is said to have been highly accomplished and beautiful. His family consisted of three sons. Earl of Errol, Charles and William of whom we will speak of hereafter. His Lordship was the last of the Boyds who resided in the ancient Castle of Dean, for as we have already stated it was rendered uninhabitable by fire in 1735.

In 1745, Prince Charles (known as the founder of Stewart dynasty of that year) planted his standard in Scotland and succeeded in gaining the attachment and support of many of the nobles and gentlemen of influence. William too became one of his adherents, but whether through a love to the cause of the Stewarts is uncertain. It is known previous to this time, his public conduct betrayed no want of fidelity to the crown. Some accounts says that he was induced to join Prince Charles by the entreaties of his Countess, who was a catholic and consequently inimical to the house of Hanover. Be it as it may have been, the zeal of the unfortunate Nobleman in the cause of the young chevalier, was evinced soon after the breaking out of the rebellion. For we find that the Prince after marshaling the clans of the



Taken 1745

North, and when on his march to Edinburgh, lodged with him one night in the Callander House, while his army lay among the fields in the vicinity. Here it is said, he welcomed the Prince and assured him of his uttermost support.

William Boyd the Earl of Kilmarnock was by Prince Charles appointed colonel of the Hussars and in that capacity accompanied the insurgents into England. At the Battle of Falkirk he was one of the principal actors, and on the day following he brought a party of men into the town to guard some prisoners, a list of whom he presented to the Prince at his lodgings.

An anecdote is mentioned by writers in connection with the battle of Falkirk. It is told of the Earl's wife. She was then residing at the Callander House in the vicinity, and in order to divert the attention of Lieutenant-General Hawley, the commander of the Kings forces from the movements of the Prince, she insidiously invited him to breakfast. This well aimed scheme was in some degree successful; for Hawley was so fascinated by the elegant appearance and engaging demeanor of the countess, that Prince Charles found ample opportunity for choosing as he did a favorable position for his army. In short the general had so far forgotten his duties that he had ultimately to be apprised of the situation of the enemy by a messenger who was dispatched to him for that purpose, and such it is said was his confusion of mind when leaving the mansion that he left his hat behind him and hurried bareheaded to the camp. The Battle of Falkirk in which the young adventurer was victorious, was fought on the afternoon of January 17, 1746.

In course of a few days, Prince Charles and his followers marched to Sterling, and after a fruitless attempt to besiege the castle retreated to the north. By this time the Duke of Cumberland had arrived in Scotland with addition of forces for the suppression of the Rebellion, and the day was rapidly approaching when the golden hopes of the Prince and his adherents were destined to perish. The Duke lost no time on following them to the Highlands, and on April 16, the two armies met on Drummosie Moor, near Culloden House, a short distance from Inverness. We have no time and space to describe this sanguinary conflict

that ensued. Still as it proved disastrous to William Boyd, a succinct account of it may be appropriately given in these pages. It is said that William Boyd, who commanded the foot guards at this engagement, on beholding the cool determined appearance of the formidable ranks of Cumberland, felt an inward conviction that the Prince's army would be involved in defeat and ruin. But notwithstanding the powerful aspect of their opponents, the adherents of Charles, though greatly inferior in numbers, attacked them like men resolved to conquer or perish.

According to various historians, the havoc which was made among the poor Highlanders, in this Battle was dreadful in the extreme. In some places on the field their bodies lay in layers three or four deep, and many of the survivors were treated with greatest inhumanity by the reckless soldiers of the Duke. Many of the vanquished who escaped death on the field of battle were taken prisoners. Among them was William Boyd, who it is said had received a wound in the engagement. In the confusion of the fight, or by the wind—for the weather was tempestuous, his hat having fallen from his head, he was escorted bare-headed along the line of the Royal Army. His eldest son who was an ensign in the King's service at the same combat, with feeling of pity, and affection beheld his father in that condition, and at the risk of incurring the displeasure of his fellow officers, flew from the ranks and with his own hat covered the head of his unfortunate parent from the storm. Many eyes, it is said, were moistened with tears on witnessing this noble act of filial regard on the part of the youthful lord.

William Boyd with the other prisoners was carried to London and imprisoned in the tower. A bill of indictment having been found against him, he was brought to trial along with the Earl of Cromarty and Lord Balmerino on Monday July 28, 1746 in Westminster Hall, which had been fitted up with great magnificence for the occasion. Unusual pomp was also displayed in the assembling of the Judges. The Lord High Steward and the Peers of whom a hundred and thirty-six were present. The three Lords were brought from the tower in coaches, along-side of which a strong military force marched as a guard. In the

coaches with the prisoners were the Deputy Governor of the Tower, Captain Marshall, and Mr. Fowler (the gentleman jailer) with the ax, which was covered. The court being assembled and the Seargent-at-arms having made proclamation for the bodies of the prisoners, they were lead to the bar accompanied by the gentleman-jailer who carried the ax with the edge turned from them. The indictment of William Boyd was read, to which he pleaded guilty and recommended himself to the mercy of the King. The two other Lords being found guilty, the court adjourned till the 30th, when the sentence was to be pronounced, and the prisoners with the edge of "the ax turned toward them" were conducted back to the tower.

On the day appointed the court again met, and the Lord High Steward put the following questions to each of the prisoners. "Have you anything to offer why judgment of death should not be passed against you?" William Boyd rose and said: "I am well aware of the crime of which I am charged, and sorry to have to acknowledge my guilt. But I now throw myself upon the sympathy and compassion of the court whom I implore you to intercede with my Majesty in my behalf. I kindly allude you to the unsullied character of my ancestors, to the service rendered by my father in the support of the House of Hanover, and in the promotion of revolution principles, and to my own adherence and fidelity to those principles up to the moment which it was said I was lead to join in the Rebellion. I also allude you to the service of my oldest son in the cause of his Majesty, to the hatred of Popery and arbitrary power which is said to have been instilled into my mind, and is it possible that my endeavors in his education would have been successful, if I had not myself been sincere in those principles, and an enemy to those measures, which has involved me and my family in ruins. Had my mind been tainted with disloyalty and disaffection, I could not have dissembled so closely with my own family, but some tincture would have devolved to my children. To you I will say I have bought no arms or have I raised a single man for the Pretender, and when engaged with the Rebels did I not frequently make myself useful to your Majestic subjects, by assisting such persons as were wounded or

sick among the prisoners they had taken. Did I not separate myself from the corps at the battle of Cullodan and surrender myself when I could have made my escape. But my Lord, of all I have offered is not a sufficient motive to your Lordship to induce you to employ your interest, with your Majesty in my behalf, I shall lay down my life with the utmost resignation, and my last moments shall be employed in fervent prayers for the preservation of the illustrious House of Hanover, and the peace and prosperity of Great Britain." Notwithstanding these seemingly sincere sentiments of contrition for his errors, William Boyd unfortunately found no favor from the court. At the close of the trial, the Lord High Steward made a speech to the prisoners and concluded by pronouncing sentence in the following words: "The judgment of the law is and the high court doth award that you William, Earl of Kilmarnock, George, Earl of Cromarty and Arthur, Lord Balmerino, and every one of you, return to the prison of the Tower from whence you came from, thence you must be driven to the place of execution: when you come there you must be hanged by the neck, but not till you are dead for you must be cut down alive, then your bowels must be taken out, and burnt before your face, then your head must be severed from your bodies, and your bodies must be divided each in four quarters, and this must be at the King's disposal. And God Almighty be merciful to your souls."

Petitions containing statements similar to those embodied in his speech at the trial were afterwards presented by William Boyd to the King, the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cumberland. A petition was also sent to the government in his behalf, by the town counsel of Kilmarnock. His old family teacher, Professor Moor, (mentioned in Chapter III) traveled all the way to London to intercede for him with persons of distinction, and it is said that his unhappy wife hastened thither for the same purpose, but none of these efforts had the effect of producing any mitigation of his sentence. It is generally thought that his life would have been spared, had not the Duke of Cumberland, believed that he had sanctioned an order which was issued by the leaders of the insurgents and signed "George Murray" to give no quarter to

the King's troops. William Boyd emphatically declared that he had no hand in the matter, in his petition to the Duke and also to his fellow-sufferer Lord Balmerino; in their last interview, in presence of the Rev. Mr. Foster and others on the day of his execution.

The appearance of William Boyd at his trial is thus described by the Honorable Horace Wampole, who was present. "Lord Kilmarnock is tall and slender with an extreme fine person. His behavior a most just mixture between dignity and submission, if in anything to be reprehended a little affected and his hair too exactly dressed for a man in his situation. But when I say this, it is not to find fault with him, but to show how little fault there was to be found. He had the greatest nobleness of soul, and desired to have Lord Cromarty pardoned and saved if there could have been but one saved."

William Boyd was attended from August 7, till within a few minutes of his execution by the Rev. James Foster, an eminent dissenting clergyman, who published an interesting account of his behavior after his sentence. From that work which I have consulted, William appears to have been of a mild and benevolent disposition. When approached on the subject of death, he spoke calmly and rationally, like one who had been weaned from the world, by the soothing influence of true religion. When told that the warrant for his execution had come and the day was the eighteenth, he evinced almost no perturbation of mind, but seemed more concerned for the consequence of death than for the thing itself, of which he said: "He had no great reason to be terrified, for that the stroke appeared to be scarce so much as the pain of drawing a tooth, or the first shock of a cold bath upon a weak and fearful temper."

A minute detail of all the solemn and appalling circumstances that would attend his execution was given to him by General Williamson, to which he listened without betraying any inward emotion. Among other things he was informed that the coffin would be in a mourning hearse close to the scaffold. So that when the head was struck off, it would be ready to receive it, to which William Boyd said, "that he thought it would be better for the

coffin to be placed upon the scaffold near by, that the body would sooner be removed from sight." He was also told that the executioner was not only an expert but a good sort of a man. "General" he exclaimed, "this is one of the worst circumstances you could have mentioned. For I can not thoroughly like, for such work your good sort of man, one of that character I apprehend must be tender hearted and compassionate, and a rougher and less sensible temper might perhaps be better for one to be employed." He requested of the General "that four persons might be appointed to receive the head in the red cloth when it was severed from the body, so it might not, as he had been informed was the case in some former executions, allowed to roll about the scaffold and be hereby mangled and disfigured. Adding he thought this was in compassion but a small circumstance, he was not willing that his body should appear with any unnecessary indecency after the just sentence of law had been satisfied."

"I now come" Mr. Foster says, "to the conclusion of this dismal scene—his behavior on the day of his execution. I attended him in the morning about eight o'clock and found him in a most calm and happy temper without any disturbance or confusion of mind. He continued all the morning in the same uniform temper unruffled, and without any sudden vicissitude and start of passion. This remarkable appearance was, soon noted after I had at his own desire made a short prayer with him, and General Williamson came to inform him that the sheriff's waited for the prisoner. At receiving this awful summons to go to death, he was not in the least startled, but said calmly and gracefully, "General I am ready, I'll follow you." At the foot of the first stairs he met and embraced Balmerino, who said to him, "My Lord I am heartily sorry to have your company in this expedition." From thence he walked with the same formalities to the Tower-gate, and after being delivered into the custody of the sheriff, to the house about thirty rods from the scaffold provided on Tower-hill, with a serenity, mildness and dignity that greatly surprised and affected the spectators."

After passing a short time in conversation with Balmerino and in prayer with Mr. Foster and others, "William Boyd took

his farewell of the gentlemen who attended him in a very affectionate manner, and went out of the room preceeded by the sheriff and accompanied by his friends." "And I am informed," continued Mr. Foster "of the following particulars by Mr. Home, that as he was stepping into the scaffold, notwithstanding the great pains he had taken to familiarize the outward apparatus of death to his mind, nature still incurred upon him so that being struck with such a variety of dreadful objects at once: The multitude, the block, his coffin, the executioner, the instrument of death—he turned about and said, "Mr. Home, this is terrible." The expression so suitable to this awful occasion, must to all who knew the human heart, appear to be nothing else than the language of nature, and was far from being a mark of unmanly fear. His whole behavior was so humble and resigned, that not only his friends, but every spectator was deeply moved, even the executioners burst into tears and were obliged to use artificial spirits to support and strengthen them. After I had talked with his Lordship a considerable time to support him in his penitence and resignation, I embraced him, and left him in the same calm disposition, having quit the scaffold some minutes before the execution."

What remains to be told of this mournful scene, we will give in the words of Rev. Mr. Jameson, another Presbyterian minister, who attended him, till his last moments. "My Lord's hair having been dressed in a bag, it took sometime to undo it and put it up in his cap, and the tucking his shirt under his waistcoat, that it might not obstruct the blow was the occasion of some further small delay. But as soon as the preliminaries were adjusted, his lordship gave the executioner notice what should be the signal, took out a paper containing the head of his devotion, went forward to his last stage and decently knelt down at the block, whether it was to support himself, or as a more convenient position for devotion, he happened to lay his hands with his head upon the same. The executioner observing, prayed his lordship to let his hands fall down, lest they should be mangled or break the blow. Then he was told that the neck of his waistcoat was in the way, upon which he rose up and with the help of

one of his friends, Mr. Walkinshaw of Scotstown, had it taken off. This done and the neck made bare to the shoulders he knelt down as before. This sufficiently shows that he enjoyed full presence of mind to the last. Mr. Home's servant, who held the cloth to receive the head, heard him direct the executioner that in two minutes, he would give the signal. That dreadful interval, to his friends who were upon the rack, appeared much longer, but those who measured the time found it just about two minutes. This time he spent in fervent devotion, as appeared by the motion of his hands, and now and then his head; having then fixed his neck on the block, he gave the signal, and his body remained without the least motion except what was given by the stroke of death, which he received in full and was hereby happily eased at once of all of its pains. William Boyd's remains were accordingly, at his own request interred in the evening, close by the side of Marquis of Tullibardine's in the church of St. Peter's. On his coffin were these words: "Gulielmus, Comes de Kilmarnock, Decollatus, 18, Augusti 1746, Aetat Suae 42."

Mr. Walkinshaw of Scotstown was at this time a Colonel in the royal army. He was one of William Boyd's intimate friends, beside holding the cloth to receive the head, he performed the last melancholy duty of a friend by getting him interred. For this service, which was purely that of friendship, he was put to the bottom of the army list. He afterwards rose to the rank of Major, and latterly to that of Lieutenant-Colonel. He died in 1793, at the age of seventy-two.

Soon after William Boyd's death, his eldest son, Lord Boyd, who was then residing in Kilmarnock, where the family was much respected, wrote the following letter to Colonel Walkinshaw at Scarborough, thanking him in feeling terms for his attention to his unfortunate father. The original manuscript, in 1884 was in the possession of W. H. Crawford, Esq., of Crawfordland.

"My dear John:—I had your last post and I don't know in what words to express how much I am obliged to you for doing the last duties to my unfortunate father. You knew him perfectly well that he was your best friend, the most affectionate husband and the tenderest parent. Poor Lady Kilmarnock bears her

loss much better than I could have imagined, but it was owing to her being prepared several days before she got the melancholy account of it. I shall be here some time, as I have a good deal of business to do in this country. So I shall be extremely glad to see you as soon as possible. I am my dear John your sincere friend and obedient humble servant,

Kilmarnock (House), August 27, 1746.

Boyd."

According to a declaration made by William Boyd, during his confinement to his solicitor Mr. Ross, and to the Reverend and Honorable Mr. Horne, his wife, although a Catholic, had no hand in exciting him to join the rebellion. But on the contrary, had endeavored to dissuade him from taking such a course. After his death, she brooded in deepest melancholy over his fate in a secluded avenue called "The Lady's Walk," which we have already described, and part of which yet remains in the vicinity of Kilmarnock house. Here she was wont to wander alone with downcast look and pour forth the sorrow of her heart. She died of grief at Kilmarnock, September 16, 1747, having survived her husband a little over a year after his death.

The following extract was taken from Annie Boyd's testament Dative. Showing her worth in her pecuniary circumstances at the time of her death. It is to be remarked however, says Pater-son from whom we quote it, "that inventories of this kind which was compelled to be made in those days, were usually made up upon the lowest calculation, in order to avoid legacy duty."

#### INVENTORY

There pretained and belonged to the said deceased Annie (Livingston) Boyd, Countess of Kilmarnock, at the time of her death foresaid the particular goods and year following, valued at the particular price after mentioned viz.: In the first, four cows valued at one hundred and eighteen pounds Scots. Item on hay stack at fifty-four pound Scots. Item a little corn stack at twenty-four pound ten shillings Scots. Item, the whole furniture, utensils and domicile in and about the defuncto house at Kilmarnock, at two hundred and twenty-one pounds Scots. Summa of the inventory of the goods and year is—IV. CXVII pounds X. S. Scots.

In the next place in the inventory, there was indebted endowing to the said defunct, the time of her death, for said the sum of five hundred and seventy-four pound Scots money, arrears of her fortune on the lands and Barony of Kilmarnock due and resting for the one-half of crops muijc and forty-seven years and proceedings.

"Summa of the inventory of the debts is, V. C. LXXIV pound Scots.

"Summa of the inventory of the goods and debts is, IX. C. LXXXI pounds x. s. Scots."

Confirmation granted hereon into form by William Weir, Commissar deputy and Alex Stevenson, clerk of the Commissaret of Glasgow, at Glasgow, the fifth day of March muijc and forty-eight years.

A few days before William Boyd's death, he wrote a couple of letters, which copies came into my possession in 1884, but being lengthy and for want of space I was obliged to omit them. One of these was directed to his friend Boyd Paterson and was written two days before his execution which you will see gave direction in regard to his property and personal effects. The other was to his oldest son, Earl of Errol and was written the day before his death, which gave him advice in regard to the future welfare of his mother and younger brothers. They were as follows:

"Sir:—I have commanded to your care (meaning Boyd Patterson) the enclosed packet to be delivered to my wife in the manner your good sense shall dictate to you as being the least shocking to her. Let her be prepared for it as much by degrees, and with great tenderness, as the nature of the thing will admit of. The entire dependence I have all my life had the most just reason to have on your integrity and friendship to my wife and family as well as to myself, make me desire that the enclosed papers may come to my wife through your hands in confidence that you will take all pains to comfort her and relieve the grief I know she will be in, that you and her friends can. She is what I leave dearest behind me in the world, and the greatest service you can do to your dear friend is to contribute as much as possible to her happiness in mind and in her affairs."

"You will peruse the State before you deliver it to her and you will observe that there is a fund of hers (I don't mention that) of five hundred Pound Scots a year as the interest, my mother-in-law's portion in the Countess of Errol hands, which, I believe a considerable arrear upon it, which as I have ordered a copy of all these papers to that countess, I did not care to put in. There is another thing of a good deal of interest, which I mention only to you, because it could be taken away without noise. It would be better, but if it is pushed it will be necessary to defend it, and that is a bond which you know Mr. Kerr, director to the chancery has of me for a considerable sum of money with many years interest on it, which was almost all Play Debt. I don't think I ever had fifty pounds or the half of it of Mr. Kerr's money, and I am sure I never had a hundred, which however I have put it to in the enclosed Declaration, that my mind may be entirely at ease. My intention with respect to that sum was to wait until I had some money, and then buy it off by a composition of three hundred pounds, and if that was not accepted of, to defend it in which I neither saw, nor now see anything unjust, and I now leave it on my successors to do what they find most prudent in it.

"Besides my personal debts mentioned in general and particular in the State, there is one in which I am liable in justice if it is not paid, and that is owing to poor people who gave their work for it by my orders. It was at Elgin in Murray when the regiment I commanded wanted shoes. I commissioned something about seventy pairs of shoes and brogues, which might come to about 3s, or three and sixpence each one with another. The Magistrate's divided them among the shoemakers of the Town for the price out of the composition laid on them, and I have been told afterwards at Inverness that it was believed the composition was otherwise applied and the poor shoemakers not paid. As these poor people brought by my orders, it will be a great ease to my heart to think that they are not to lose by me, as so many have done in the course of that year. But had I lived I might have made some inquiries after it. But now it is impossible as their hardships through my soldiers are so interwoven with what was done by other people, that it would be very hard if not impossible to separate them. If you'll write to

Mr. Junes of Dalkinty at Elgin (with whom I was quartered when I lay there) he will send you an account of the shoes, and if they were paid to the shoemakers or not. And if they are not I beg you get my wife or my successors to pay them when they can.

"Accept of my sincere thanks for your friendship, and good service to me, continue them to my wife and children, my best wishes are to you and yours and for the happiness and prosperity of the good Town of Kilmarnock. I am Sir, your humble servant.  
 'Kilmarnock.' "

Tower of London, August 16, 1746.

The following letter I have said was written to his son the day before his execution:

Tower of London, August 17, 1746.

"Dear Boyd:—I must take this way to bid you farewell and I pray God he may forever bless you and guide you in this world, and bring to you a happy immortality in the years to come. I will likewise give you my last advice. Seek God in your youth and when you are old he will not depart from you. Be at pains to acquire good habits, that they may grow and become strong to you. Love mankind and do justice to all men. Do good to as many as you can and neither shut your ears nor your purse to those in distress when it is in your power to relieve. Believe me, you will find more joy in one beneficent action and in your cool morning you will be more happy with the reflection of having made any one person so, who without your assistance would have been miserable, than in the enjoyment of all the pleasures of such which pall in the using—and of all the pomps and gaudy shoes of the world. Live within your circumstances by which means you will have in your power to do good to others, prefer the public interest to your own whenever they interfered. Love your family and your children when you have any, but never let your regard for them drive you on the rock I split upon. When on that account I departed from my principles and brought the guilt of rebellion on my head, for which I am now under the sentence justly due to my crime. Use all your interest to get your brother pardoned and brought home as soon as possible, and his circum-

stances and bad influences of those he is among may not induce him to accept of foreign service and loose him both to his country and his family. If money can be found to support him, I wish you would advise him to go to Geneva where his principles of religion and liberty will be confirmed, and where he may stay till you see if a pardon can be procured for him. As soon as Commodore Barnet comes home, inquire for your brother Billie and take care of him on my account. I must again recommend your unhappy mother to you, comfort her and take all the care you can of your brothers, and may God in his infinite mercy preserve, guide and conduct you, and then through all the vicissitudes of this life and after it, bring you to the habitation of the just and make you happy in the enjoyment of himself to all eternity.

“Your loving and unfortunate father,

William, Earl of Kilmarnock.”

The unfortunate William Boyd had three sons, Robert the Earl of Errol, who was called Lord Boyd, Charles and William. Lord Boyd, the oldest son, whom the above letter was addressed, served in the Scots Fusileers, in the Royal Army at the Battle of Cullouden. By a trust deed dated 1732 and confirmed by the house of Peers in 1752, he recovered the land of Kilmarnock which had been forfeited by his father, which he sold afterwards to the Earl of Glencairn. On the death of his grand aunt the Countess of Errol in her own right he succeeded to the title of Errol, in 1758. After he had disposed of the title of his forefathers, which sale closed the last title of the Boyds, which had been handed down from one generation to another for nearly eight hundred years, he took up his residence at Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in Slains castle, which was situated upon the sea coast at that place.

There is a tradition that some years after his father's death, he visited Kilmarnock, so long the property and residence of his illustrious family. The Dean Castle, though in ruins, which had been the scenes of his childhood happy hours, he hastened to survey. When he had reached the head of the town, his eyes caught a view of its venerable walls. He paused to gaze upon

them for a moment—painful associations were awakened within him. The remembrance of his father's unhappy fate rushed upon his mind. Trembling with emotion he could go no farther—but bursting into tears, he at once turned hurriedly away from the scenes never to visit them again. The advice of his father “do good to others” was one of his best mottoes of his life, and after raising a large family of his own, he died at Callander House in the year of 1778.

Charles Boyd, the second son of William who took up the spirit of the rebellion with his father, and was also engaged in the same battle of Dummosie Moor with his father, soon after the fight, fled to the Island of Arran, the ancient property of the Boyds, where he concealed himself for a year. He then went to France and then married a French Lady and resided there for about twenty years, when a pardon was granted to all the Rebels and he returned again to his native country and resided with his brother at Aberdeenshire. We have no more history of his family.

The history of William, the other brother, called in the letter of his father “Billie,” we have but a little knowledge of, only he was in the Royal Navy and was promoted in 1761 to a company of the fourteenth Infantry. Being so close to the Revolutionary war, he may have been sent to America with his regiment. Some Boyd families today connect their lineage to him or to a Boyd of that name who settled in the Middle or Eastern States. But they cannot go back any farther to prove their claims. If it was him, he may have deserted the British cause at that time and remained here in secretness. For many of the Boyd families here, find their ancestors came to this country about the time of Stewart dynasty of 1745-46, and no doubt other Boyds were in the same fight with William Boyd, the ill-fated Earl of Kilmarnock, and were obliged to flee to a place of safety for fear of apprehension.

The present Earl of Errol, known as Hays, we may add, is the direct descendant of the Boyd family in the lineal line. In the Peerage of the United Kingdom, he is called Baron Kilmarnock of Kilmarnock.



## CHAPTER V

### HISTORY OF THE STEWARTS OF SCOTLAND

The Stewart or Steuarts of Scotland as a family named are descendants from the illustrious and noble man Robert Bruce, who gained for his illfated countrymen, their independence after several years of suffering and hardships, and being hunted as a refugee through mountains and valleys of his native country Scotland, until June 23, 1314, when the hard fought battle of Bannockburn gave to the Scottish people their independence.

Prior to this, Bruce had been defeated and compelled to flee from his enemies. In the spring of 1307, Bruce returned from one of his hiding places upon a small island named Rachin, off the Northern coast of Ireland, gathered together a small band of followers (numbering six hundred) and on May 10, on a well chosen position of Louden Hill, (some fifteen or twenty miles from Kilmarnock in Ayrshire) gave battle to the English force under the command of the Earl of Pembroke. Bruce posted his six hundred spearmen, and coolly awaited the attack of the English cavalry. They advanced and charged, but the spearman stood firm, the cavalry reeled and broke. The Earl was totally defeated and retreated to the castle of Ayr. Bruce followers now began to have confidence in him and from this time he gradually gained ground.

On July 7, 1307, Edward I died and the contest was taken up by his son Edward II, who advanced at once into Scotland, to bring the rebellious Scots under submission. Again Bruce was found equal to the emergency, knowing that his forces were

unequal to his enemies, resolved on strategem. So with his followers in front of the invading army, drove all the cattle and horses into the pastures of the mountains, and destroyed all the products of the earth. Edward II soon found that to save his army from destruction by starvation, he was compelled to retire from the territory, while Bruce hung like lightning from the clouds upon the rear of his enemy.

In the spring of 1314, Edward II again entered Scotland with another army of one hundred thousand men, including many from Wales and Ireland. More than one-half of them being cavalry, he commenced an active campaign to bring the Scots into submission. All this time Bruce had not been idle, for he had brought together some thirty thousand true Scotchmen on foot and five hundred cavalry, and had ordered his men to meet in the Torwood (Forest) near Stirling. He prepared to guard and strengthen their position to the utmost, and to fight on foot. After a careful examination of the grounds, he resolved to divide his army into four divisions. Three of them forming a front line inclining to the Southeast facing the advance of the enemy. The fourth division was held in reserve and placed behind the center. under the command of the king himself.

The formation of the Scotch Spearmen was a series of solid circles so inclines in front as to most effectively to resent the shock of cavalry charges. The right flank of his line was well protected by the rugged ground and by the broken banks of the Bannockburn, while his left wing was admirably secured by pits and trenches which effectively limited the space for the movement of the enemies cavalry. On June 23, the enemy appeared and opened the battle by attempting to force a body of cavalry into the castle of Sterling. But they were repulsed by Randolph, the Earl of Moray, for the Scotch had made all arrangements for the battle, and had passed the night under arms upon the field. At daybreak, the Abbot of Inchaffany celebrated Mass on an entrance in front of the army. He then passed along the line and in a few words exhorted the Scots to fight for their rights and liberty. The soldiers breakfasted and placed themselves under their different banners in battle array.

The battle raged with utmost fury. The English attempted by desperate charges, many times repeated to break through the Scottish Spearmen, but in vain. All during this important hour they thought of the home of their fathers and their own native hearths, and remembered the many grinding injuries, galling outrages, cruel and unmitigated suffering, during the long years they had passed, they rushed on to victory.

After a while, Bruce seeing the enemy flaying, he encouraged his leaders to strive on, and assured them that the victory would soon be won. He then brought up the reserve and all the divisions of his army was engaged. The English fought bravely, making many attempts to pierce through the front of the Spearmen, and at every successive charge lost more men and horses and fell into great confusion. There was heard afar the clashing of armor, the mingled shout of war-crys, the agonizing moans and groans of the wounded and dying. The ground was streaming with blood and strewn with shreds of armour, broken spears, arrows, and pennons, rich scarfs and armonical bearings, soiled with blood and clay.

At last the English broke in a disjointed squadron and began to quit the field. King Edward stood and gazed intently upon the scenes around him, and remained on the fatal field until all was lost, and at last fled in utter bewilderment. The struggle was soon over, and glory to the heroes who fought and bled and fell on Bannockburn. Thirty thousand of the English fell upon the field, and the standards of twenty-seven Barons were laid in the dust and their owners slain. Two hundred knights and seven hundred Squires were among the fallen. The English prisoners fell into the Scotch hands consisted of twenty-two Barons, sixty Knights and a multitude of the lower ranks. On the Scotch side, only two men of high rank fell on the field and four thousand men. It was said, Bruce showed a noble character in the hour of victory and treated his fallen enemies and prisoners with great respect and humanity, which was a far different policy than would have been done if King Edward had been the victor.

In this engagement which took place so close to the home of the Boyds of Kilmarnock, this illustrious house took an active

part in this battle, and were loyal admirers of Robert Bruce. But who they were, we have no record, and history only gives us the name of one. This was Sir Robert Boyd IV, who was a great and noble Patriot. He was among the first of the Scottish Noblemen who rallied around the standard of Robert Bruce, and with exception of that Monarch's immediate relatives, he was perhaps the only person of distinction in Ayrshire who espoused his interest when he first offered defiance to the King of England. He continued a faithful supporter of the same till the independence of Scotland was established by the decisive battle of Bannockburn, in which he acted as one of the principle leaders, and for this important service he rendered his country, was given by Bruce, the lands of his fallen enemy which we will give more account of hereafter.

Robert Bruce was the father of a daughter, named Margery Bruce, who married Walter, called at the time Steward or Seneschal (a word derived at that time from the French for Steward or Stewart), who afterwards married David II, later the King of Scotland. The Steward or high Steward of Scotland at this time whose duties were to be the chief of the household, to collect and manage the crown revenues, and to hold the first place in the army next to the King in Battle. The office was conferred by David I on Walter Fitzalan, a brother of Simon Boyd, who was the founder of the Royal family or house of Stewarts. The ascension of Robert the Seventh, High Stewart to the throne, as Robert II merged the Seneschalship in the crown, but the estate of the Stewarts afterwards became the appendage of the King's oldest son, and by act of the Scottish Parliament of 1469, the title of Prince and High Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carnich, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of Isles, were vested in the oldest son and heir apparent of the Crown of Scotland forever. So the Great Steward of Scotland has thus become one of the titles of the Prince of Wales.

In our sketch of the House of Stewarts, we will start from the Norman Alan Fitzfleald, the father of Walter Stewart and also of Simon Boyd the progenitors of the Boyds of Scotland, who died 1114, who received from Henry I the lands and castle of

Owestrý in Shopshire. His oldest son William Fitzland from 1105 to 1160, remained in England and became the ancestor of the Earl of Arundel, who through an heiress in 1546, that Earldom has passed to the Duke of Norfolk. The second son Walter, died in 1177, came to Scotland in the service of David I and had large possessions conferred on him in Renfrewshire, etc., along with the dignity of Steward of Scotland, which became hereditary in his family and gave his descendants the sure name of Stewart. Some branches called it "Steuart."

For seven generations the stewardship descended without a break from father to Son. Walter, the grandson of the first Stewart, held in addition the office of Justizciary of Scotland and was one of the Ambassadors sent in 1239 to fetch Marie-de-Conct the second wife of Alexander II. His third Son Walter, called Balock, by his marriage with the daughter of Maurice, Earl of Menteith received the earldom which by his great grand daughter Margaret was conveyed to Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, Son of Robert II. Alexander the fourth Steward from 1214 to 1283, was regent of Scotland in Alexander III minority. He commanded at the Battle of Large in 1263, and invading the Isle of Man annexed it to the Scottish Crown. By his second son's marriage with the heiress of Bonkyle, sprang the Stewarts of Darnley, Lenox and Aubique. James the fifth Stewart from 1243 to 1309, was one of the six Regents of Scotland. After the death of Alexander, Walter the sixth Stewart, from 1293 to 1326 occupied a conspicuous place among Bruce's companions in Arms. He did good service at Bannockburn and four years later, defeated at Berwick, Edward II in person. He married in 1315 Margery (some writers called it Margaret) Bruce's daughter which eventfully brought the Crown of Scotland to his family. His son by Margery, Robert, was the seventh Steward in 1316 to 1390, and on the death of David II in 1371 he ascended the throne as Robert II. In his life he was twice married. First in 1349 to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Muse Rowalter and second in 1350, to Eaphemia Countess of Moray, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ross. His third son Robert (1349-1420) was in 1398 created Duke of Albany. The fourth son Alexander, in

1374, got to be the Earl of Buchan, and is famous in history as Wolf of Badenock. Between the years of 1317 and the year of 1714, a period of three hundred and forty-three years, fourteen Stewarts sat upon the Scottish throne, and six of them on the English throne.

The house of Stewarts has proven to have been one of the most unlucky houses of Scotland. For more than four hundred years, fate seemed to have been against it, and many of them were driven from home as refugees, and many met a more dreadful fate, "the Block" as you will see by the following history of the family namely:—First was Robert III (of 1340 to 1406) whose eldest son named David, Duke of Rothsay, was starved to death in prison. About this time, King Henry IV of England, had an advantage over one, who by his situation, was most likely to disturb his government. This was Robert III, then King of Scotland, a Prince of slender capacity, who had a brother the Duke of Albany having assumed the government of State. Not being satisfied with his present authority and jealous of his brother's office, and knowing him to be feeble in body, and that his sons would soon enter upon the throne of Scotland, entertained the criminal purpose of making away with his brother, Robert's sons, and acquiring the crown for his own family. To carry out his intentions, he seized David, his eldest nephew, and threw him in prison, where he perished with hunger, unknown to the king, his brother. James, a younger brother of David, now stood between the tyrant and the throne, and King Robert seeing his son's danger, put him aboard of a ship secretly, with the purpose of sending him to France and intrusting his welfare to the care of a friendly power. Unfortunately the vessel was taken by the English, and the young Prince, then in his ninth year, was carried to London, and although there existed at that time a truce between the two kingdoms, Henry refused to give him up. Robert, the father worn out with the cares and infirmities, and unable to bear the shock of his last misfortune, soon afterwards died on April 4, 1406.

James I (1394 to 1437) was eighteen years a prisoner and afterwards murdered. James II (1430 to 1460) was killed at the

siege of Roxburgh. James III (1451 to 1489) was murdered with his son in a rebellion against him. He had been defeated and was flying from the field when his horse fell and injured him. He was carried into a cottage, where he met his death. James IV (1473 to 1513) was slain upon the Flodden Field and his beloved mistress Margaret Drummond was poisoned to death. James V (1512 to 1542) died with grief over his army being defeated at Solway Moss. Mary (1542 to 1587) was beheaded at Fotheringham by Queen Elizabeth. She was twice a widow and held for twenty years a captive by the above Queen. James VI and I (1566 to 1625) was Henry Stewart, Lord Darnly, her cousin and husband was blown up in his Lodging house. James I of England died with suspicions of being poisoned by Lord Benkinham. His daughter Elizabeth Stewart was the illustrious winter Queen of Bohemia, his cousin Arabella died insane in the tower of London. Charles I (1600 to 1649) was beheaded. Charles II (1620 to 1685) passed many years in exile after the fatal battle of Worcester. James VIII and II (1633-1701) was driven from his throne and for twelve years of his youth an exile, and again twelve years of his old age. Mary (1662 to 1694) daughter of James IV, died childless and Anna her sister (1665 to 1714) lost all of her children in infancy. James VII and II by his second Queen, Mary of Modena, had a son, James Francis Edwards, born at St. James palace, June 10, 1688.

Henry the Cardinal, called himself Henry IX by the grace of God, but not by the grace of man. It has been fallaciously said that a cousin of Queen Anna may be found in every family of modern ladies in every Cathedral in the cities of England.

In England the Stewarts gave that country rulers of the names of Charles I, Charles II, James II, Mary the wife of William II and III. Annie with the two pretenders James and Charles Edward, Henry VII was the father of Margaret, who married James IV of Scotland and their son was James V of Scotland. James V, was the father of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Mary, Queen of Scots was the mother of James I of England.

The Scotch as a Nation were very radical, but no king could be less Democratic than the Stewarts. The Scotch in heart

were Presbyterians and Puritans, but the Stewart kings were Catholics in heart at least and anything but Puritans, either in morals or religion. Perhaps Charles I was the best one of them all, and worst of all of our dynastic leaders.

The synopsis of the Stewart family is finely given from the historic note book by Rev. E. Cobham, LL.D., Philadelphia, and published by J. B. Lippincott Co. in 1892, as follows:

"The Stewarts descended from Margery, daughter of Robert Bruce, who married Walter sixth Steward Seneschel of Scotland. Malcom IV, was the father of William, the Lyon who succeeded himself and of David Earl of Huntington. William the Lyons had no issue. David Earl of Huntington was the father of Margaret Isabella, who married Robert Bruce and Ada. Josie Margaret, she was the mother of Devoirgoil and John Baliol and was the son of Devoirgoil great-great grandson of Malcolm IV. Now take Isabella (wife of Robert Bruce) was the Bruce (Robert Bruce No. 1). The Bruce (Robert) was the father of Margery Bruce who married Walter Steward or Seneschel and their son was David II Steward or Stewart in French spelling. Lady Macbeth was the grand daughter of Kenneth IV, who was killed in 1003, fighting against Malcolm II. Macbeth who was accused, did not murder Duncan in his castle of Inverness, but attacked and slew him at a place called Bothgowan or Gunch house near Elgan in 1040. The clans of Macbeth as grandson of Malcolm II was according to Scotch, much better than that of Duncan."

Like their territorial neighbors the Earl of Kilmarnock, the Crawfords were always faithful to the selfated Stewarts, and when William Boyd the last Earl of Kilmarnock, went to the scaffold on tower hill for his Jacobits adhesion he was attended to his doom by the brotherly Laird of Crawfordland. For this public exhibition of love and sympathy says Paterson, Crawfordland was put to the bottom of the army list."

## CHAPTER VI

### HISTORY OF THE EARLY BOYD FAMILY OF IRELAND

In presenting to you, our readers, this short sketch of the Boyds of that romantic country of Ireland, whose homes were in among the deep grassy valleys, surrounded by high green hills and vales, of the northern part of that renowned country lying but a short distance west of Kilmarnock city, the former ancient home of the Boyds of Scotland which was only separated from the same by the North Channel, a small body of water of some seventy miles distance from their native home. And from her shores today, she has the honor of being the embarking place of all Scotch-Irish emigrants to America. So today, most all of our Boyd families can only trace their lineage back to that noted land. For nearly three years we have lived, with great hopes, to have obtained more direct history of the Boyds of that country, which had been promised us by descendants of some of the Boyd families now living in this country, whose birth place and younger days were spent in that romantic region. But we have been disappointed and are obliged to go to the press without the same. What we now give has come to our notice from other sources.

Prior to the sixteenth century, Ireland was settled by a race of inhabitants who had but little enterprise. They lived in hovels or huts in a barbarous manner, spending most of their time in idleness and of no great interest to the government of England, who at that time had the controlling power over Ireland as well as that of Scotland.

As we have stated in our historical chapter, when King James I ascended the throne in 1603, he at once offered great inducements to his countrymen of Scotland to come and settle upon the lands owned by the native Irish, that had been vacated by their removal from the same, by orders of King James government. The time rolled on for a few years longer, or until the year 1612, when a large company of vigorous, hardy and independant young Scotchmen from all parts of Scotland, but chiefly from the county of Argyle and Ayershire, then only a few miles across the channel to separate them from their friends of their native country, came over to Ireland, which they did and soon spread over the Northern Counties of Antrim, Downs and Londonderry, while a few others settled farther to the South and West. There is no doubt that among them were many families of the Boyds, who settled here as a permanent home to escape the persecution of their native country.

The first trace of the early Boyd family in Ireland was at the time of the seige of Londonderry. To the east of this renowned city, a few miles, rested in the County of Antrim, a small Presbyterian village called Aghadowey, one of the oldest Presbyterian settlements in Ireland. At this time (1689) found at this settlement the Rev. Thomas Boyd, who had ministered almost from the time of the plantation to the little settlement of this place. He had succeeded the predecessor of the Rev. James McGregor, who had come over here to America.

A few days before the seige of Londonderry commenced (which took place April 15, 1689) this aged soldier Divine, for he must have been between seventy and eighty years old at the time, gathered all the members of his congregation one afternoon on what was called the green or lawn, in front of the old church. Here he held a service, picturing to his congregation the advancement of the Irish troops toward the illfated city. He then afterwards picked out all the youths and men who were able to carry arms. Then mounting upon a small grassy elevation on the lawn, with his sword by his side and Bible in hand, with his long white waving hair hanging over his shoulders, he addressed the men and his hearers, and aroused them to the highest pitch of re-

ligious and patriotic enthusiasm. Then formed them into a company of soldiers, and placed himself in front, as chief or commander, and marched at the head of his company to the walls of Londonderry, where, old as he was, he prayed and fought and endured all the deprivations and horrors of that famous and awful siege. He afterwards, returned to his old home again, where he lived for nine or ten years in peace, to see his cherished religion saved, and died among those of his younger days in 1699.

Although this event occurred over two hundred years ago to this very day, his memory is as fresh amongst the people of Aghadowey who now reside there, as though he had only lived twenty years ago. The spot where he stood to address his congregation before he marched with his men to Londonderry, is still pointed out to all who may visit that place. He is said to have been a tall, slender, old gentleman and had a very commanding appearance and was a favorite with all that knew him.

At this time, there were several other families of Boyds living at this place. And there were others of the Boyd name who went with Reverend Thomas Boyd to Londonderry, but being less noted men, their names and deeds have passed into oblivion. At the present day, there are several Boyds, still living there, who are prominent in civil history, and one of their cleverest judges descends from the old ancient family of Boyds.

On our investigation, another family of Boyds of note in Ireland were those of Bally Castle in the County of Antrim in the Northern part. This place was settled in 1736, consisting of two parts known as the Upper and Lower Quay. Both of these villages were connected by a fine avenue of trees along the way. The first settlement of this town was made by one Hugh Boyd, to whom Alexander, Earl of Antrim, granted in 1736 a lease in perpetuity of all the coal mines, etc. from Bonamargy to Far-hean. He built here a church, erected coal furnaces, iron foundries, salt pans, glass furnaces, breweries, tanyards and in a short time obtained for the settlement the reputation of being the most flourishing town in Ireland. Mr. Hamilton Wright in 1786 described the town as having gone completely to decay. Its founder Hugh Boyd established here an excellent machine, but

unfortunately left it without any permanent principal of motion. The dark shadows of the picture are today pointed out of large stone houses and factories and the dwellings of the contemplated places in a complete state of utter decapitation. The custom house has been constructed into barracks and even the collieries, a source of immense wealth, are worked but at intervals with a little revenue.

In 1724, six of the eight mines were worked by an English company. They were succeeded by Mr. Boyd for several years afterwards, until rendered useless by the sea. He received grants from the Irish Parliament to the amount of £23,000 to improve the harbor and quay. Mr. Boyd died in 1780, and left his estate to his sons. They did not follow him with the business. Who his descendants were or if any of them came to America is not known to the writer.

Another settlement of these Boyds in Ireland was upon the eastern coast and we refer the reader to the Boston Boyds in this book. This old Homestead was situated at what is called Movilla which in the language of that country was called "Ma-Hill" or "Maugh-ill" when interpreted the Maughment means a plain. This place was situated one mile from Newtownard, an old ancient town, settled in King James I's time. The interpretation of the last word had the meaning an eminence, or in other words a "New-town on an Eminence" and was about ten miles from Belfast, one of the principle ports of those days, where so many of the Boyds embarked for America. The whole population in and about Newtownards was originally from Scotland. Their language, attachments, religious observances of set times and holiday prejudices and antipathes were all Scotch, even to the honest belief in witches and a good liking to bag-pipes.

Donaghadee, situated ten miles from Newtownards and twenty-two miles from Belfast was a famous shipping port of cattle across the channel to Port Patrick in Scotland. These droves were mostly raised in the northwestern part of Ireland and generally were driven through Newtownard on their way to Donaghadee in charge of the "Upper County men" better known as Irish settlers. William Boyd, Esq. of Mansfield, Mass., now

deceased, wrote me in 1884 at the age of eighty-four years, whose early home was in this part of the country, said: "That among my boyhood recollections, the other boys as well as myself would be attracted toward the cattle that was on the way to market to see their immense growth of their horns. Our mothers would call us in by saying, 'Come in, an stay in till them folks hae a gane away, for they er Erish oot then an' ye mawnna gang neer them.' " The Boyds trace back to this place, by descendants in this country, to one Hugh Boyd, who was born at Moville in 1742, who married Jane Craig at this place in 1766, and died at the advance age of seventy years. He was a farmer, and was buried at his birth place as given in the Records of the Boyds of Boston. At this place were several other Boyd families of which we have no record.

Another prominent settlement of Boyds was in Roscommon County, Ireland. This settlement we have but little record of. From this place descended the Rev. William Boyd, who came over in 1718 to New England with the memorial address to Geo. Shute, which upon the same bore several names of Boyd. A descendant of this noted minister was Captain William Boyd an old sea captain who came over the blue waters of the ocean fourteen times, bringing Scotch-Irish emigrants to America. He was born in 1719 and died in 1790, and today has many descendants here.

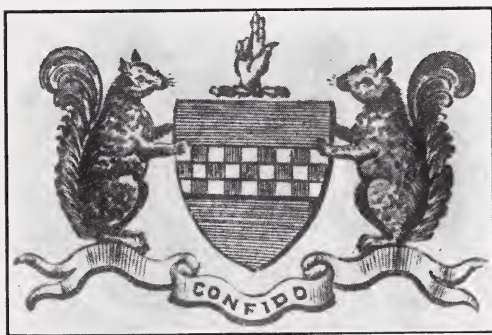
Another settlement of Boyds in Ireland was at Ballgaston—in the County of Antrim. One of the progenitors of this family was James Boyd, who was born here in 1735, and came a few years afterwards to Bridgton, N. J. He died here in December 23, 1775, and from him descended some of the most prominent families of the State. He is said to have been a linen merchant while residing in Ireland.



## CHAPTER VII

### DESCRIPTION OF THE "COAT OF ARMS" IN THE BOYD FAMILY

In the early history and records of England, Ireland and Scotland, the different families were distinguished from one and another by what was called a "Coat of Arms." These Coats of



COAT OF ARMS OF BOYD FAMILY

Arms were usually bestowed upon certain male members of families, the same as medals are given for honorable deeds in this country. In Scotland, England and Ireland, this medal was usually given for gallantry upon the field of battle. Loyalty to the King, and for Knighthood, High Steward or any other title of honor that the head ruler of the government may see fit, or deem the person worthy of distinction. These Coats of Arms (more properly called Heralds) are governed and regulated by the laws

of the country to which they belong. The jurisdiction in the question of Arms and the office under which they are executed in England is called the "Herald College of England." Those of Scotland by the name of the "Lyon Court of Scotland" and those of Ireland "the College of Arms of Ireland." No one in the whole united kingdom is entitled to wear any shield or medal without first having a hereditary descent, or a grant from the government for honorary distinction. Any person wrongfully using a Coat of Arms in those country falsely, is subject to a heavy penalty and fine. And when a person used a heraldic shield rightfully or wrongfully, it subjected the bearer to an annual tax to the government. Not only the Coat of Arms, but it is unlawful for any person to use a "Crest" or any figure of device placed upon a Heraldic wreath which is considered a crest, without authority and the Heraldic officer is authorized to collect from such persons the regular tax the same as legally granted. In the United States, there is no law in regard to Heraldry, and any persons who choose may use any emblematic sign he or she may see fit.

The Coat of Arms of the Old Country consisted of many devices, but mostly in form of a shield, with a figure on the top called a "Crest." Sometime the shield bears upon it the form of animals, like the Goldberry Coat of Arms of the Boyd family of 1460, which has two squirrels or the seal of England, which has two Lions. Some have figures, some have flowers upon them, but in general are made only of two kind of metals, gold or silver, which in heralding are called "Or and Argent." The colors adopted in Heraldry are generally five: red, blue, black, green and purple, which are more or less blended together.

The Coat of Arms was first brought into use in the eleventh and twelfth century, and at that time was in the shape of a boy's kite, a form which seems to have been borrowed from the Sicilians. Its object was designed to reward the person and the family for good conduct or honorary purpose. Should the person disgrace himself afterwards, they were taken away by the government and only restored again when some other member of the family or the same person redeemed their former standing. In Scotland, in the olden times, when a person brought disgrace

upon himself or family, all must suffer equally the same, which can be more plainly seen, to have been the case by the ancient family of Boyds in Scotland. In the Peerage of Scotland, which we have consulted, we find that the original Arms of Kilmarnock family of the Boyds, the oldest of any clan of that family are thus described: "Azure (a fess cheque) argent and gules:" Crest, a dexter hand, coped at the wrist, erect, pointing with the thumb and the two next fingers, the others turned down: Supporters, two squirrels proper: Motto: "Confido, I trust." On the lower scroll, however of the various prints of the arms as given to Sir Robert Boyd of 1460, the word Goldberry usually appears, but



of its real meaning, we have met with no explicit explanation, but have formed an opinion regarding this Coat of Arms, for we find a similar one is given in Robertson's "Ayrshire Families." Many of these mottoes on the Armorial bearings of the ancient nobility, had their origin in some particular war-cry, or singular heroic deeds. The word in question, therefore may have been adopted, as we formerly said, in commemoration of the bravery of Sir Robert Boyd, who according to tradition, when engaged at the battle of Large, attacked and defeated, with a little band of fearless followers, a strong detachment of Norwegians at a place called "Goldberry Hill" a few miles south of the main scenes of action.

The oldest representation of the Arms of any of the Boyd families is a seal of Robert, first Lord Boyd, now preserved among

the "Tweeddale Charters." The document to which it is apprehended, and to which Sir Robert Boyd (not yet ennobled) seems to have been a witness is a "Precept of Seisin" for infesting Sir David Hay of Yester, Knight in the fourth part of the lands of the Baronies of Yester, etc., in excambion for the lands of Teling in Forfar, and it bears the date the tenth of January, 1451. The arms are as follows: "Couche (a fess cheque:) Crest on a helmet with mantlings, a dexter hand, with the two last fingers turned down, issuing from a coronet of three points. Supporters, two squirrels. Legend, Sigillum Roberti Boyd De Kilmarnoc.



Plate four is taken from a piece of plate now in the possession of the Boyds of Portland, Me. This rare piece of antiquity was given to Mary the daughter of King James II, upon her marriage to Sir Thomas Boyd in the fifteenth century, but by whom given, we have not been informed.

Plate third is from a seal attached to a document of Robert Lord Boyd in 1460, represents the ancient armorial bearing of the family. It will be found to resemble very closely the one just described, and the only difference in the legend is that the latter has "DN" (for dominus or lord) which does not occur in the former. It has neither the motto *Confido*, nor the word *Goldberry*, but as will be observed, it has a coronet and helmet below the dexter hand.

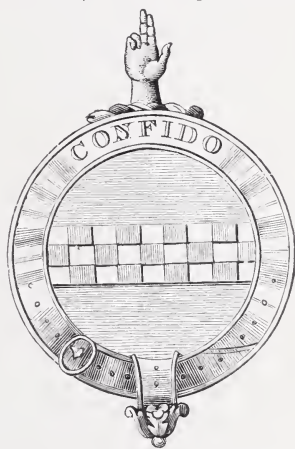


The city of Kilmarnock (Scotland) Burgh Seal is similar to the arms of the Boyd's save that wants the coronet and helmet as well as the two squirrels. Around the shield are the words "Sigillum Commune Burgh de Kilmarnock" and beneath it "Virtute Industria."

Upon the examination of the different Coat of Arms, given to the respective Boyd families in the old world, which by the consulting of Burk's "Peerage, Baronage and Knightage" and Burk's "Heraldic Dictionary" (two valuable works by the same author on this subject). We find the Coat of Arms in Scotland given to members of this family were ten in number, namely:

Boyd (Kilmarnock, County of Ayr, Scotland).

This is the Coat of Arms of the old and ancient family of Boyds in Scotland, who descended from Robert, the oldest son of Simon, who was the third son of Alan, and who was surnamed "Boyt or Boyd" from the Celtic word "Boidh", meaning fair or yellow complexion, and he was living in the year 1205. From this family descended Thomas Boyd, the celebrated Earl of Arran, of 1467, who was the husband of Mary Stewart, sister of James II of Scotland. There was another decree of arms granted to a descendant of the same family as that of William Boyd, who was the ill-fated Earl of Kilmarnock, who suffered for his participation in the uprising of 1745, better known to the world today as the Stuart dynasty of that year, and causing so many of the Boyd family to seek homes in a foreign land. This Coat of Arms is as follows: (Arms) The shield was chiefly argent (meaning, made of silver or some other kind of white metal): Azure (blue) Gules (Red); having across the face in the center a fesse chequy (a horizontal band filled with checked figures, these checks being sometimes blue and red according to what the main face of the shield might be).



"Crest" (meaning an emblematic sign placed on top of the shield) consisting of a dexter hand (a right hand) erect, issuing out of a wreath of feathers and pointing with the thumb and two fingers perpendicular.

Motto: "Confido" a Latin word, meaning "trust" or "I trust" placed upon the shield under the crest.

Boyd. (Portincross, County of Ayr, Scotland).

The Coat of Arms of the Portincross family was given to a cadet of Kilmarnock, and the heiress of Grizel, a daughter of Sir Robert Boyd of the Portincross family, who married Alexander Fullarton of KilMichel in Arran, and died in 1792, leaving descendants.

(Arms). They were almost like the Kilmarnock Boyds, but differing in only having a plain bordure around the shield.

Boyd. (Mertin Hall, County of Wigton, Scotland).

These arms were granted to a descendant of William Boyd, Abbot of Kilwinning; a son of Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock and, Joanna his wife, a daughter of Sir John Montgomery of Adrossin. The Abbot, William Boyd, had a dispensation from Rome and received grants of lands in Lanarkshire in Scotland, which descended in lineal succession until sold by the late Rev. William Boyd, D. D., of Mertin Hall, father of the present Edward Boyd of the same place.

(Arms). The same as the Kilmarnock Boyds.

Boyd. (Picon, County of Ayr, Scotland).

These Arms were granted to a descendant of Thomas Boyd, second son of Alexander Boyd of Kilmarnock.

(Arms). Nearly same as the Kilmarnock family, except a plain bordure around the shield.

"Crest." A hand coped and pointing a thumb and two fingers perpendicular.

Motto: The Latin word "spes mea in Coelis" meaning "my hope is in Heaven" or the Heavens.

Boyd. (Carlung, County of Ayr, Scotland).

These arms were given to a scion (a younger branch) of the Boyd family of Piteon, and they bore the same arms.

Boyd. (Edinburgh, County of Edinburgh, Scotland.)

To whom given is not known.

(Arms). The shield was principally azure (blue) a fesse chequy (having a belt across it in checks) and the dividing line of the check was argent (silvery or white). It was gules (having lines running up and down) between three roses in chief on top of the shield, and a crest rising out of the second or middle one. The crest or hand may have been the same as the Boyds of Kilmarnock.

Boyd. (Pint Hill, Lanark County, Scotland).

(Arms). The shield was principally azure (blue), a fesse chequy, (checkered) the lines between the checks were argent (silver or white) gules (lines running perpendicular) in base across molin or crest.

Motto. "Prudentie me Sustinct" a Latin meaning word, "Prudence Sustains me."

Boyd. Trochrig, Scotland.)

To whom given is not known.

(Arms). The shield was azure (blue), having a fesse chequy (a checkered belt across it horizontally). The lines of the same being argent (silvery or white) gules (lines running up and down) between two crosses or crosslet (a small cross) fitchu in chief, with as many stars in the base of the second "Crest" resting upon the shield a sun dial.

Motto. The Latin word "Elematum Cogita" which interpreted the meaning, is "Think on Eternity."

Boyd. (Roslair, County of Wexford, Scotland.)

This was granted to a descendant of the Kilmarnock family; but later from Higatt Boyd, Esq., to whom his cousin John Higatt, Esq. of Roslair, bequeathed his estate by will dated 1677. The present descendant of this ancient family is James Boyd of the same place, who was high sheriff of the County of Wexford, 1831.

The arms, crest and motto are the same as the Kilmarnock Boyds.

Boyd. (Danson, County of Kent, Scotland).

To whom given is not known.

(Arms). The shield is azure (blue) and or (golden) gules (lines running up and down) in chief three mullets (fish) with the

second fish in the base in crescent gold a "Crest", upon the top of the shield in the place of the hand, three ostrich feathers rising out of a wreath.

Motto the same as Kilmarnock Boyds.

If there have been grants to members of the Boyd families in England and Ireland, we are unable to say as we have found no record of them in our researches.

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#### THE CLANS AND TARTANS OF THE BOYDS IN SCOTLAND

In the feudal days of Scotland, this country was found more or less divided and occupied by what was called "Clans," and in the past history of these days, it is shown the country was overrun by at least ninety-six or more bands of these fearless warriors. At this time, each clan consisted of several chiefs occupying sections of land in the high and low lands of this romantic country, which had been given them by the Government for gallantry upon the field of battle or other loyal deeds of honor. Upon these grounds, the chiefs owned large, extensive and indistructible castles surrounded by men tenants, called vassals, who were at all times ready to protect their leaders domain, and occupying huts around the strong holds, in easy distance of being called in emergency by their leaders.

The Boyds, although leaders, for many years among their people, were not known to have a separate Clanship or Tartan of their own. But in being in close lineal descent with the Stewarts became prominent members of that noted Clan and shared with them the hardships and misfortunes of this world in war or peace.

It must never be forgotten that prior to 1746, when the Clan system ceased to be known, a Clan was something very different from a modern Clan Society. Prior to 1745, a Clan consisted of a set of men, all bearing the same surname and believing themselves to be related, one to another and to have descended from the same stock of ancestors in years gone by. The members of every clan, seems to have been united to each other, not only by the fedual but by a patriotic bond, for most of the individuals, who composed the clan; if they were vassals or tenants of their

own hereditary chief, they were found to have descended from his family, and they were able to count exactly the degree of their descent, and the right of primo geniture, together with the weakness of law to reach inaccessible countries, had in the revolution of centuries converted their natural principles of connection between the Chief of the Clan and his people was found the most sacred ties of human life. The castle of a chief was a kind of palace, to which every man of his clan was welcome, and where he was entertained according to his station in time of peace, and to which all would flock at the sound of war. Thus the meanest of the Clan, believing himself to be as well born as the chief himself, gave to the latter all respects of himself.

The Clansmen did not look upon their chiefs merely as their landlords, but as the representatives of the old patriarchs or fathers of the clan, for they held the same office and authority after having lost their estates, and the members of the Clan felt themselves as much bound for the chief's support as when he was in full possession of his rights. There are several instances on record, where the estates being confiscated by the government and the chief in exile, the Clansmen subjected themselves to a voluntary assessment for his support.

In return for such loyalty and devotion, the chief was bound to protect his followers even against the loss, and he was held accountable to the law for depredations or violence committed by any member of the Clan, and was also bound to provide for every member of the Clan. Thus the connection was sustained by mutual benefits and kind offices; the most condescending manner being employed on both sides.

After the year 1745, the Clan system came to an end, the chief accepting crown charters for what were known as Clan lands. This and the repressive act which deprived Highlanders of their arms (instruments of war) and their picturesque dress, so disgusted them that many of them left their native land (including many of the Boyds) and sought homes beyond the Atlantic. It has been estimated that between the year of 1763 and 1775, upwards of twenty thousand Highlanders left the lands of their birth rather than suffer the hardships of their government at home.

The obnoxious "Disarming Act" of 1747 remained in force till 1782, when it was repealed through the influence of the gallant Duke of Montrose. The tyrannical administration of the Act continued long enough to stamp out the use of the Highland dress at least among the lower classes, and almost put an end to the manufacture of tartan.

Tartan is not a Gaelic word; the striped or spotted cloth under this name is called "Breacan" derived from brace chequered. In the old Gaelic tale of Curio, assigned by competent authorities, to the fourteenth century, the word "breacan" occurs, various colored cloth have from a very early period been worn by the several Highland clans. Originally, tartans was worn only by the native inhabiting the Highlands, which not only excluded the Lowlands or Border Counties on the south, but also the northeast of the country, and in modern times, many tartans have been invented and manufactured and were named after the Border tribes of the Lowlands.

The first tartan that has been known was a dress worn by King James V, while hunting in the Highlands in the year of 1538. An item of account of the material in the same is found in the Account of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, dated August of that year. While there can be but a little doubt that district tartans are older than Clan tartans, for it is on record, evidence to prove the existence of Clan tartans as early as 1587. In a charter of that year granted to Hector MacLean, an heir of Duart, certain land in Islay, the free duty is made payable in the form of sixty rolls of cloth of white, black and green colors, which is shown to correspond with the hunting tartan of the house of Duart.

It should be borne in mind that many Clans have from one to four various tartans. Such was the case of the Stewarts and the Boyds, as one of the leading chiefs of the same. They were known as the old originally Stewart; the royal Stewarts, the dress Stewarts, and Prince Charles Edwards. But of the Boyd family, they were called namely: the Clan Tartan; the Chief's Tartan, worn only by himself and heir; the Dress Tartan, and the Hunting Tartan.

Up to the time 1745, a person could be easily distinguished who he was and what Clan he belonged to by his dress and in time of battle a foe was easily distinguished from a friend. We have accounts of chiefs selecting out each other from the other warriors and engaging one another in a mortal combat. For one instance tis said Lord Boyd saw Lord Soulis in 1444, and went forth to slay him. No doubt it was his dress that caught Lord Boyd's eye, so that he could distinguish him from the other warriors. Each Clan in the Highland and Lowlands had its own war cry or slogan to which every Clansman responded. It served as a watchword in case of sudden alarm, in the confusion of battle or in the darkness of night. There war cries, so far was used the same by all chiefs and warriors of each Clan and when one of their number was in peril in battle it was given to summon help to their side. The Clans were also distinguished by badges worn in their bonnets, which were usually green plants or some native plants of their country. The Boyds favorite flower was clauran in Scotch meaning a thistle and the green leaves around same, were called Daray (meaning Oak). Each Clan had certain music which they played upon their bagpipes when on the march or in the field of battle. This was also a favorite custom among the Clans. The sacred music of the Boyds was the same as the Stewart's and was as follows: The common or chief salute in Scotch were: "Earrach an aighis a Ghleami". The name of its piece in English was (Lovely Spring in the Glen). At a gathering Scotch "Bratach Bhan nan Stiub hartach" (The Stewart White banner) on the march song "Thainig mo High air tir ane Muideart" (My King has landed at Noidart).

The Scotch plaid used by the Boyds for their Tartan we will describe as follows: The Clan Tartan consisted of a blue background or field work, set lines running up and down across the face, also black lines the same forming a fessie checker. This tartan has been known as the tartan of the Boyds for many years. The dress Tartan was of a white back ground, with red, blue, black and white stripes up and down, across its face. The Hunting Tartan had a green face with blue, black, red and yellow stripes across the face to form the fessie checkers. The royal

Tartan which was used by the chief only consisted of a red background and had stripes running as that of the Hunting Tartan. The originality of this Tartan dress, as near as we can trace it is as follows:

The first ancestor of this gallant and royal race to which the Boyds belong, for five centuries or more drew from the Scottish people instances of love, loyalty and devotion even to their death, such as no other Clan or Royal house in Europe can boast, was a Britan Nobleman named Alan, a cadet of the ancient Count of Doland Dinan in Brittany. In crossing to England he was appointed sheriff of Shropshire by Henry I, whom by his eldest son William Fitz Alan he became an ancestor of the Earls of Arundel and the Dukes of Norfolk, etc., while his seconds on Walter Fitz Alan (a brother of Simon, whom the Boyds descended) was the progenitor of the House of Stewart. Walter crossed the border into Scotland and received from King David I the office of Great Steward of Scotland, an office subsequently made hereditary in his family. He was notable as the founder of Paisley Abbey, which he and his successors endowed in such munificence, as no other private family has equaled. An Alan, (a Boyd) and Walter carried on the line to the time of Alexander II, the second, Walter, being the father of (1) Alexander, his successor and (2) Walter, created Earl of Menteth, in right of his wife by whom he became ancestor of the Stewart and Graham Earls of Menteth, Stratheam and Airth. This ancient branch of the Stewarts is today represented by Sir James Stuart Menteth, third Baronet of Closbum in Dumfriesshire.

Up to this time, the family had no surname (surname being hardly known which confuses the readers to trace the lineage in Scotland today), but Walter, the brother of Simon Boyd—the third Stewart assumed as his family surname, the name of his office, which was then invariably pronounced Stewart instead of Steuart of the present time. In this way it will be seen that the old and in the circumstances of its adoption, the correct form of spelling for the race as a whole is Stewart. The form Stuart is traceable to the alliance between Scotland and France, the first or second to use it being Sir John Stuart of Darnley (ancestor of

Henry Lord Darnley,) who became a French Nobleman and died in the French service about 1429. The form Stewart also originates in the same cause owing to the absence of the letter "w" in the French alphabet.

Alexander the fourth Stewart and his brother Walter, Earl of Menteth, led the right wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Largs in 1263. Sir Robert Boyd also commanded a detachment in the same battle, and for the part he took in the same, was rewarded by King Alexander III, lands in Cunningham and for his bravery, the word "Gold Berry" sometime appears on the Kilmarnock Coat of Arms. In this battle the Danish power in Scotland was finally subdued. Alexander left two sons, James his successor and Sir John who fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, commanding the Scottish army which then opposed Edward I of England, and from James descended the lineal line of Royal Stewarts through the marriage of his son Walter with the Princess Marjory Bruce, and from his brother John descended many ancestors of the Stewart family of Scotland. Walter the sixth Stewart at the age of twenty-one led his vassals to Bannockburn, when along with his cousin the "Good Sir James" of Douglas, commanded the "Third Battalion" as Barbour called it of Bruce's army. In the following year he married the Princess Marjory Bruce, by whom he had one son Robert (Boyd) who ultimately ascended the throne as Robert II. Walter died at the age of thirty-three, and he was destined to a life of danger and enterprise not exceeded by the romantic career of his descendant Prince Charlie. At the age of sixteen, he fought at the head of his vassals (including the Boyds of Kilmarnock) at the battle of Halidon Hill, where the Scottish army was totally defeated and his country's independence well nigh lost. He was outlawed and his lands and offices confiscated, with him was a number of Boyds. But raising his banner, his followers flocked around him and they drove the English out of his ancestral home while the other Scottish Nobles joining forces with him, he gradually recovered the lost grounds and was appointed Regent of Scotland before he was twenty-one years of age. Although his uncle David II, reigned in person in Scotland for about eighteen years, the

Stewarts and their Clans was the virtual ruler from about 1338 till his death in 1390. We will not carry this issue any farther only to say that the Boyds were always true friends of the Stewarts and they were highly held in esteem by them and suffered along with them. They did not hold the first place in government as the Stewarts did, but in council, in peace or war, they were one of the trusty leaders and counted upon to command a prominent position in the battle and government of Scotland. Therefore the Tartans were the same and today are classed with them.

## CHAPTER VIII

### "OUR BOYDS OF AMERICA"

In searching and investigating the records of many of the Boyd families in America, and connecting them back to those of Ireland and Scotland, has been very unsatisfactory to descendants in the New World. We find but a few who claim the emigration of their Ancestry came direct from Scotland here. But most of them trace back their ancestors to the northern part of Ireland to those who emigrated there from Scotland years before. One of the greatest difficulties to overcome in our researches in Ireland and Scotland, was that the Boyds were of strict Presbyterian faith and at the time of leaving those countries for America, they came here strong adherents to that religion, while the descendants of the eldest son of Alan, a brother of the Boyds were Catholics and known as the Stewarts. The latter according to the ancient custom of that country, inherited the crown. This without doubt, caused an envious feeling to rise in the bosom of the Boyds, causing them to adhere more strictly to their Presbyterian faith. The Boyds stood foremost and were looked upon as the leading faction, until the Stuarts had drawn to their folds a large proportion of the Catholic powers of England, Ireland and Scotland and with the insignificant James who became their cousin by marrying a descendant of the Boyds, and whom the Boyds had always befriended, turned against those of his wife's kindred, and drove many to a foreign land as we have stated. After this time the family of the name of Boyd was not safe on account of their Presbyterian faith, and to escape the persecu-

tions at home, where the young mother with her cherished infant in her arms, felt that the next hour would find her driven from her home to take refuge in the forest, and her devoted husband and protector dragged forth to some dismal dungeon for his irreligious faith and then according to the will of his accusers made to suffer the block. This was in the fifteenth century and the time rolled along until the year 1612, without any change and only for the worst, when a large number of Scotch emigrants wishing to escape the persecutions at home, took their families and went into the northern part of Ireland and lived in seclusion, and afterwards stole away unknown to their persecutors and emigrated to the New World. Those are known as "Scotch-Irish emigrants to America." Today the records show that many of the Boyds went with them. Many of the branches of the Boyd family here can trace their ancestry back to Ireland and no farther. This shows that many of them had gone there to escape their persecutions at home in Scotland. Their friends in that country kept their hiding place a secret, and not revealing the same at the time of their death, buried with them all earthly knowledge as to their former homes in that country. And without doubt in after years many of these Boyds came to America and settled. Many of these descendants tell us that their ancestors would never mention a history of their early life, showing that they had some hidden cause which they for pride's sake of their families refused to reveal. The early homes of the Boyds in America principally in the United States were many. History shows us that they have existed here for more than two hundred years. We find among the marriage bonds filed in the secretary's office at Albany, N. Y., of the providence of New York in the year of 1762 to 1765, no less than ten different couples, where one of the contracting parties was a Boyd, and in our researches, we have only been enabled to locate the descendants of one of them, Ebenezer Boyd of the Kent lineage of this book. In other parts of the United States at this time, there must have been many more, for today, hardly a township in this country what has persons, as well as families of that name. The first record we have any account of was at Londonderry, New Hampshire. Here records shows us that a number of the

Boyd's came over with a large number of Scotch-Irish emigrants, who sent over here first, the Rev. William Boyd a Presbyterian minister of Maccosgun Ireland with a memorial address to Governor Shute of Massachusetts, who was then governor of New England in 1718. He brought with him a petition of two hundred and seventeen signatures, asking the gift of land of that Governor to form a settlement here. In this list now on record, there were ten persons by the name of Boyd. The name of Robert, William, John and Samuel occurred several times and if they are the same, or each one a different person it is not known to us. As soon as Rev. Boyd accomplished his undertaking here, he sent or went back to Ireland, and his friends immediately embarked in five ships from Belfast and landed at Boston, August 4, 1718. From here, they soon went to New Hampshire and formed a settlement and called it Londonderry after the native city, that had saved their religion a few years before in 1689. How many Boyds came with these emigrants, the records are now lost. For we can only find the descendants of one family from this emigration, that is of Captain William Boyd, whose home was at the above place. He came along with the early settlers a few years after its settlement. He was an old sea captain and came over the dark blue waters between the two countries (Ireland and United States) fourteen times, bringing Scotch-Irish emigrants. With this Captain Boyd, many of the Boyds found their way to America, between the years of 1718 and 1751. He was born in 1719 and died in 1790 and today has many descendants in the United States.

The next Port of entry was that of New York City. Here probably more landed than any other city in the New World. From here they spread up the Hudson River, and worked their way back west through New York State, and settled in many of the little frontier settlements of those days. Among these the families of Albany, New Windsor, Kent, Middletown and Salem, as well as the Northumberland County, Pennsylvania Boyds are the offsprings of. But none of the above are able to trace their lineage back across the ocean.

The next settlement of the Boyds in the United States was in Pennsylvania. They landed at Philadelphia before the Revolu-

tionary War. From here they spread through the different counties of that state, and west to Ohio and other western states and have today a large number of descendants. We have not been able to trace them far enough to connect them with the other families of Boyds, that the reader will find in this book.

The fourth settlement is the Boyds of Maryland, Virginia, and the Southern states. Their landing place was at Baltimore, Md., Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., and at other ports along the coast of the Southern States. They came here at an early day and their descendants are scattered through these states as well as that of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and today there are counties and towns that bears their names. Our researches in these states has been limited. During the cruel Civil War of 1861 to 1865, both armies over-ran this territory with fire and destruction. Many family records were destroyed never to be recovered again. The writer has in his possession many letters from descendants of the Boyds in these states who have gone West, who wish to recover lost records of their ancestors.

In researching the records of the Register office of Scotland, we found only the record of the oldest son of each family in the lineal line in that country. Without doubt, many of the different Boyd families of this country are from younger sons, of whom no records have been kept in Scotland. As near as we are able to trace the respective families of this book, they are from the Kilmarnock Boyds of the County of Ayr, Scotland. Some may have come from Wigton and Argyle, a branch of the Kilmarnock family, for these three counties were the principle homes of the Boyds, in the Old World, and from here they went to Ireland in their emigration to the United States.

The traits of the Boyds are numerous. In all of our research we find them to be men and women of the highest standing. Although there are no family or branches in the genealogical line of the same, but what had members who were not worthy of themselves or other. But of the Boyds, we find as little imperfections in building up an honorable person, than any other family that we have become acquainted with. In statue, the Boyds as a class, were tall, slender (in good proportion to height)

with long features, and high foreheads. In all descendants can be seen the same characteristics found among the early Boyds of Scotland. They are of a fair complexion, which from the same, they in an early day were called Boit or Boydel, which in the Latin language means fair or beautiful, from which they derived their name. And we have records of descendants of the past, that were noted for their great beauty. As for age, the Boyds are as a general thing long lived. They are known in several instances to have reached the age of one hundred years, and one member, General Boyd of Albany, lived to see, it is said one hundred and fourteen years. A few years ago in the Kent Boyds family, were two old veterans, Hiram Boyd of Conesus, N. Y., father of the writer, who lived to the good old age of eighty-six years and never had a physician called for any physical ailment till his death bed. The other, Stillman Boyd of Jefferson Valley, N. Y., who died at the same age, never knew what it was to have a pain.

In disposition of the Boyds, they are slow to anger, but when once aroused, they were firm in their undertakings. Their word was like the Gospel truth, when they promised to do any thing, it was certain they would do it. They always despised a person who would not tell the truth, and held themselves above such persons. They were charitable to the poor, and the needy were never seen to want for charity sake. They were driven to many deeds in Scotland, of which if they had received different treatment from their enemies they would have done far different. At the time of the Revolutionary War, the most of the Boyds were firm in the hatred to the British cause. They were brave and daring in opposing England's encroachment upon the young republic. And whatever position that they were placed in, they would never reveal nothing, and died like martyrs, with closed lips. Such was the fate of Thomas Boyd, who lost his life in the Sullivan campaign against the Seneca Indians, September 14, 1779, near the present sight of Cuylerville, N. Y. When questioned by Butler the British Tory, as to the intention of Boyds commander's army, and knowing at the same time a refusal was to him death, he revealed nothing, and died with sealed lips. So it was the same

with William Boyd, the ill-fated Lord of Kilmarnock, who suffered for his participation in the behalf of Charles Stewart, at the block, firmly refusing to accuse others to save his life. Also that of Robert K. Boyd of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, who was shot five times in one battle, and when under the surgeon's knife refused to acknowledge he suffered any pain. These are only a few of the many incidents we are able to relate.

In religion, most of them belonged to the Presbyterian church of Ireland and Scotland. In this country, they have united more or less with the other churches of our land. To this very day, their blood curdles with a hatred against the Catholic religion which drove so many away to make homes in a foreign country from the cruel persecutions of their ancestors in the Old World.

In political life we find them filling many prominent positions. We find them holding the positions of Governors of states. We find them as Supreme Judges of the United States; also that of Senators and Congressmen, Mayors, and Councilmen of cities. Noted lawyers and others connected in Railroad labor, and many other positions of trust. Yet, we must say, we are yet to learn of a single person by the name of Boyd, who has been untrue to his trust or connected with any unreliable dealing of the many business firms that exist in our land today.

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## AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT

Chas. N. Browning, Sixth Edition 1905  
Philadelphia

### PEDIGREE VIII

Robert Bruce King of Scotland had by his second wife Lady Elizabeth deBurgh, daughter of Richard Earl of Ulster.

Princess Margaret: Sister of King David II: who married 1344 (his first wife) Wm. Earl of Sutherland, d. 1370 and had.

John—sixth Earl of Sutherland only son, who d. 1389, who m. Lady Mabilla Dunbar, daughter of Patrick, tenth Earl of March and had.

Nicholas—eighth Earl of Sutherland second son d. 1399, who m. Elizabeth, daughter of John Macdonald, Lord of the Isles and had.

Robert—ninth Earl of Sutherland, d. 1442, who m. Lady Mabilla, daughter of John—second Earl of Murray and had.

Alexander Sutherland of Dunheath, third Son who had.

Lady Margaret Sutherland who m. William Sinclair third Earl of Orkney and Earl of Caithness and had.

Lady Marjory Sinclair who m. Andrew, Lord Leslie who d. v. p. 1502, son of George Sinclair first Earl of Rothes and had.

William Leslie third son, third Earl of Rothes who m. Lady Margaret, daughter of Sir Michael Balfour of Montquhanie and had.

George, fourth Earl of Rothes, k. in France in 1558, who had by his third wife, Margaret Crichton.

Lady Helen Leslie, second daughter, widow of Gilbert de Seton the younger, who m. Mark Ker, Abbott of Commendator of Newbottle 1546, Extraordinary lord of Session, d. 1584, second son of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, and Agnes, daughter of William Lord Crichton and had.

Mark Ker eldest son, succeeded his father in office and was made baron 28th, July 1587 and created 10th, February 1606 Earl of Lothian, d. 8th, April 1609 who m. Lady Margaret daughter of John, fourth Lord of Maxwell, and Lord Herries in right of his wife Agnes, daughter of William Lord Herries and had.

Lady Jean Ker, who m. first the Hon. Robert Boyd, Master of Boyd d. v. p. eldest son of Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon and had.

James, eight Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, second son, who d. 1654, who m. Catherine daughter of \*John Craik of York City, and had.

William, ninth Lord Boyd created Earl of Kilmarnock 7th, August 1661, d. 1692, who m. 25th, April 1661 Lady Jean Cunningham, daughter of William 9th, Earl of Glencairn, Chancellor of Scotland, and had.

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\*An inscription on tower described by Grose.

Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, fourth son, b. 6 August 1689, d. 1761 m. Margaret Thompson by whom he had.

James Boyd, b. in Kilmarnock 3, May 1732, d. 30, Sept. 1798, in 1756 he came to America with a patent from George II for 60,000 acres in New Brunswick, during the Revolution he sided with the colonists and thereby forfeited his grant. He m. 11 August 1757 Susannah, daughter of Colonel Joseph Coffin of Newburyport and had.

1—Robert Boyd, b. October 1758, d. 18, January 1827, m. 1, November 1791, Ruth, daughter of David Smith of Portland and had.

William Boyd, b. 16, December 1800, graduated at Harvard 1820, d. Portland Maine 10, May 1875, he m. 10, September 1832 Susan Dayton, daughter of Charles Harrod of New Orleans Louisiana and his wife, Hannah Dayton, granddaughter of Major General Elias Dayton of Elizabethtown, New Jersey and had.

1—Annie Frances Harrod Boyd a member of the Maine Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the Order of the Crown etc. II Augusta Dearborn (member of the Order of the Crown). III Julia Wingate, IV Emily Dearborn.

2—Joseph Coffin Boyd of Portland, Maine, b. Newburyport 23, July 1769, d. 12, May 1823, m. 24, January 1796 Isabela, daughter of Judge Robert Southgate of Scarboro, Maine and had.

Judge Samuel Stillman Boyd of Natchez, Mississippi, b. 27, May 1807, d. May 1869, m. 15, November 1838 Catherine Charlotte Wilkins of Natchez and had.

Anna Maria Wilkins Boyd, b. 10, March 1859 a member of the Pennsylvania and Mississippi Society of Colonial Dames of America, the Order of the Crown, etc., who m. William Bonneville Rhodes of Natchez and had.

Catherine Charlotte Boyd, b. 1890, Dorthy Marie b. 1894.

The above genealogy is questioned so far as the connection between James Boyd, (the emigrant) son of Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock with the Kilmarnock family, there being no proof that he was either the son of Robert Boyd or that he was born in Kilmarnock, and with regard to the grant of 60,000 acres, it appears to be a myth, there being no record either in Great

Britain or America of any such grant, this appears to have originated from the fact that James Boyd who did considerable trading for the vicinity of Passamaquoddy Bay did acquire some land. See Boston Transcript genealogical page on April 27, 1904.

There are also notes referring to other pages as follows: Page 252, Margaret, daughter of David Boyd of Northumberland Co., Virginia who m. Augustus Smith of Shooters Hill (b. 1738 d. 1774).

Page 398, Mrs. Allen R. Boyd (Jane Hall Maulsby Ritchie)

Page 407, James Boyd Nixon.

Page 466 the royal descent of the Duke of Manchester on the female side beginning with James Boyd of Newburyport who had Frances who m. William Little of Boston and had.

Ellen, m. Antonio Yznaga de Valle and had.

Consuelo Yznaga who m. Duke of Manchester and is the mother of the present Duke of Manchester.



## CHAPTER IX

### COPIES OF LETTERS RELATING TO THE BOYD FAMILIES OF AMERICA

In giving this chapter to our readers and to those who may be interested in them, it may be well for me to say, after the publication of my former History of the Boyd Families and Descendants in 1884, I have received a large number of letters from the descendants of different families of Boyds (most of them are not connected with those given in my book) through the United States, asking of me to give them information in regard to their own branch of the Boyd family, which to them was a blank. The statements they gave to me in these letters were quite interesting, and contained much valuable history, liable to become lost to the rising generations, and will enable many to get a start in obtaining the lost threads of their family history. I am sorry to say, many of these writers have passed away and have left us in the dark of obtaining any farther history of their ancestors than what we have at hand. So instead of trying to gather up further information, which would have to be accomplished by an extensive research, costing a large amount of time and money, we have concluded under these circumstances to present the letters and correspondence that we have received in the past twenty-six years and let our readers draw their own conclusions and investigations.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10, 1887.

My Dear Sir:

I have observed in some serial that you have published, a History of the Boyd family, yet I never have seen it, therefore I do not know the contents of the book, but notwithstanding I presume to transmit to you some facts concerning some Boyds, who formerly resided in New Hampshire, and the items I furnish may be of interest to you.

My grandmother Dodge-nee Dennett of Portsmouth, was in some way connected with them. Now, I have not yet been able to ascertain, and perhaps you may be able to assist me in solving the query as to how related. She had a brother named George Boyd Dennett and I recollect she used to call one of the Boyds her uncle and George Wm. Boyd, who died in Portland, Maine, her cousin. She was born at Portsmouth, N. H., September 10, 1779, and died there March 9, 1867. Her father was Ephman Dennett and her mother was Jane Hoyt, who died at Portsmouth, October 1, 1809, aged sixty years and it is through her mother (Jane H.) that the Boyds were connected and probably in the Hoyt line. Have you any dates or knowledge of this relationship, or does your book give any Hoyt or Dennetts' names. I would be obliged to you if you could solve the Genealogical enigma for me. \* \* \*

I am respectfully yours,

FRED L. DODGE,  
1st Lieut. 23d U. S. Infantry.

Lieutenant Dodge sent me with this letter a well written history of his ancestors which will be found in our chapter on the different Boyd families of the United States.

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Manchester, Conn., Dec. 13, 1887.

Dear Sir:

I received your book today and find it to be a very interesting book and a valuable history. I presume you did not know of the Shelburn Boyds. They were in Shelburn one hundred and

twenty-five years ago. There was John, Robert and Thomas Boyd. I think Robert and Thomas were sons of John. I knew Mr. Thomas Boyd and his son (William P.) in 1829. In that year I attended a writing school with William Parsons. About that time the family left Shelburn and emigrated to the West—as it was called then, York State. \* \* \*

CHAS. M. TAINTOR.

Portland, Maine, Dec. 19, 1887.

Dear Sir:

From a Boston publishing house I recently received a copy of your History of the Boyd Family and have been much interested to know something of our name in New York, etc. If your branch is from Kilmarnock, we are of the same lineage and our ancestors may have left Scotland about the same time. In Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent" (Published by Peters and Coats, Philadelphia in 1883), we descended from William, ninth Lord Boyd and first Earl of Kilmarnock and is given quite extensive, though there are errors in names, dates, etc., it is in main correct.

Our great-grandfather James, was born in Kilmarnock in 1732, and came to America in 1756, with a grant of St. Andreas Parish, etc., in the Passamaquodda. The parchment deed or charter signed by King George III, and bearing the Royal Seal is somewhere in the family. I have relics brought by him from Scotland, among them a large piece of Plate with the signet and monogram of King James II, which has been in our family for four hundred years, and the legend is that it was given to his daughter the Princess Mary, when she married Sir Thomas Boyd. Also full coat of arms painted in colors—very old. More or less intercourse has been kept up with the old families of Scotland and some of them have visited this country, whom we have known. I have met quite a number of our name in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee and South Carolina, but never one with any particular knowledge of their ancestry. They most all claimed to be Irish. I include one of our book marks from the

old plate, and now in use by us. Our family is living now in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Washington, Mississippi, etc., which I write, we knew some of all the names in the United States.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. H. BOYD.

The following letter was also from Mr. Chas. H. Boyd, but was written to a Mr. W. Tracy Curtis of Boston, Mass., and sent to me by parties of that place, which letter the former gives us more of the Boyds of Maine:

Washington, D. C., April 10, 1892.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for yours of the 5th inst. forwarded me from my home address. Several years since I purchased the history of the Boyd family by W. P. B. of Conesus, N. Y., having seen it advertised, but found it contained no information whatever about our branch of that name. Mr. John Parker Boyd, whom you mentioned was the oldest brother of my father (William), and Robert Southgate was their cousin, a son of Joseph Coffin Boyd. The house you mentioned is at the corner of High and Pleasant Street, and was built by my grandfather, Robert Boyd in 1800. By inheritance it came to uncle John and my father. My great-grandfather was born at Kilmarnock, Scotland in 1732, and came directly from there to St. Andreas in 1756, where he had been granted a large tract of land of thirty thousand to forty thousand acres from the King. He then built the Kilmarnock house, residing there in summer and at Newburyport in winter. Here he married Susannah Coffin, related to Westrain Coffin. Dr. Stover, and his brother of your city, were the children of Margaret Boyd. My great aunts are the only relatives on the Boyd side living there. So you see it was impossible for any of our branch to have accompanied the William in 1718. We have a complete history of our branch for a thousand years with all dates of birth, marriages, deaths, etc. The Rev. Frederick W. Boyd a brother of Southgates was a D. D. of Cambridge, England, and lived much of his life with our Scottish relatives with whom we have kept up intercourse. He has a very minute history of the family, with

all necessary documentary evidence. In Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent" published by Porter and Coats, Philadelphia, in 1880 and 1891, is a complete history of our branch. It is somewhat singular fact that my grandfather and his wife Hannah Greenleaf are both direct descendants of King Alfred the Great. Lord Robert Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock and sole Regent of Scotland during the minority of King James II, is our former ancestor. I have a piece of plate that was his (James II) with his monogram—a large painted coat of-arms of the Boyds, seals, etc., that was brought from Scotland. My uncle John P. always wore a large seal with the arms that came from Lord William Boyd, tenth Lord Boyd his grandfather, and to-day, I wear a ring that came across the water.

Yours truly,

CHARLES HARROD BOYD.

The following letters of Mr. McAtee were quite interesting to me. After the elapse of twenty years, I attempted in the fall of 1909 to reopen a correspondence again with him. My letter sent to him at Caldwell, Kansas, was returned to me saying that Mr. Atee had gone from that place to Oklahoma and had died there a few years ago:

Caldwell, Kan., June 14, 1889.

Wm. P. Boyd, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your kind favor of the 10th inst., please accept thanks. You must have taken great pains and trouble in getting together the volume on the Boyd family and I would like, some time to have it. I will buy it later, or when I feel a trifle more like indulging myself, than I do at present. I have made a little table (see same in Historical Chapter) showing what I know of the family tree indeed. I think I must have erred however as to the Shakers or Ohio Boyds. They must be descendants of the first William Boyd named in the table, by a son, whose name I have forgotten. I would like to know what you can find out about the William Boyd who was in the St. Clair Army. I have not the books accessible, of course I have a little doubt there is a distant connection. The family has been known

as quite modest. It contained people in the older branches and no doubt, they had men who were most reliable and true in times of trial.

I am respectfully yours,

JNO. L. McATEE.

Caldwell, Kan., July 1, 1889.

Mr. Wm. Boyd.

My Dear Sir:—Your kind favor of the 21st ulto, is at hand, accompanied by the pamphlet and account of Thomas Boyd, for which please accept thanks. It was a humble tragedy indeed. In regard to the connection of that family of Boyds, I presume it was the same family in Scotland. What were the names there, the customary given names? Among my ancestors they were Walter, William and Manndate. Sometimes those things are as indications. You have been very obliging to answer my letters so carefully. I thank you very much. So far as I know of the Boyd family, my mother's people, they were brave, frank, exceedingly modest, almost to shyness, and yet with very high and positive self respect, devoted to their friends and loyal to engagements and to friends in the highest degree. They were not extremely ambitious nor very fond of money. There are great things to claim for our families of Boyd.

What were the traits of the Dean Castle or Kilmarnock people? My oldest brother Walter Boyd McAtee is President of the Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.; my second brother William McAtee is a Presbyterian minister and Doctor of Divinity of Madison, Wisconsin. A sister and I make up the remainder of my parents family.

I am very truly yours,

JNO. L. ATEE.

Caldwell, Kan., February 1, 1892.

Mr. William P. Boyd.

Dear Sir:—I believe I have not written to you since I received from you sometime last spring the History of the Boyd Family. I have meant to have done so, however. Especially for the

book opened up to me matters of special and particular interest. On page 65 of the same, you say that the other brother whom his father called "Billy" we know nothing except he was in the Royal Navy and was promoted in 1761 to a company of the Fourteenth Infantry. Now I think I can account for "Billie," but am not certain.

In 1755, there came to America a Seman Detachment that was attached to the Expedition of Braddock or perhaps the Seman was organized for that fatal expedition and on their arrival "Billie" was found among them and was my great-grandfather. About that time or shortly afterwards; William Boyd, who was a Scotch Episcopalian in religion, a strong Monarchist in politics, having with him some relics of the Stuarts, the Pretenders family, settled in western Maryland after marrying Charity Talbot. He settled in what is Washington County, Md., along or near to the old road still known in that locality as the Braddock road, along which Braddock advanced toward Fort Du Quesne to his defeat. There was some strange mystery about him. He was a man of high spirits and sense of honor. He transmitted to his children along with probably the story of his family and his early life with a great aversion to speak of it and had many independent characteristics. All of his sons were engaged in the Revolutionary War on the Patriots side. One of them died in the prison ship at New York harbor; another survived (William) and died—a Lieutenant in St. Clair defeat after the war.

My grandfather Walter Boyd was a Lieutenant in the Continental service and commanded Fort Frederick, a Frontier post on the Potomac between Williamsport and Hancock, Maryland. He was the son of the Billie, the William Boyd, who married Charity Talbot. He had in his possession a razor hone and a knit silk purse which he claimed was once the property of Charles I. (Charles Stuart), but he refused to tell his children among whom was my mother—who they were or where they came from and to his death preserved the utmost secrecy as to his family. Saying to his children, that they had their own way to make in the world, and that it would not help them to know who their family was or where they came from, and that was all that he

would tell about his family history. Now let me ask you where you got this information contained in this paragraph? I have cited from page 65 of your book. I feel William Boyd was my grandfather who came to America about the time of Braddock's campaign and he must have been "Billie". Where can I find the record of the Fourteenth Infantry? Please let me hear from you and your book has been of great interest to me.

I am very respectfully yours,

JNO. L. ATEE.

A sketch of this "Billie" was taken from McKay's History of Kilmarnock, Scotland, for my History of the Boyd family of 1884.

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422 Benson Ave., Camden, N. J., Nov. 12, 1889.

William P. Boyd, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In tracing up the history of my family which I have always been lead to believe sprung from the Boyds of Kilmarnock. I, yesterday came across your volume in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Your account of that ancient noble house is a good one. You seem, however, to be unable to grasp the missing link which connects the Scotch with the Irish Boyds. At least a hurried glance at your work seems to carry that impression. I have, I think some where among my papers, a memorandum or two with references to Kilmarnock stock, and the names of two persons (Sir Harris and Dana I think) to whose large conveyance of lands in Ulster were made, and it is thought there is no doubt that the Boyds, gradually appeared in the North of Ireland and multiplied there to the extent to which the tourist now finds them.

My own family are from Derry County. I thought they came from the Isle of Man after leaving Ayrshire. I hope some day to get up a sufficient genealogy to warrant me in printing it. What I want to know is where I can get a copy of your book and what is the price?

Sincerely yours,

REV. WILLIAM BOYD.

Camden, N. J., Nov. 28, 1889.

My Dear Mr. Boyd:

\* \* \* I have read with great interest your history of the Boyd Families, and have been struck with the genealogy of the Boyds of Londonderry, New Hampshire. I have wondered whether they might not be a kin to me. My family came originally from County Derry, Ireland. I stood this summer by the side of the grave of my great-grandfather, who is interred in Mayher's graveyard in that County. His father lies but a stone's throw of it. So I can go back to 1740 or about. Upon page 67 of your book of 1884, you say the birthplace of the Rev. William Boyd, who came over in 1718 to New England with the Memorial Address to Governor Shute, is unknown. He was the Rev. William Boyd of Maccosgain, Derry County, Ireland, and was well known in the Irish Presbyterian church, and whether our family are relatives to him or not, I cannot say. But as both branches came from County Derry, I have an impression that they were connected. I will gladly give you any information about our line that you need. As I get a little leisure I intend to ferret out more of our history and hope to correspond with you at intervals. In conclusion, let me thank you for your courtesy. I hope we will some day meet and talk family matters over. With kind regards,

Truthfully yours,

REV. WILLIAM BOYD,

Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church.

Bridgeton, N. J., Aug. 31, 1895.

Mr. William P. Boyd,

Dear Sir:—I write to you as one who probably knows more about the Boyd family than any one else on this side of the Atlantic, to see if you can give me any information which will help me to learn the names of parents or more remote ancestors of my great-great-grandfather James Boyd, who was born at Ballgaston, County of Antrim, Ireland in 1735. He came to Bridge-

ton, New Jersey when he was old enough to be married and had two daughters, his only children, and died here December 23, 1775. Among his descendants may be found some of the most prominent names in this State. I believe he was a linen merchant while in Ireland. Any information whatever, will be most gratefully received.

Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT POTTER ELMER,

60 West Commerce St., Bridgeton, N. J.

Savannah, Ga., April 2, 1890.

William P. Boyd, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—I came into possession on this day, one of your histories of the Boyd family and am interested in the same and I ask if you can give me any information as to my branch. My father William Spencer Boyd, was born in Hartford, Conn., 1800 or 1801 and went from here to Winstead, same state, where he was united in marriage to Sylvia Tolles Colebrook. They had four children. Mary Furman Boyd, born at the latter place July, 1827; William Riley Boyd (the writer) born August 15, 1830. My sister married Ira W. Ford. I came South in 1856, where I married and still live at Atlanta, Ga. We have two sons whose names are Warren Newcomb and Donald Stewart Boyd, both of whom desire more light if you can give it in the matter I shall greatly value, as I think too little attention is paid to the genealogy tree. I do not think I belong to the Presbyterian branch. If so, I have not been inclined that way. I was in the Confederate service until the close of the war. Now being in peace with all men, I shall be glad if you have time to drop me a line. I will close by saying, some years since I had a kind letter from A. S. K. Boyd, Country Parson, Scotland, which I have forgotten the address, we could not trace any connection.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM RILEY BOYD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 1899.

Boyd's Printing Co., Conesus, N. Y.,

Gentlemen:—My great-great Grandparents were Geo. Boyd and Sarah Knott. They were married at the First Presbyterian church, New York city, August 12, 1789. I am desirous of tracing the genealogy of Geo. Boyd, who my mother (now deceased), claimed, was of Scotch origin. I would highly appreciate it, if you could give any information concerning him.

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. NEILL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1899.

William P. Boyd, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I am endeavoring to get from the library of this city, your history of the Boyd family. If I do not succeed, cannot I procure a copy from you. My mother contended that her great uncle was a captain in the Revolutionary War, possibly it was the gentleman who so materially assisted in the capture of Major Andre. I wish I could fathom some way of making the connection. Have you any suggestions. The only fact I have to work upon, is George Boyd's marriage to Sarah Knott in the First Presbyterian church, New York city, August 12, 1789. One of the children of this couple was Moia Boyd, who lived in Dayton, Ohio, and died there twelve or fifteen years ago. Have you any knowledge of her. She was a famous woman in the town, devoting her whole life to charity and was known to everybody.

Gratefully yours,

JOHN S. NEILL.

Southeast corner 6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1899.

William P. Boyd, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Your esteemed favor of the 23d inst., reached here yesterday finding me absent in New York city. My sister (Mrs. William H. Wanamaker) says that mother always stated that Ebenezer Boyd was her great uncle—I am one of the firm. If you will loan me your book, you need not fear it not being properly kept and returned in a little while, and of course I will

gladly pay your expense in getting it here and prepay the express-age or mail back. I have absolutely no clew to George Boyd. I enclosed what I have collected of his wife's family. The Pennsylvania Historical Society do not permit any books to be taken from the library building. Again thanking you for your many courtesies I am very gratefully yours,

JOHN S. McNEILL.

A sketch of the Knott family is given in the Historical Sketch Chapter as referred to above.

North Islesboro, Maine, March 3, 1897.

William P. Boyd, Esq.,

Kind Sir:—I am much interested in your history of the Boyd family and may I trouble you a little. In my researches, I have not got the book of Kilmarnock, only that the Kilmarnock family was in direct line from Lord Boyd the great Regent of Scotland. What I want to be informed upon is as follows: Were there not some family trouble after the death of William nineteenth in 1692, followed by the death of his son, William twentieth, the same year, and during the term before William twenty-first came in possession, and during that time, did not the remaining son of William nineteenth leave another son besides the sons, Robert, James and Charles?

We have it that James, son of William nineteenth, left Kilmarnock, 1696, and crossed the Giant's Causway to Ireland and his son, James Boyd came here and also the family of James Boyd, who crossed to Ireland with his brothers in 1696, and married Mary Whiton. James Boyd came to America in 1718 or 20, and married Elizabeth Garland, and James Boyd, born in 1780, married Ruth Picker and Charles Boyd, born in 1812, married Margaret Davis Boyd. James Boyd, born in 1830, married Mary Cuttings, which makes me the fifth generation on this side. I have heard grandfather tell about Kilmarnock and Giant's Causeway. His father's buildings were all burned in 1869, so we have no scraps of anything. Our ancestor, we are told was a grandson of William nineteenth, who died in 1692. Can you enlighten me?

JAMES BOYD.

Kaukauna, Wis., Dec. 17, 1896.

Mr. William Boyd,

Dear Sir:—While looking through the Newbury Library in Chicago, yesterday, I came across your book on the Boyds, published in 1884. I am very much interested in genealogy in general and especially the Boyds, for I married a Boyd. \* \* \*

I am able to put you in possession of a very interesting line of the Boyds. My wife's ancestors were from Maryland. Colonel George Boyd married a Miss Harriet Johnson, a sister of Mrs. John Quincy Adams. He was in the employ of the United States government all his life. My father-in-law lives with me now (died in 1897) and can tell of many of his ancestors. If you are thinking of getting up a new edition of the work, I would be glad to send you an account of my wife's ancestors.

Yours truly,

H. B. TANNER, M. D.

A little over two months after I received this letter of Mr. Tanner's, his father-in-law James Boyd, died, and I was not able to obtain any further information of this family. The sketch of his life found in our "Historical Sketches" in our Historical Chapter, was copied from one of the daily papers of his home place.

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Marietta, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1901.

Mr. W. P. Boyd,

Dear Sir:—I have just received your letter which gave me great pleasure. I saw last week in an old review of 1884, the notice of your book and I now write to you for a copy of the same. I belong to the Pennsylvania branch. My father was born at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., in 1767. His father came to Uniontown from Westmoreland County, Virginia in 1749. \* \* \* I have been rector of the Episcopal church of Marietta, Ohio, for fifty years. In September, of 1900 I had my Semi-Centennial anniversary, which I take the liberty to send you my Jubilee Memorial. In reading your book, may I have the liberty to write and ask you many questions that may enable me to connect

my family in the line. I should not presume to give you trouble or trespass on your time. With many thanks for your prompt and satisfactory reply, I am

Yours Sincerely,

JOHN BOYD,  
320 Second St., Marietta, O.

The request of Mr. Boyd for the privilege of asking me questions, I was too glad to give, and to all other descendants who wrote me, received the same treatment, and I answered them with all the information I had at hand.

Marietta, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1901.

Mr. William P. Boyd.,

My Dear Sir:—Many thanks for your history of Conesus, N. Y., and I will read it with pleasure. But at present I am taken up in my spare moments with your History of the Boyd Family. It is above value to me, and I can not thank you enough for it. I am delighted with your description of Dean Castle and the coat of arms. It all must have required immense labor. You was kind enough to promise me any assistance you could give, and for the same I fear I can do little for you at present. Unfortunately, our records were burned and I am trying to reproduce them by items. My father was born at Uniontown, Pa., in 1767. He studied medicine in the University of Philadelphia. About 1797, he came to Ohio, where the city of Columbus now stands. My grandfather's name I do not know. He came from Westmoreland County, Virginia to Fayette County, Pa. in 1749, as I have been told, but I am not certain. In all of your papers, have you any light you can throw on the Boyds of Fayette County, Pa., and on the Boyds of Westmoreland County, Va. My knowledge back of my father is not definite. In 1885, the year after the publication of your book, there appeared a genealogy of the Pennsylvania families of Scotch-Irish and Germans, by William H. Eyle, published at Harrisburgh, Pa., by Louis S. Heart. Do you think the book would give me any light, and can it be had. Among the historians of such facts, do you know Martin Shallenberger, can you give me his address. He has in his possession

some facts that would greatly help me. If I can succeed in getting my ancestry satisfactory established, I will take pleasure in telling you anything that you would care to learn.

Yours very cordially,

JOHN BOYD.

Marietta, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1901.

Mr. William P. Boyd,

My Very Dear Sir:—You have granted me a very large charter to ask questions. On page 44, of your history of 1884, you say, Alan, the illustrious Lord—was he an Earl or did you mean only “Second High Steward.” If he was an Earl or what. You say Alan, son of Flence, a son of Thome of Scotland. Is Thome here a proper name, or is it a title of a title that was a personal name. If it is his proper name, how do you connect him with the line that leads down from Kennith. Is Flence, the Flence of Shakespeare’s *Macbeth*? If so, the Thome of Scotland would be Bangus. I have the genealogical line from Kennith down to David I (1124–1152), but I can not find how to connect Alan in the line. That is my only missing link from A. D. 503 to A. D. 1746, and I am very anxious to find that link.

Pardon me for a few other questions, thus—If Alan married Margaret, the daughter of Earl of Galloway, might not a son of theirs become Earl? I ask this, for I found that John Bailor (the King of Scotland, 1292–6) was grandson of Alan, Earl of Galloway and Margaret, oldest daughter of William the Lion, who was king from 1165 to 1214. You say the second child (of Alan) was named Walter, from whom the family of Stewarts descended. I suppose you mean the Royal family. If so can you tell me how that family connects with Walter. Can you give me two or three of his descendants. So I can see the continuous line. Did he take the surname Stewart or does it come from marriage. The eldest son of Lord William who was executed in 1746, became Earl. Can you give me his first name.

In your book, you mention Gross Antiquities of Scotland and Robertson Ayershire Families, would they help me—are they to be had? If so, where, how and at what price? Do you know

anything of Engle Pennsylvania's Genealogy—would it help me? I have failed to find out. Pardon my inquisitiveness, but your book has made me enthusiastic. I cannot tell you what a delight it has been to me. I would have rejoiced as its owner years ago.

JOHN BOYD,  
320 Second St., Marietta, O.

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Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1904.

Mr. Wm. P. Boyd.,

Dear Sir:—I thank you very much for your kind favor of the 12th inst., and regret it is not possible to obtain the Boyd History. I cannot give you much information about my branch of the family. My great grandfather John Boyd came, I think from Kilmarnock, and was an officer in King George's army for more than four years. He married Jane Barclay, daughter of a loyalist in September of 1785. His eldest son John—my grandfather was in the army for a time, but resigned to become a surgeon. His second son Edward, was a grandson of the Duke of Kent, and became Colonel of the Royal Engineers. His third and youngest son, James William, was a Barrister at Law. My father was born at St. John's, New Brunswick. I was born in Portland, Maine, was educated in Boston, Mass., at Chansy Hall School and Massachusetts's Institute of Technology. All of our family plate with the Kilmarnock arm, and the records were destroyed by fire, some years ago, but I hope ere long to have the records complete prior to 1785, when my Great grandfather's sword and old memorial ring bearing the name "Alex Boyd, 1626" were destroyed. This ring was given to my ancestors by his cousin John, when leaving Aberdean. I am the only male representative of our family in this country. There are two sons of James still living, one old bachelor, and the other lost his only son a few months ago. One of my father's brothers is still living, a retired Lieutenant Colonel of the British army. I have but two male cousins, both of whom are in South Africa. So there are only three of us left to carry on the name. Our crest is the hand, Motto, Confido. Coat of arms, the blue shield with

"Silon Ud Cleque." I knew of a Miss Boyd at St. Agnes School, Albany, where my oldest daughter attended for a term, but never had the pleasure of meeting her. Yours very truly,

HENRY A. BOYD.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1908.

Mr. William P. Boyd,

My dear Mr. Boyd:—Your esteemed favor of the 14th inst., came to hand yesterday, also the history of Conesus, for which I am greatly obliged, and shall be pleased to give it a place in my library. I note what you say about the coat of arms and have seen the seal of the town of Kilmarnock, as you described. The word "confido" literally, means "I trust." I have seen a Boyd crest with the word "Confidemus" which means "we trust," and I take it the motto and the ground color of the shield are in memory of the faithfulness of the early Boyds in the cause of Scottish independence.

I want to call your attention to something you may not be aware of, that the coat of arms of the Stewart Clan is identical with that of the Boyds, except the ground color of the shield is gold in the case of the Stewarts. I can get a sample of the Boyd plaide from a Scottish friend of mine and will send you the same. I have considerable about the origin of the name and our connection with the Stewart family, which I shall try to send you during the coming week. I suppose you have seen the history of the Kilmarnock Boyds by Rev. F. W. Boyd. I have that complete in manuscript. I referred in my last letter to Lady Alfred Reynold. Her father was Alfred Boyd, the oldest son of John Boyd, who was baptized at Clackmanan, Scotland, December 10, 1794, and died August of 1854, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Have you ever come across anything about any of the above.

Very truly yours,

HENRY A. BOYD.

Mr. Henry A. Boyd, who resided at Buffalo, has been very kind in furnishing much interesting matter, which will be found in our Historical Chapter of Sketches, and has contributed much to this volume of the history of the Boyd family of the Old World, etc.

Fitzgerald, Ga., July 21, 1908.

Mr. William P. Boyd.,

My Dear Sir:—Please pardon my delay in answering your very kind letter of the 6th inst. I was waiting for a book which I had ordered from Munsells & Sons of Albany, N. Y.—Boys of Pennsylvania, but received a letter, saying they were out of that, but had a later book—Boys 1905 for \$2.00, and would send me a typewritten chart of the Boyd family of Pennsylvania, for \$7.50. I considered it absurd to pay this amount for information that might be of no benefit to me whatever, so I ordered the Boyd 1905 and was disappointed in not finding anything bearing on my immediate family. Now I am going to look to you to help me out, and shall expect to compensate you for any accurate information, or if you will not accept anything, will be glad to tell you all I know concerning the Boyds of Georgia and Florida, as there are many prominent people by that name in both states, though they are no relation of mine.

I will give you my story as it was told to me as follows: My great grandfather Samuel Talbot Boyd, ran away from his parents in his youth. His father being, we think, a Scotch Presbyterian minister of Pennsylvania, perhaps from Philadelphia. He went to sea and followed the business until he became independent as he thought. As he was returning with a rich cargo, containing some gifts for his mother, he was taken by Pirates on the high sea and robbed of all he had. Mortified over his loss, he would not go home, but came South to the Georgia coast, and there met my grandmother, then a Miss Ashley, near St. Mary's of that State. He never afterwards visited his old home and parents again. There are two small villages near St. Mary's called Scotchville and Kingsland, situated in Camden County, which he perhaps named. This is merely a conjecture however. There is also a place called Kinlaw. I am not sure how many children they had, but there was one called James Boyd, who was my grandfather; Robert, Jane and one daughter, whose name is unknown to me. My great grandmother's people, the Ashleys are nearly all wealthy and prominent people in this state at present. My grandfather James Boyd married Mary Ann Monroe, and

had the following children: Monroe, Julius, Warren (my father), Thomas, James, Robert (who died young) and Edwin, named "the short" on account of his diminutive size. The girls were: Ella, Jane and Susan C., whose names probably were family names given to these children by my grandfather. My father was First Lieutenant of his company at the beginning of the Civil War and was later promoted to Captaincy. I lost his record and afterwards obtained it from the War Department at Washington, D. C. My mother was Marcilla Smith, daughter of Martha (Babcock) Smith. Her family consisted of eleven children. Three are dead, two in Southern California. My father was elected Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District in 1890 and 1891. He had a very fine education, notwithstanding the ravages of war and the financial depression which overspread the country, this was after his education. It was his children who suffered from that, and it is from want of good educational advantages that my father's oldest brother Monroe Boyd, went to Mexico and died, leaving two fine manly sons, whose names are Frank and Robert. At one time, one of them was a sea captain and I think perhaps the Boyds, you heard from in Key West, was one of their boys. This is all of my story that might interest you.

Hoping to hear from you favorably, and at an early date,

I am yours very truly,

MRS. HENRY ALONZO DICKEY.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Aug. 1, 1908.

Mr. William P. Boyd,

Dear Sir:—I have your very kind favor of the 15th inst., and take pleasure in answering the same, giving what information I can, that might aid you in your work. I note you contemplate republishing the fore-part of your book which was published twenty-four years ago. I certainly trust you may see your way clear to do this.

I do not know whether you are aware of the attention your book is attracting, as I found mention of it in a great many books on genealogy, both in the State Library and Carnegie Library

at Atlantic, Ga. On a recent visit to that city, I think it is in Volume Six of *American Ancestry* published by Joel Munsell Sons, Albany, N. Y., when it was first brought to my attention. It was from that firm of whom I ordered the little Boyd book recently, and your book is mentioned in that also. I have a suspicion that playiarism has been used in the chart, which this firm offered me of the Boyd family of Pennsylvania, for \$7.50. I mean, I believe that you wrote the history of this family first, though perhaps I am mistaken; I would like to have this chart, but would like to know before buying it whether it pertains to my ancestors or not. With reference to the little book, which I paid Munsell Sons \$2.00 recently. This book has one hundred and twelve pages, has the crest of the Boyd family on the outside cover, and on the front page is the name of the publisher as I understand it "American Publishers Association, Chicago, Ill." Munsell firm is not mentioned, although they sold me the book. With further reference to its contents, I quote from the pages the following:

"Origin and history of the name of Boyd with biographies of all the most noted persons of that name." This book also gives the coat of Arms, crest and motto of England, and crest and motto of Scotland and Ireland. There is nothing pertaining to my first ancestors in Georgia, or Samuel Talbot Boyd, nor any of his descendants. Presuming that you have not Volume VI, *American Ancestry*, I quote the following from page 174, omitting several links on account of length: "Chas. Herrod Boyd of Portland, Maine, born there in 1833. ('See Browning's *Americans of Royal descent*, Philadelphia in 1835.') Omits links back to James Boyd, Newberryport, Mass, born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, May 3, 1732. Died at Boston, Mass., September 30, 1798, came to America in 1756. (Omit much matter of valuable historical nature), son of Robert of Kilmarnock, Scotland, who was born there in 1689, and died there in 1762, and a younger brother of William the tenth Lord Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock, son of William, ninth Lord Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock, Scotland, who died 1692, direct descendants from the kings of Scotland, through Lord Robert Boyd, who was regent of Scotland during the minority of

James III, etc.” If you do not possess this volume, I think you would find it very interesting. There is another family of Boyds, descendants from John, of Irvine, Scotland. My grandfather James Boyd, named his first son Augustus Monroe Boyd, and the fore name is perhaps a family name. I think I have written you all that pertains to our branch of the family as far back as I could. Our family records have been destroyed, but I learn that my grandfather James Boyd was born in 1812, and died in 1884. Granting his father Samuel Talbot Boyd was twenty-five years of age at his birth, would make the date of his birth in Pennsylvania, about 1787. I do not know what year he came to Georgia, but I may find this out later. I note you have distant relation by the name of James Talbot Boyd. I am anxious to learn the name of Samuel Talbot Boyd’s father in Pennsylvania. Then I feel the rest of it would be comparatively easy as the people of that State and section seem to have given more attention to the matter of history and records than most of the people of the South. If you should find this name or anything concerning this run-a-way lad from Pennsylvania, I would certainly be glad to know it.

In a book on genealogy of my husband’s family, I found that Mary Dickey, born September 3, 1746, married Robert Boyd and they settled in New Boston, N. H., and had no children. Also Martha Boyd Dickéy, born May 15, 1813 in Londonderry, N. H. (which is the ancestral home of the Dickeys, who came from Londonderry, Ireland), married August 20, 1852, Robert Boyd, who was born October 20, 1798 in Londonderry, where he always lived, had been a valuable citizen there, having held nearly every office in the gift of the town, was also an efficient Elder in the Presbyterian church. He married and had five children which they took to their new home in Ravenna, Ohio, where, they afterwards lived. He died April 12, 1871 in Freedom, Ohio, and was buried at Warren, same State. This may give you some information. Hoping to hear from you in the near future, and with best wishes,

I remain very truly,

ELLEN MAE BOYD DICKEY.

Key West, Florida, Nov. 12, 1889.

Mr. William P. Boyd,

My Dear Sir:—Will you please inform me the price of your printed book, the Genealogy of the Boyd Family, also does it contain the first name of Mr. Boyd's family of Orange Co., N. Y., who married Elizabeth Nicholson, who was born about 1792, and was the daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Nicholson and his wife was named Experience, a daughter of Nathaniel Chandler? Did Mr. Boyd, by his wife Elizabeth, have any descendants? Please give me his first name and date of marriage, also date of wife's birth and death and the name of his children. In your researches, did you come across any information or clew relative as to what was the first name of the parents of the above mentioned Lieutenant Thomas Nicholson, as to when they were born and where, and date of marriage.

Yours truly,

HERBERT H. CRAIN,

P. O. Box 63, Key West, Monroe Co., Florida.

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 14, 1905.

Dear Mr. Boyd:

Your letter of April 3d, has remained unanswered, but my interest has not ceased as to my ancestry.

Henry Boyd (1600 and something) with three brothers or more left Scotland. The brothers were David, John and another, James. I think Henry Boyd's sons were David, John and Archibald. I believe David's sons were Robert, John and James, I think. Robert was my grandfather, and his sons were David, James and Robert. Robert was my father. I can give this more accurately later. What I want is to connect, so as to cross back to Scotland, as these records are lost in my branch. Henry lived about the year 1600 to 1650, North of Ireland, as did the rest of the family at that time, when my grandfather came over to New York State. They were Coverters and no doubt were expelled. My grandfather remembered his father taking him

back to Kilmarnock when a very young boy and showing him some things that he remembered. But our history of the family at that time was not kept very well by the Coverters, as the church at that time considered such things various and unworldly. I hope I may hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. F. BOYD,

Major Fourth Battalion, Philippine Scouts.



REV. THOMAS WALLACE BOYD

The following letter is from the able pen of Rev. Thomas Wallace Boyd, a Presbyterian minister now located at Virginia City, Nevada, giving a sketch of his former home in the Northern part of Ireland and was written to me while he was living in Chicago.

226 Chestnut St..

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1909.

My Dear Mr. Boyd:

Your letter came to hand some time ago. I was sorry to know your book had gone out of print. But glad to learn that you intend to bring out a new edition soon. I hope to be able to contribute at least a little more information to you in the work on which you are at present engaged. I will leave you to judge, I do not just exactly know how you are treating the subject.

Now, I am what is called, an Ulster Scotchman or a Scotch-Irishman—having been born, bred and to a large extent educated in what I possess in Ireland. But I have been here a number of years. My brother is a Presbyterian clergyman over here, married and has a family. He has been settled quite a long time out West. We have also two cousins in America—Kennedy and Richard. Richard is a professor of classics of one of the American colleges. These are all I know of at present of the family to which I belong, that are in the States. I could not with the sound of a single letter, give you the history of the family just now. I have thought of going over to Ireland this present summer, but circumstances have happened which have prevented me from doing so. But I expect to be over there for two or three months, next year, when I shall spend some time at home and come back with full account. In the meantime, a little later from now, when I have more time at my command, I shall write you out a short sketch or outline of my ancestry.

The family I belong to came to Ireland a little over two hundred years ago, from a town named Kilmarnock, in the county or shire of Ayr, Scotland, about the time of the Ulster Plantation and own lands near Colerain, County of Londonderry. I think I heard my father say there were two or three young brothers who came at the same time from the old residence in Scotland, called

the Dean, but some of them went back again. The ruins of the old stronghold are still to be seen in Scotland. It is not generally known (at least in America) and yet it is a historical fact that the Boyds of Ayrshire took a prominent part in the famous siege of Londonderry against King James II, and his Catholic troops and on behalf of William III, Prince of Orange and the Protestant issue, showing that although transplanted to Ireland, they had not lost the old martial spirits of their ancestors, when truth and justice was at stake. Our knowledge of them in particular and on account of his extraordinary heroism during these stormy times of the siege, I cannot refrain from mentioning to you in this letter as I will allude to the Rev. Thomas Boyd, who was the first Presbyterian minister of the congregation of Aghadowey near Colerain, Londonderry. Aghadowey is one of the oldest Presbyterian settlements in Ireland.

Rev. Thomas Boyd had ministered almost from the time of the Plantation. He was the predecessor of Rev. James Gregor, who came out here to America a few days before the siege of Derry commenced. This aged soldier devine (for he must have been seventy or eighty years old at that time) gathered all the members of his congregation on the green or lawn in front of the old church. He held a service and afterwards picked out all the youths and men who were able to carry arms. Mounting a grassy elevation, sword by his side and bible in hand, with his long white waving hair hanging over his shoulders, he addressed the men and aroused them to the highest pitch of religious and patriotic enthusiasm and forming them into a company of soldiers, with himself as chief or commander, marched at the head of them to the walls of Londonderry, where, old as he was, he fought and endured all the privations and horror of that famous and awful siege. He lived for nine or ten years afterwards, and I think he died about 1699. This event occurred over two hundred years ago. To this day, his memory is as green among the people who now live there as though he had only lived seventy years ago. The spot where he stood and addressed the congregation before the march with his men to Londonderry is still pointed out to the

visitor. He was a tall slender old gentleman it is said and had a very commanding appearance.

Now perhaps I am taking up to much of your valuable time with this writing, and so I will draw to a close this time. When I go home next year, I may give you a fair account of the Boyds in Ireland, and as the saying is "holding their own" although perhaps not so prominent in civil history as in their old motherland. Still one of our cleverest judges over there is one of the old stock—Lord Justice Boyd, and a great many of them are in the ministry of the Irish Presbyterian church and in medical circles.

The Armament bearings of the Aghadowey Boyds are (arms) azure, a fesse chequy arquet and gules (rest) a right hand erect perpendicular, having two fingers turned in. Thumb and others pointing up, two squirrels with the motto "Confido and Gold-berry."

Sincerely,

THOMAS WALLACE BOYD.

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Paoli, Ind., December 1, 1911.

Dear Sir:—In your letter of November 1, 1911, you state that you would assist me in my effort to trace my Ancestors and if I can trace my Ancestors so as I can connect them with those of your book I shall want one.

My father was born near Ashboro, Randolph County, North Carolina in 1818. His father and mother (Haywood). Grandfather and grandmother (Rhoda Davenport) also resided there, the latter in 1780 or 1790. His father and grandmother died here. His mother and her children. His grandmother, in fact all the Boyd relatives came to Orange County, Indiana, about 1840. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, a full record found in the state of North Carolina office of Colonial Records Vol. 16, Page 1017 as follows: "Boyd, William, private tenth Regiment, Stephenson County, enlisted June, '77. Served three years." There is a record of a will at Ashboro, N. C., made by William to Rhoda his wife. This is supposed to be my great

grandfather to his wife. In my father's history, he states they originally came from Scotland and Ireland, and were of Scotch-Irish blood. The ancestors first settled in Pennsylvania, then went South into North Carolina. What I want to know of them is any means by which I can connect my great grandfather with some of the branches of Boyds that you have the history of. I do not know just where my great grandfather's people lived, whether in North Carolina, or he was the first of the family to leave that State. Can you suggest any way by which I might trace his ancestors. Could I trace it through the Revolutionary War records?

Respectfully,

C. L. BOYD, M. D

## CHAPTER X

### HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE BOYD FAMILIES OF AMERICA, ETC.

This chapter has been prepared by the author as a Historical Chapter pertaining to the early history of the Boyd Family. These threads of information have been gathered from letters, sketches from books, and researches made from geneological works in the archives of the Old and New World, and too short in narrative to form a chapter of their own, we have placed them together, and give them to the reader in a condensed form. Some of them may lead the reader to start their first stepping-stone in discovering the early history of their ancestors. These items I have gathered mostly since I issued my first edition of 1884 as you will notice by their dates.

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The following is taken from the first settlers of Albany by I. Pearson and who are supposed to belong to the Jamestown Branch as follows:

Alexander Boyd married Elizabeth Beeker and their children were John, born in 1784 and Peter Boyd, born in 1795. John Boyd married Christine Van Deusen, had one child, James, who was born July 1, 1790.

Hugh Boyd married Catherine Staats, born 1776, and had one child, Ann, born 1797.

James Boyd whose home was in Albany, married Jane McMaster. Their children were Robert, who was born April 2, 1772. Agnes, born June 5, 1779 and John born June 15, 1780.

The following is taken from the list of New York families giving the names of persons by the name of Boyd to whom marriage licenses were issued by the secretary of the Providence of New York previous to 1784 as is now found in the Records of the Archives at Albany of the State of New York. These records comprised several large volumes of marriage bonds.

James Boyd and Patty Huester, April 22, 1757. Garrett Williamson and Catherine Boyd, July 15, 1757. John Boyd and Annie Morris, February 3, 1761. Geo. Harris and Mary Boyd, Oct. 20, 1762. Samuel Boyd and Isabella Dolles, January 20, 1764. Ebenezer Boyd and Sarah Merritt, July 20, 1764. William Boyd and Ann White, September 16, 1765. John Fitzmond Ferdinand Shultz and Elizabeth Boyd, May 5, 1767. Peter Maybee and Sarah Boyd, December 12, 1769. John Boyd and Helen Hewlet, December 8, 1772.

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The following is taken from Baird's History of Rye, N. Y., pages 397-398.

John Boid or Boyd bought a house and lot in the town of Rye, N. Y. in 1678 when he was appeased as a witness. He became co-proprietor with John Merritt, Sr. John Boyd's meadow lay opposite the old mill at Blind Brook Creek. He died about 1709. John "the son an heir" of the above so-called in 1709, married a daughter of Peter Disbrow, Sr. of which estate he obtained a considerable part. He sold in 1718 to John Disbrow his orchard in Rye of three acres with a house on it. The spot is still known as Boyd's orchard. He was living in 1736. Ebenezer Boyd is mentioned in 1789 when persons were appointed by the town to collect the debts due from them and others to the township of Rye.

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The following pertaining to the history of these Maryland Boyds was contributed by Mr. John L. Attee of Caldwell, Kansas, now deceased, June 14, 1887.

William Boyd of Herring Bay, Md., who was born about 1730-1740, married Charity Talbot also of Maryland, a descendant of George Talbot, a cousin to Lord Baltimore. Their children were: First, William Boyd, a lieutenant in General Arthur St. Clair's army and was killed in St. Clair's defeat, according to my grandfather's statement to my mother. The descendants of this William Boyd have always been at the head of the Colony of Shakers or Shaking Quakers, near Dayton, Ohio. David Boyd is now or was recently the Chief of the Colony.

Second, Benjamin Boyd who died in childhood.

Third, Walter Boyd married Amanda Alverson of Chester County, Pa., and died 1832 at the age of sixty or sixty-five years. This was my grandfather and was also a lieutenant in the Continental army and had command of Fort Frederick, east of Cumberland on the Potomac River. His children consisted of Maunaduke born 1758 and died in 1871, whose descendants lived in Maryland and Kansas. Second, Cynthia; third, Matilda and fourth, Olina; all born in the last century and died prior to 1845. Walter Boyd's youngest daughter was named Anna A. Boyd and was born in 1800 and died in 1880 at the good age of eighty years. She married William B. McAttee, my father.

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#### THE PORTSMOUTH, N. H. BOYD FAMILY

(Now Extinct)

This sketch was furnished by Fred L. Dodge, 1st Lieutenant of 23rd U. S. Infantry, stationed December 10, 1887 at Fort Wayne, Mich.

George Boyd of Boston, Massachusetts, and Abigail Hoyt of Newington, New Hampshire, a daughter of William Hoyt were married as it appears by the Old Church records of Newington, August 21, 1730, and their son George was baptized at the same place, April 23, 1732, who married Jane Brewster of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and on his return passage from England to America died October 6, 1787 on board of the vessel on which he had

his tombstone, which he had purchased in England with the intention of having it erected upon his family burial lot in the North Cemetery of Portland, New Hampshire, where it can be seen to-day with his family coat-of-arms upon it. He went to England, it was thought because he had Tory proclivities at the time of the Revolutionary War. He, at that time, left his family in the old Boyd family mansion, intending to return to Portsmouth after awhile. But he died on his route home after the close of the war. This vessel reached America October 8, 1787 and he expired two days before. The tombstones of the children of George Boyd and his wife were erected near his imposing memorial stone which has the following names inscribed: George, aged 32; Supply, aged 14; Henry C., aged 11; Joseph, aged 27; Pheobe, aged 17. Jane Boyd the wife of George died in 1800.

Jane Brewster, the wife of George Boyd the second, was the daughter of Joseph Brewster. By this union there were five sons and five daughters as follows: Mary, who married Joseph Champuey; Jane, who married Dr. John Goddard and died in 1790 at the age of twenty-seven; Phoebe-Abigail, who married Captain Mackay and after her first husband's death, Captain Samuel Hane, who built the George Woodbury house in Portland, New Hampshire. Submit, who married Hon. J. S. Sherburne and died in 1803 at the age of twenty-eight years. Joseph, who died unmarried; William, who married a daughter of Captain Thomas Martin and had a daughter named Louis Maria that married George Wallace; Supply and Henry Cruger.

The tombstone of Madam Abigail Peavy is also there. She was the widow of George Boyd, Senior, that was nee Abigail Hoyt as already stated. She married after her first husband's death a gentleman named Peavy and her tombstone shows that she died September 8, 1800, at the age of ninety. William Boyd was the son of the George Boyd who died on his way from England and he had a son also named George William Boyd who was the great-grandson of George and Abigail Hoyt Boyd.

George William Boyd lived in Portland, Maine, but was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in 1791; fitted for College,

Exeter, New Hampshire and then graduated from Bordmans College in 1810, when he went abroad and remained a year at St. Petersburg, Russia. He returned during the war of 1812-14, enlisted in the United States Army and was made a Lieutenant of the Infantry. He also served as an aide-de-camp to General Thomas A. Smith and was also at one time Assistant Adjutant General of the 8th Military District. In 1847 he resigned from the army to engage in commerce and resided in New Orleans for a short time. In 1831 he married Meriam F. Guerlain, the widow of a Parisian Banker who died in 1837 childless. He left an adopted son who bore his name and lived in Mobile, Alabama.

George William Boyd died in Portland, Maine, in 1850, bequeathing to Bordman College his whole property of more than \$10,000, burdened only with a small annuity to the use of his infirmed wife. This gift is called the Boyd fund. George William Boyd above, was the last one bearing the name of this Boyd family and his tombstone can be seen in the Rice and Goddard family lot in the South Cemetery in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The old gentleman, George Boyd who married Abigail Hoyt, it seems came from Boston, Massachusetts and his ancestry is not known to me. Her son, George's wife, Jane Brewster, was the wealthiest man in Portsmouth and lived in great elegance in the grand old Boyd mansion which is still standing. The rambles about Portsmouth, in two volumes, by Charles Brewster, gives quite an account of this family.

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The following letter was received from J. J. Howard, October 4, 1887, whose residence was at Dartmouth Row, Blackreth, Kent, England.

Dear Sir: I wrote to my friend Miss Julia Boyd at Moor House, Leamside Junction, Durham, England and asked her to send me one of her beautiful armorial bookplates for your collection. I now enclose it. It would be well for you to correspond with her as she is very much interested in the Boyd genealogy.

She, I am sure would subscribe for your book, and therefore, think you had better send her a copy, naming the price in the letter to her when you thank her for the plate. She would if asked, send you several impressions of this plate. Any notes I may gather relating to the family you shall have.

I sent this lady the book but could not obtain any further information.

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The following interesting article was secured by me from Mr. Charles Howell, of London, England, December 16, 1881 and was not published in my former History of the Boyd Family of 1884. At this time he was Librarian of the British Museum and also the Archives of Scotland at the City of Edinburgh in that country. At this time I was making a historical research of the Boyd family of the Old World and more especially of Scotland, and I wrote to Mr. Howell for information and he sent me the following communication.

London, Dec. 15, 1881.

Mr. W. P. Boyd,

Dear Sir: You will think I have been a long time in answering your letter. But the fact is, it is no easy matter to get the information you require as there is no book or history of the Boyd family. Of this I am positive as I have had access to the Library of the British Museum and the Archives Library of Edinburgh the number of seven in the kingdom which by law are receptants of a copy of every book published in the country. Both of the Libraries tell me there is no such work. I have had to get my information by piece-meal. But I flatter myself. I have made a thorough search of the family. So far as the country is concerned, I have turned it back to Boyd number one in the twelfth century. You will understand by the law of inheritance of this country only the oldest son who inherits the estate and title (if there are any) is considered worthy of record. Hence, the younger sons are lost sight of and it is from some of them we must date back our ancestry. There was a crest in this family, also a motto, a fac simile of which I send. The following is the result of my labor.

Boyd number one had no surname, nor is it known from whom he came. The first mention of the name Boyt or Boidet in Scotland (this name indicating in Gaelic, the Ancient language of the country means Fair Complexion) is a witness to a contract between Boyce de Eglinton and the town of Irvin in the year of 1205. This man was a son of Simon and the name was given him on account of his complexion. The family is traced for successive generations until 1346 when the title of Sir (Baronet) appears attached to Thomas Boyd's name at the Battle of Durham. The representation of the family in 1459 was made Lord Boyd, but with what title is not mentioned. All his successors appear as Lord Boyd until the ninth Lord Boyd was created Earl of Kilmarnock in 1661. There was four successive Earls of Kilmarnocks. The last one William Boyd the fourth being engaged in the rebellion of 1745, was executed at Tower Hill, London tower, the eighteenth of August 1746. His estate and the title being forfeited to the crown.

The crest and motto—a right hand coped at the wrist, pointing with the hand and the next two fingers, the other two turned down, motto "Confido."

Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock (1346) had three sons. The youngest, Robert, was the ancestor of the Boyds of Portincross, whom, as near as I can trace, we are descendants. There is no mention of any going to Ireland or America. But as I have been able to trace the successive generations (and they seem numerous) from 1372 to 1712, I am quite confident that here is our common origin. I am strengthened in this opinion from the fact that they were opposed to the Stuarts and hence were Protestants. The last male representative of this family died in 1712, and the estate was inherited by a grandson named William Fullarton Boyd. Up to this time all the oldest sons, representatives of this family was named Robert. I notice also that the name of Alexander is very frequent. Mr. S. M. Boyd, great-grandfather was named Robert and his grandfather's name was Alexander. Further Mr. S. M. Boyd's grandfather had a brother who had two sons named Robert and Alexander. Still among these Portincross families are the one you speak of as belonging to

Wigtonshire. This family retained the crest and motto of the family of the Earl of Kilmarnock.

There is another family of Boyds, called the Boyds of Pitcon, but they are descendants from the Earl of Kilmarnock by a younger son. This family is first noticed in 1608, and is traced down to 1770. When the male issue died out and the estate was sold. This family seems to have somewhat changed the crest and motto. The finger of the hand pointing to a sun and the motto "spasmea-en-coelis" (Meaning, "My hope is in the heaven or the heavens".)

There are yet two more Boyd families, both appear to have descended from the others already given. They are called the Boyds of Carlung, coming from the Pitcon Boyds and the Boyds of Orchced who trace their predecessors back to the Earl of Kilmarnock.

I am sorry I have not been able to get a trace of any of the members of the families emigrating to America. But there are no records to be found of the fact very likely for the reason, that at the first they went as fugitives. Their friends keeping it secret and dying without revealing it to the next generation following. Probably they did not take much interest in it at that time, as it was very unpopular to be a Protestant. If what I have been able to gather up, will be of any service, I shall be only to happy in contributing my share to the memory of a family of whom, name and history we, their descendants should be proud.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. HOWELL.

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The following memoranda was furnished me by Mr. Francis Boyd, number 19 Pearl Street, Boston, Massachusetts (now deceased). Several years ago and were New England Boyds.

James Boyd, of Hartford, Vermont, born January 1, 1845, a pew holder. Archibald Boyd of Bangor, Maine, married Martha P. Easty October 23, 1855; Franklin Boyd belonging to Hartford, Vermont's Company, of 3rd regiment of volunteers, and was

killed in the Battle of the Wilderness. William Hiram Dutton, born July 12, 1857, married Mary M. Boyd December 26, 1877 at East Calas, Vermont, who was born April 1, 1850, and their daughter Bessie Rebecca Dutton was born October 17, 1880.

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The following is taken from the Town Record of Dedham, Massachusetts, published by Don Gleason Hill, the Town Clerk, in 1886 which shows the early settlement of the Boyds in the above township and also records of this family as furnished by Francis Boyd of Boston, Massachusetts (now deceased).

The first of this family we have any record of is Robert Boyd who must have come here when a young man, and married here Abigail Colburn, February 7, 1778. His wife was the daughter of Ephram and Abigail Colburn and was born in Dedham, April, 1758. By this union they had a son named David, who was born here, March 5, 1780. He married Miss Polly French and their engagement was announced and filed December 12, 1803, and the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Thacher at Dedham, February 1, 1804. David had children, how many I am unable to say. Among them was Moses who was born, October 29, 1815. He married Miss Olive Guild whose engagement was announced, November 29, 1840 and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. John White, December 23, 1840. His wife was born April 30, 1822. Their child was named Moses and was born January 5, 1842 and married Hannah Tracy Wilcox, April 30, 1855, and had one child, Gardener Boyd, born August 3, 1888.

Town Records gives the name of Mariah L. Boyd who was born, November 24, 1843, who without doubt was a daughter of David. She may never have been married or have died young. Hannah, another daughter of David, was born April 5, 1804 and was united in marriage to Joshua H. Spears by the Rev. John White, November 1840. She must have died soon after her marriage for the records show that the gentleman married Mary Boyd (probably her sister), October 29, 1841. No more record.

There are two other records of Boyds to be found in the Town Marriage Records of Dedham. First is Augustus Boyd, of Douglas, to Miss Lucy Turner, whose engagement was announced October 28, 1827 and was united in marriage at Dedham by the Rev. John White, December 12, 1827 and Robert Boyd and Mary Dalton whose marriage ceremony took place, April 12, 1829.

The following is a couple of letters from the venerable William Boyd of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who has always taken a deep interest in the lineage of his branch of Boyd family. Many interesting letters I have received from him in the past. His name will be found among the descendants of the Boyds of Boston chapter which he says: "In regard to Peers, the Royal family and the now Archbishop (of York and Canterbury) come in distinction or descending order of Dukes. Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Bishops and Barons and all of them from Dukes to Barons may be called Lords. Thus we may say the Duke of Wellington, on page 65 of your History of the Boyds of 1884, you mentioned that the Earl is the direct descendant in the male line of the ennobled Boyd Family. Scottish peers and also English peers set in the House of Lords. The Errol sat there as one of the Barons of Kilmarnock.

Sixteen Scottish peers who are not also English peers are elected at each new Parliament to sit in the House of Lords. They are elected by the Scottish peers. The twenty-eight representative Irish peers are elected by the Irish peers for life. The Lord "of Errol is named William Harry Hays. His oldest son (heir) bears one of his father's titles" Lord Kilmarnock. One of the vice chancellors of Oxford University is Henry Boyd, D. D. Among the professors in the four universities at Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and London, there is no one called Boyd. The Hon. Boyd D. Morehead is the name of one of the Board of Directors of the Queensland National Bank. It is strange how so many persons have Boyd before their names.

The above was written to me by Mr. Boyd May 15, 1886, and ten days later I received my second epistle, giving still further information on the above subject.

It is as I said by card, the Kilmarnock History was duly received and also your letter accompanying the same. I have read the Kilmarnock History from end to end. I am from a town named Ayr—that is only twenty miles from Kilmarnock. I came to America when I was only eleven and a half years old. Therefore the History of Kilmarnock is to me very interesting. Being personally acquainted with the history of Ayers, I am very glad you have given me an opportunity to read the Kilmarnock Book you sent me. I of course notice where in this book you have borrowed items for your own book I am delighted for your own sake at least that you fell in with the History of Kilmarnock.

In regard to page 42 of the above history, what I say is that the name of Boyd as a Peer the name is now extinct. Earl of Errol who is the descendant in the male line of the ennobled Boyd family of Kilmarnock is named Hays, as you will ere now have seen in the Peerage list in Whithers Almanac in the Peerage of Scotland's past. The Kilmarnock Book is of course most interesting and important to you and me as containing the history and description of the place where the ennobled Boyd Family lived for hundreds of years and where their residential Castle was the home of the bold and resolute men and women.

I am sorry you did not receive greater encouragement for your trouble in the sale of the Book and the great trouble and labor you had in preparing same. I have no copy of Burks Peerage but I hope you have. If so, please look in Burks and see how it is that the Earl of Errol is called Hays. The oldest son of the fourth Earl of Errol, whose name of course was Boyd. Find out how and when the Boyd name died out and became replaced by another name. Trace back the name of Hays and see how it grew out of the demise of the name of Boyd. Perhaps the first (and perhaps the only) Boyd, Earl of Errol had no son or sons, but may have had a daughter and the name of Boyd died out in that way, and there was no sons of the fourth Earl of Kilmarnock also called the Earl of Kilmarnock instead of being called by a name that gave his father the title of Earl. Find out all this in your books and oblige me,

WILLIAM BOYD.

The following sketch of the Boyds of Philadelphia, Pa. was sent me September 27, 1899 by John S. McNiell of that city, a descendant of the same.

Peter Knox was born 1681 and died February 2, 1770. Naturalized by New Jersey Provincial Legislature, August 14, 1733. He gave thirty-eight and three-quarter acres in New Jersey to the famous Tennert Church in 1758. He was probably a Huguenot from France by the way of Holland. His children, by his wife Catherine Knox, were Saul who died January 16, 1810; Rebecca who married Remembrance Lippincott; Rachael who married Peter Van Dike; Mercy who married Conrad Hendrickson; Catherine who married James Wilson and David who married Isabella Little. David was a trustee of Tennert Church in 1763 and member observation, May 27, 1775. His wife, Isabella was born August 11, 1737, and died in Philadelphia about 1813. Their children were Peter who married Lydia Hendrickson; Mary who married Holmes; Lydia who married Huffman; Elizabeth who married Christopher, and David, John, Joseph, Sarah and George Boyd. This George Boyd and Sarah Knox (by the Knox records) were married in the First Presbyterian Church, New York City, August 12, 1789. No trace has been found of this George Boyd in 1899.

The following was taken from one of the Fox River Valley papers sent me by Mr. H. B. Tanner, M. D., of Kankauna, Wisconsin, a son-in-law of this noted man, December 17, 1896, which read as follows:

"Died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. B. Tanner of the South Side, Tuesday, February 23, 1897, James M. Boyd aged eighty-one years, ten months and ten days.

"The death of Lieutenant James Madison Boyd, the Fox River Valley loses another of the few remaining old settlers, who figured so conspicuously in the early history of the state, and whose recollections are always valuable material for historical productions. The residence of the deceased in this part of Wisconsin dates from the fourth year of his life, at a time when Milwaukee

was but a village, and the whole of Fox River Valley was in a primeval state. Mr. Boyd had therefore, seen and keenly observed much of Pioneer life and the habits of the aborigines, and was a regular encyclopedia of information regarding the details of the early forest trade, the movements of Indian tribes, the characteristics of old settlers and incidents of early times, but unless the subjects were well drawn out, he never discussed them much not being of an over-talkative disposition."

"Lieutenant James Madson Boyd was born in Washington, D. C., January 13, 1816, being the fourth son of Colonel George and Harriett Johnson Boyd. When four years of age he came to the Island of Mackinaw with his parents, his father having been appointed Indian agent at that place in the year of 1818. Colonel George Boyd his father, was in the Government employ all of his life acting as special agent for the government, carrying dispatches to the peace commissioners at Ghent, during the war of 1812, and afterwards purchased arms and material in Europe to build the capitol buildings and White House that had been burnt by the British during the war. Colonel Boyd married a Miss Johnson who was a sister of Mrs. John Quincy Adams. The Boyds on both his mother's and father's side were of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Boyd tracing his descent on his father's side from the younger son of the third Earl of Kilmarnock.

The deceased attended school at Mackinaw during his youth, and at one time had the Rev. W. M. Ferry as a teacher, the father of Senator Ferry of Michigan, in 1832. Colonel George Boyd was transferred to Green Bay and removed there with his family in June of that year. This was just before the Black Hawk war, and soon after coming to the bay, James Boyd who was then just entering manhood, enlisted for service in this war, and served during the campaign, attaining the rank of Lieutenant. He probably was the last survivor of the two companies that went from Green Bay. The next year after his return from the Black Hawk war he came to Kankauna and purchased four hundred acres of land along the south side of the river, most of which at this time is known as the "Beaulieu addition." Shortly after locating here, in company with Paul H. Beaulieu, another one of

the old settlers who long since crossed the Dark river, built a saw-mill on the south side, on a part of the rapids that run along their lands, about a quarter of a mile below the present site of the Badger Mill. This mill was operated for a number of years and considerable of the adjacent timber was cut up into building timber and material. Not long after this, however, the Strock-bridge Indians who were then located here began to move to Calumet County, and as the market gave out Mr. Boyd disposed of his interest in the mill and removed to a farm he had acquired in the meantime, about half way between Green Bay and DePere. Many of the citizens of Kankauna who have resided here since the seventy's will undoubtedly remember seeing part of the old saw-mill referred to, for a part of the ruin stood on the south channel until along in 1880 when the south side began to build up.

"The deceased was married on the 14th of November, 1839 to Maria M. Lawe, daughter of Judge John Lawe of Green Bay, and a sister of Hon. George W. Lawe, father of Kankauna, who departed this life at the close of the year of 1895. After marriage Mr. Boyd continued to reside upon his farm until 1872, when he sold out, locating at DePere where he erected a brick block and opened a furniture store. He continued in this and other business until 1879, when owing to the death of his wife he gave up all business, and in 1881 returned to Kankauna, since which time he has resided with his daughter, Mrs. H. B. Tanner. Mr. Boyd raised a large family. Two of his sons enlisted in the war of the rebellion. One had both feet amputated and died at Davis Island, N. Y., the other contracted consumption and died soon after his return. All of the other children have passed away except his daughter, Mrs. H. B. Tanner, and one son, N. C. Boyd of Stevens Point. By virtue of having acted as administrator for the estate of his father-in-law, Mr. Boyd accumulated a very large collection of letters and documents relating to the early history of Wisconsin, the greater part which were presented to the Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison, and from what are called the Lawe-Boyd-Porlier papers, comprising 118 bound volumes. This is the most valuable collection of old papers relating to the early times in this state that the Society ever received.

Mr. Boyd was a man of strict integrity, and one who believed in doing every thing well. He practiced in his life the maxim "if a thing was worth doing at all, it was worth doing well." His early relation with the Indians gave him a good command of their language, and as he spoke several, he was employed for years as government interpreter.

Funeral services were held at Dr. Tanner's residence at 10:30 Thursday morning, and the remains taken to Green Bay for interment in the family lot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

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A sketch of the following distinguished Boyds were taken from Historical works such as encyclopaedia and other works of that nature. They are as follows:

First: Mark Alexander Boyd was a Scottish scholar and soldier. He was born in Galloway, Scotland, January 13, 1562, and died at Pinkhill, April 10, 1601. He was a man of headstrong temper that made him quarrel with his relatives and instructors. Before he had finished his academic course, he sought his fortune in life by challenges in court, where he fought one duel, and by a number of broils, soon made himself notorious, and to escape his enemies, he went to France and studied civil law. Here, to avoid the plague at that time, he emigrated to Italy. In 1587 when the war of the Ceyn commenced, he joined the catholic party as a volunteer, though himself a protestant, and at the close of the campaign in 1584, again resumed his legal study at Toulon, where he was imprisoned for his religious opinions, but was permitted to escape to Bordeaux, where for some years he spent his life alternately between religion and study. On the death of his elder brother, he was induced to return to Scotland, where he had previously endeavored to win the favor of James VI by dedicating to him a volume of poems printed at Antwerp in 1592. Some of his Latin poems are to be found in *Delicive Poetarum Scotorum*. But his ambition failed and Lord Hailus pronounced his style to be incorrect, and his ideas frequently impure.

Second: Hugh Boyd was born in Scotland in 1746 and died, 1791. He was educated in Trinity College.

Third: Robert Boyd was born in Scotland in 1578, and died in 1627. He in life was a Scottish Divine, and a descendant of Robert Boyd Errol of Arran. He was educated at the University of Edinburg, Scotland, and became professor of Philosophy at Montuban. In France, professor of Saumar in 1608, and professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow in 1615.

Fourth: William Boyd was a Presbyterian minister of eminence in New Jersey and was born in 1758. He graduated at Princeton College in 1778, and died at Lummington, New Jersey in 1815. No more record.

Fifth: John Parker Boyd was a Brigade General in the army of the United States. He was born at Newport, Massachusetts in 1768, and died at Boston, October 4, 1830. In life he passed through a peculiar military career. In Hindostan he raised an army of three battalions, each of about five hundred men equipped with cannons, elephants and a few English officers, and men he hired by the month. This equipment was his sole property, and he hired out their service to any of the Indian Princes who would give him the best pay. He was in the service and pay of Holkar in the Peistwa Service, and afterwards in the Nizam-Ali-Khan. Finding the trade in war growing dull, he sold out his stock of arms, elephants and equipments to Colonel Felose, a Neopolitan. He was in Paris in 1808, and having found his way back to America was put at the head of an attachment of fifteen thousand men in General Williamson's army in the expedition to Upper Canada, and was commander at the Battle of Williamsburgh which was fought November 11, 1813. He proved to have been a good officer, and after the war was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Boston. He afterward published some documents pertaining to military offices during the war of 1812-14 in the year of 1816.

(P. S.) John Parker Boyd belonged as near as I can say, to the Portland, Maine Branch and is spoken of in a communication of Mr. C. H. Boyd of Portland, Maine, written from Petersburg, Va., in April 20, 1892.

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The following is a sketch of a branch of the Pennsylvania Boyds taken from Cleveland's History of Yates Co., New York as follows:

Robert M. Boyd was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was born here in 1772, and at a young age learned the blacksmith trade. He emigrated from here to Bath, New York in 1799, taking the route by the way of the Susquehanna, Chemung and Cohocton River on what was known as the old General Sullivan route of 1779, bringing with him his kit of tools. From here he went to Geneva, where he worked for a year, then went to Hopetown, Yates county, New York. In 1804 he united his destinies in marriage to Miss Rebecca Woodhull, a daughter of Tompkins Woodhull, then an early settler of Benton, same county, who was born in 1783, and died in 1854. They at first took up their residence in Hopetown until 1824, when they moved to Jerusalem, New York. While living at the former place, he continued to work at his trade, except two years in Newark, New York, where he sharpened tools for workmen on the Erie Canal. He died in Jerusalem in 1839. By his union to Miss Woodhull their family consisted of six children, namely:

First: Alexander W., who was born in 1807. He married Rachael Fitzwater, a daughter of Samuel Fitzwater of Jerusalem, New York in 1836. After their marriage they resided in Penn Yan until 1850 when they moved to Michigan. They had two children, Margaret and Stewart.

Second: Thompkins W. Boyd, the second son was born in 1809 and married Rebecca Van Scoy, daughter of Timothy Van Scoy, in 1835. At first they resided in Penn Yan and in 1839 moved to Harmonyville, Pulteney county, New York, where he kept a Public House for some twenty years. His wife died in 1866, and their children were Elizabeth, Robert (who married Kitty Booth, daughter of Spencer Booth of Spencerport, New York and then went to Saginaw, Michigan), Elmira, Theodore P., Timothy T., George P., and Harrison P.

Third: Margaret, who was born in 1809 and died in 1832.

Fourth: Robert McDowell Boyd, who was born in 1814 and married Mary H. Luther in 1840, who was a daughter of Elisha Luther. His home after his marriage was on the Friends Track, number 44 in Jerusalem, New York, on lands owned by

his father-in-law. By occupation he was a farmer. His wife was born in 1821, and their children were Sidney, Bennet A., Martha, Tompkins, Charles, Abbott, Ellen M., and Frederick. Sidney married John Waterhouse, Jr. of Pultney, and died in that township in 1866. Bennett married Jane Briggs, daughter of Joseph Briggs of Potter, New York and always resided in that town. The rest of the children in 1884 were single and resided with their father.

Fifth: Martha R. Boyd who was born in 1816. She was married in 1834 and became the second wife of Louis V. Durand, a native of France. He was a noted Physician of Rochester, New York, and died in 1857. In 1884 she still resided in Rochester and their children were, Adolphus, George and Robert. The former died in the army in 1861, and George married and lived in Buffalo.

Sixth: Arabella R. M. Boyd was born in 1819, and married Thomas B. O. Durand, a son of Louis V. Durand, by the wife of his first marriage in 1839. He also was a Physician and lived at Fairport, New York. Their children were, Ann, Louis and Rebecca.

Seventh: Mary Elizabeth Boyd was born in 1825. She married Levi Dildine of Pultney and moved to Wayland, New York, where she died in 1854, leaving three children by her first husband. Her second husband was Simpson Dildine, brother of the first, who died in 1864, leaving one child, Frederick.

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While engaged in preparing my former history of the Boyd family in 1884, I obtained the following memento from Mr. Henry Holmes, Librarian of the General Library, and Stephen B. Griswold, Librarian of the Law Library of the state at Albany, New York, of the records and names of Boyds found on the files of their respective offices. These records were sent me, May 27, 1882 as follows:

In a manuscript account book found in the State Library of Charles Clinton from the year of 1729 to 1756 just bought for the Library gives the following:

February the 20, 1754, received from Charles Clinton, twenty-four shillings in full for Smith work and all accounts to the date hereof.

ROBERT BOYD.

Mr Hough's American Biographical Notes, Albany, 1875. Royal 8 vo. There are six notes of Boyds, each of about three lines each.

American Popular Life Insurance Company, published number one, a list of long lives Americans in America, but failed to mention any Boyds in the list.

T. Bailey, record of Longevity, London, 1859, pages 399, 12mo. This volume enumerates in alphabetical order the names of centenarians, their homes and other facts. Under the letter B there are several hundred mentioned. Only one was a Boyd, whose name was Flora, who died in Edinburgh, 1815, aged 104 years.

William J. Thomas, Human Longevity facts and fiction, published at London in 1873, pp. 320, 12mo. This volume discusses cases of longevity in England and America by name, but does not mention a Boyd.

The Massachusetts Historical Society collections, Series number 2, vol. 10, contains a list of centenarians in New Hampshire, but no Boyds.

Joel Munsell's Collections for the History of Albany, New York. Albany 1865 to 1871, four volumes. Each volume has copious indexes of names of persons, and there are thirty-six references of the different persons named Boyd.

Joel Munsell's Annual of Albany, 1849 to 1855, ten volumes, have thirty-eight references to incidents in the lives of a number of Boyd families of Albany.

In these notes I have not referred to the Standard Biography Dictionaries. Yet in winding up I will mention the name of General John Parker Boyd, born in 1764—died, 1830, whose life is in Drake's American Biographical Dictionary of Boston 1872.

HENRY HOMES, Librarian of General Library.

STEPHEN B. GRISWOLD, Librarian of Law Library.

The following was taken from the Rockland, Illinois paper of January 26, 1892, and furnished by Frederick Boyd of Quincy, Illinois, April 9, 1892.

"Mr. John Boyd at his home in this city, this morning at five-thirty, died of general debility after a prolonged illness of several years. He was born in Chatham, New York, September 16, 1828, and was therefore in his sixty-fourth year of age. He married Miss Lizzie A. Moore at Fredonia, New York, October 3, 1851, who survives him. He leaves also a son, John M. Boyd, who is employed as a salesman for the Rockford Watch Company. Mrs. John A. Davis of Kenwood, near Chicago, and Colonel Wesley Boyd of Kokomo, Colorado, are a sister and brother of the deceased man."

The paper has an account of the family of Mrs. John A. (Boyd) Davis thus:

"Mrs. John A. Davis (sister of the late John Boyd of Rockford) of Kentwood inherits an Irish estate. She is a recent heir to a million dollar estate in Montana.

Mrs. John A. (Boyd) Davis of Kenwood, Illinois, has just fallen heir to a big estate in Ireland and succeeded to a title. Mrs. Davis is the only surviving heir. She is a grand-daughter of Lady Elenor Stanhow. She succeeds to the title of Lady Stanhow and to Carson House the Clavtalien estate. Mrs. Davis is a niece of the late John Russell of England. The fortunate lady is a sister of the late John Boyd of Rockford, who died January 26, and it is understood he stood first in succession to the estate. She is an aunt of John Boyd, Jr., who traveled for the Rockford Watch Company. Mrs. Davis attended the funeral of her brother and only returned to her home last week. Fortune seems to smile upon her family, for it was only a short time since her husband was declared by the Court of Montana to be heir to an estate valued at more than four millions that was left by his brother in Butte. Mrs. Davis' friends in Rockford, Illinois will rejoice to hear of her good fortune. The property which she inherits from her grandmother has been tied up for some years, and it is only recently that proofs of title to it have been received.

The following is found upon the old muster roll of soldiers from the Province or State of New York in the Archives, Albany. They took active part in the Revolutionary war and the regiments they were members of.

Ebenezer Boyd, captain in the 3d Regiment; George Boyd, private in the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th Regiments; Isaac Boyd, private in 7th Regiment; James Boyd, 2d Ulster county Regiment and also artillery; John Boyd, sergeant in General Putnam Schoharie county Regiment; John Boyd, captain in the 5th Regiment; John Boyd, Charlotte county Militia, also the 6th Regiment and 7th Albany Militia; Jonah Boyd, private of 6th Regiment; Jonathan Boyd, Fonday's Party; Jonathan Boyd, the 1st Regiment; Nathaniel Boyd, 2d and Levies Regiments; Peley Boyd, in the Levies Regiment; Robert Boyd, in the 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments and Charlotte Militia; Robert Boyd, Jr., in the 2d Regiment; Samuel Boyd in the 2d, 5th and 6th Regiments; Thomas Boyd in the Charlotte county Militia; William Boyd in the Charlotte county Militia; Samuel Boyd in the 5th and 6th Regiments.

The following sensational drama was introduced in New York a few years ago of which a program was sent me. In the same, one of the characters were Captain Ebenezer Boyd of Kent, New York, the progenitor of the family of Boyds of that place as given in this work. The play bill read as follows:

“MAJOR ANDRE.”

New Clyde Fitch play, well staged and acted at Savoy Theatre,  
New York.

Is an Interesting Drama.

Has Strong Situations, Bright Lines, and Charming Pictures of  
Old New York.

Savoy Theatre—Major Andre, an Original Play of the Revolution  
in Four Acts, by Clyde Fitch.

Major John Andre of His Majesty's Army. . . . . Arthur Byron  
Michael, his Servant. . . . . Arnold Daily

Captain Basil Trehern.....	Frederick Lane
Lieutenant Gregory Whithers.....	Ernest Lawford
Colonel Beverly Robinson.....	Dodson L. Mitchell
Nathan Goodrich.....	Guy Bates Port
John Pauldney.....	Wallace Eddinger
David Williams.....	George S. Probert
Isaac Van Wort.....	Thomas Meighan
Josiah Allen Esy Tory.....	Frank J. McIntyre
Joshua Hett Smith Tory.....	Edward Lea
Captain Ebenezer Boyd.....	Adam Fox
Casar.....	James Rallis
Miss Barbara Allen.....	Chrystal Herne
Miss Nancy Winslow of New York.....	Angela Keir
Miss Polly Van Kort of New York.....	Marian Gardiner
Mrs. Van Kort of New York.....	Mrs. Sol. Smith
Miss Kip of New York.....	Mrs. Johannas Whiffen

The following sketch of the Boyd family of the town of Antrim, New Hampshire and descendants, is taken from the early history of that town by the Rev. Warren R. Cochrane in 1880 which gives the same as follows:

The first of this family in this country of which we have any record of was Captain William Boyd of Ireland, who came over the deep blue waters of the ocean fourteen times, bringing Scotch emigrants from that country to America. He was a man of noble courage and force and came to Londonderry, New Hampshire among the early settlers of that town not far from the year 1719. Eight of his given names appear on the memorial sent over to Governor Shute, March 26, 1718, asking encouragement to obtain lands in "that very excellent and renowned plantation" called New England. In his matured years he signed the "Association Test" of April 1776. He married here, Alice Hunter and settled permanently in the western part of Londonderry in 1751. He died here November 24, 1789, aged seventy. His wife also died here, November 26, 1790, aged sixty. They had six children as follows:

The first was Deacon Joseph who came to Antrim, New Hampshire in 1774, and settled upon a farm owned in 1880 by

D. H. Goodall. Here he married Miss Mary McKeen who in after years was better known as "Molly Boyd" as she was called. History says she had the reputation of being "particularly kind, tender-hearted and generous." Joseph was a very devoted elder in the Presbyterian Church from 1800 until his death. It is claimed that nobody ever knew him to do an unfair thing, and was eminently sincere and honorable, and he was also a man patiently laborous and industrious. His death which took place December 20, 1816, was caused by being thrown from a carriage just below the old church he had attended and was returning from service at the age of sixty-four. His wife was a woman of great bravery and courage. She died May 3, 1828 at the age of seventy-three. Tradition says at one time when her husband was absent from Londonderry, she had been left alone with two or three small children in their log house in the woods, a large bear came and attacked her pigs, which constituted one of their early possessions at that time. The bear had broken into the enclosure and the first notice of it was the squealing of the pigs. One of them had escaped and ran by her door in its fright, while the other kept up the squealing. She went down near the log barn and found Bruin hugging it nearly to death. Quick as a flash she grabbed a stick of wood from the fire as it was burning, struck the bear such a fearful blow that he dropped the pig, ran off a short distance, sat upon his haunches and looked at her as if deliberating what to do. In after years she used to say he looked to her more like the devil than anything else she ever saw. She got between him and the pig and drove the bleeding thing back into the pen and shut it in. Then she ran for one of the nearest neighbors to come and shoot the bear, but when she and the neighbor got back her husband had come, and the bear had gone. They made a trap that night and baited it with part of the pig, and before morning they caught old bruin who weighed over three hundred pounds.

The family of Joseph and Mary Boyd was of nine children. Five of them died young and the others were as follows:

First: Robert Boyd who was born November 7, 1778. He married Betsey Paige in 1800 and was found dead in the woods in September of 1837. He left a family of eight children thus:

William, who was born September 24, 1801 and died in childhood. Betsey was born November 2, 1803, and married James W. Wilder and lived in after years at Providence, Pennsylvania. Joseph who was born August 11, 1807, and married Mary G. Bemis of Boston, and was for a long time in the provision business in that city, where he accumulated great wealth, and in 1880 was living in Summerville, Massachusetts. They had one living child named Frances A., unmarried. William who died in infancy. Mary who died in March 1812. David who was born April 9, 1813. He married Abbie S. Butler of Bolton, Massachusetts and in 1880 was living at Plymouth, Vermont, and Mary who was born June 30, 1815. In 1880 was living with her brother Joseph. Joseph's wife, the mother of the above children died at Providence, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1869. David's wife died in 1878, leaving two children, William David and Mary Allen Boyd.

Second: Alice Boyd, the oldest daughter of Joseph and Mary Boyd, was born June 24, 1780. She married Mark Woodbury. She was a woman of rare kindness, attractive and of unusual ability and force. She died April 15, 1858. She was the mother of ten children whose names were Luke, Sabrina, Mary, Betsey, Betsey B., Mark B., Tanny, Nancy, Levi, John B., whose history are as follows: Luke was born December 25, 1800, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820 and was for many years Probate Judge for Hillsborough county and at the time of his death was the Democratic Candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. He married Mary E. Wallace of Antrim, June 10, 1834 and died August 27, 1850. They had no children. Sabrina the oldest daughter was born February 4, 1804. She married George W. Hill, May 20, 1828 and died, May 8, 1856, of whom three children survive her. Alice R., Susie S. who married Morris Christian, M. D., July 22, 1863, and has one child George born August 5 1868, and John R. a citizen of Johnston, Vermont. Mary was born December 8, 1805. She married Joshua C. Dodge, October 23, 1828 and died May 3, 1836. Betsey, born May 8, 1808 and died in infancy, Betsey B. born May 8, 1809 and married Benjamin B. Muzzey, October 6, 1834 and died March 20, 1849. Mark B. born May 9, 1811, married Emily Wilson of Stoddard in 1837

and died October 24, 1874, and his wife, June 20, 1872, aged fifty-seven. They had one child named Frank B., born January 28, 1849. Fanny was born November 14, 1813 and died October 4, 1858. Nancy was born October 28, 1817, married for her first husband A. N. Moore in 1837, who died in 1844, and for her second husband George C. Trumble October 21, 1855. Levi was born February 18, 1820 and died August 10, 1865, married Anna M. Baldwin May 21, 1850. They had no children. John B. was born October 13, 1823, married for his first wife Mary F. Pattee, who died October 15, 1858, leaving three children, John H. P. born October 31, 1850, who married Ellen L. Car of Antrim, February 12, 1873, and had one child Nannie Bland, born June 19, 1877. Levi who was born January 14, 1854, married Ida M. Whittle of Hillsborough Bridge, August 26, 1873. Mary Alice was born October 8, 1858 and married William A. Parker August 23, 1876. John B. Woodbury married for his second wife Mary C. Whittemore of Antrim, May 28, 1861. By this union they had four children, Helen C. born August 7, 1863; George C., born September 18, 1865; Arthur W., born February 14, 1868 and died April 12, 1869, and Ralph B., born March 4, 1879.

Third, David Boyd the second son of Joseph and Mary Boyd was born November 17, 1782, died September 2, 1859, was never married.

Fourth, John C. Boyd the third son was never married. He went in the War of 1812 and died in service at Portsmouth, March 18, 1813, aged twenty-seven.

William Boyd the second son of Captain William Boyd and Alice Hunter, married for his first wife Annie Orr, a daughter of William Orr of Derry, N. H. He died October 10, 1825 at the age of 69. For his second wife, Martha Dickey of Londonderry. The first wife Alice Hunter died in 1813. Her children were William Boyd, Jr., who married Margaret Holmes and died in Derry in 1841, aged fifty-nine. Second, Letitia, who married Samuel March and died in Pittsburgh, Pa., 1845 and her husband October 4, 1825, aged forty-five. James died December 9, 1809, aged eighteen. Robert married Elizabeth Choat and died May 19, 1816 at the age of twenty-seven. Mary died

Aug. 28, 1804, aged three. The second wife's (Martha Dickey) children were, Col. Colvin Boyd, who was born March 5, 1818 and married Charlotte W. Shepard, and in 1884 was living in the old homestead at Londonderry, N. H. He commanded a regiment of New Hampshire Militia and was a fine officer. Maria was born August 19, 1819 and married Horace P. Willis of Manchester, N. H., and Mason who was born August 28, 1821, married Mary H. Dodge and lived at Londonderry, in his native state.

Isaac Boyd the second son of Joseph and Alice Boyd, was drowned April 28, 1800 at the age of twenty-nine. He lost his life while driving some cattle across the Merrimac River. He married Mary Thompson, who died February 2, 1817, aged forty-seven years. Their children were: First, Robert, who married Susan Riddle of Bedford and second, Martha B. Dickey of Warren, O. He died in Ohio April 12, 1871, aged seventy-three years. Second, Alice, who died unmarried at Londonderry, January 9, 1852, aged fifty-five. Third, Isaac, who died in 1844, aged forty-four years, and for his wife, married Sarah C. Hill of West Newbury, N. H. He was a noted physician of the latter place, where he lived.

John Boyd the third son of Joseph and Alice Hunter Boyd, married Naomi, a daughter of John Duncan of Antrim, N. H. He lived in the homestead of his father, and died there in early manhood greatly lamented, July 12, 1795, aged twenty-nine years.

Alice Boyd the oldest daughter of Joseph and Alice Boyd, married James Steel and lived and died in Antrim, N. Y.

James Boyd the fifth son of Joseph and Alice Boyd, was born April 3, 1768. He was one of the first settlers of Antrim, N. H., settling there about the year 1789. He married Fanny Baldwin of Amherst, N. H. in 1795. She came here as a teacher in her younger days and taught in several places in the town. She taught a while in a dwelling house on top of what was called Pattee's Hill, which was upon a road that led to her father-in-law's house. There she became acquainted with James Boyd who choosed her on account of her good qualities as his wife. She died December 25, 1828 at the age of fifty-seven and he died September 6, 1835, aged sixty-seven. They had seven children

as follows: First, Fanny Boyd, who was born September 17, 1798, married Josiah Christian March 16, 1824 and died in childbirth near the close of the same year, leaving twin infants, whose names are Franklin, who died in 1828 and Francis, who moved to Boston in 1845. Second, Harriet, who was born September 17, 1798 and married Simeon B. Little of Roscawan, September 16, 1824 and died there October 3, 1850, leaving four children: George, Sherman, Arthur a distinguished Congregational clergyman of Chicago and Evelyn. Third, Lucy, who was born October 6, 1802, married Kimball of Hancock, N. Y., October 20, 1831 and died February 10, 1879. He died September, 1864, aged sixty-three years. They had four children: James B. died in childhood, Joseph M. died in 1862, aged twenty-eight, Mary F. and Helen. Fourth, James Boyd, who was born May 26, 1804, married Evelyn Hall in 1832, a daughter of Gilbert and Phebe (Perry) Hall of Warren, Me. Her father being an old sea captain with a life of romantic successes and reverses, died at sea, 1825. James resided upon the old homestead of his father and was a carpenter by trade; was a hard worker and an able and careful manager. Was for a long time a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He died April 18, 1880 after a long lingering suffering. He survived all his children, consisting of two sons and a daughter namely: Isaac, who was born April 28, 1806 and married Mary Hadly of Goffwin. He was a roving, stirring, wide-awake man and carried on the bobbin business for several years at the Branch, then moved to Waldoborough, Me., where he died April 28, 1828 leaving three children, Mary T. who married Samuel N. Morse of Nashau, N. H.; James P. who lived unmarried at Waldoborough, Me. and Sarah M. who was for a time a teacher in Boston, and in years afterward a traveller in South America and Europe; also a teacher in Brazil, South America.

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Among those of the Boyd descendants whose life has been filled with many daring adventures and cunning bravery connected with the dark hours of the Southern Rebellion of 1861, is that of a young lady of Virginia, better known in the present day as the

Rebel Spy, Bell Boyd. From the first breaking out of the war her whole sympathy was for the southern people there in the Rebel camp, and she spent most of her time in getting information in the Union lines and carrying the same to the Rebel Leaders.

Her parental home was at Martinsburg in the north-eastern part of West Virginia, where the Union Generals, Banks, Fremont and Shield in 1862 were trying to crush the Rebel General Johnston from marching on toward Washington, and were surprised to find that their movements were betrayed to the Rebel officers by some unknown spy. But it was not long before it was discovered that the same was being carried by a bold, young female named Bell Boyd, who was at this time a permanent visitor in the Union lines. She was at once arrested, sent to Washington and afterwards conducted to Baltimore, Md., but General Dicks, for lack of certain evidence against her, sent her home.

In May of that year she started from her home to visit Richmond, Va. While at Westchester, as she passed through the Union lines, she heard some plans of the Union General Shield, and she at once hastened to the Rebel General Ashley and conveyed to him the information, which assisted the Rebel Stonewall Jackson to plan his brilliant charge upon the Union lines at Fort Royal.

On May 21, 1862, while trying to get more information in the Union lines, she was captured again and a search showed upon her person that she had been trusted with a letter for the Confederate army and made a prisoner. On the first of August, by the order of the Secretary of War, she was taken to Washington and confined in the Old Capitol Prison, but was soon afterward released and sent south and ordered never to be seen again in the Union lines. After the war she married a southern gentleman and resided for a time at Fairmount, West Virginia, but now her residence is unknown to us.

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The following is the history of John Boyd and family of Dundee, Scotland of 1754, who settled at St. John, New Bruns-

wick about 1790, as furnished to us by Mr. Henry A. Boyd of Buffalo, N. Y., a descendant of the same.

John Boyd, first, was born in Dundee, Scotland, 1754, and died in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, 1818. His father was William Boyd, a Major in the British Army, part of whose Military service was in Pennsylvania prior to the War of Independence. I know nothing further with regard to William Boyd, except that he had some silver plate with the Kilmarnock arms. These, I saw when a boy, but they were all destroyed by fire in 1877. Among these was a large silver salver bearing the Kilmarnock arms and a wine cooler, the feet of which were squirrels standing upright.

John Boyd, first, belonged to the Royal Medical Staff and served for forty-one years in various parts of the World. In 1785-86 he was with the Royal Army, which occupied New York and was sent with the troops accompanying the Loyalists, who went from New York to Shelburne, Nova Scotia. In 1787 he was Medical Officer of the Garrison at Fort Edward, N. S., and afterward resided in St. John, N. B., where he died. He was an accomplished violinist, notable for his scientific attainments and zeal in his profession. His hospitality and kindness to his Brother Officers are referred to in letters from General Sir Howard Douglas. He married in September, 1786, Jane Barclay, daughter of Andrew Barclay, a prominent Loyalist, son of Andrew Barclay and Helena Roosevelt (and grandson of the Rev. Thos. Barclay, first Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y.). Their children were:

Anna Maria, who married the Hon. Edward J. Jarvis, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island; descendants living.

John, who married Albinia Wright, daughter of Col. Henry Wright and Elizabeth Dumaresq, (from whom the writer is descended) was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, July 1, 1792. After graduating at Kings College, N. S., he studied medicine and surgery in London under the celebrated surgeons, Alexander Marcet and Sir Ashley Cooper, took his degree at Edingsburg, was appointed surgeon extraordinary to the Duke of Kent, afterward returned to St. John, New Brunswick, where he filled many pub-

lic offices; was for many years surgeon of the Marine Hospital at St. John, N. B.; President of the St. Andrew's Scottish Society, and Director of the Bank of New Brunswick. He accumulated a considerable fortune, and was highly esteemed because of his ability and many virtues.

Edward, married Jane Crondan, was a godson of Prince Edward, the Duke of Kent, from whom he received his commission in the Royal Army. His first service was in the Peninsula War, where he led a storming party at Badajos, in that action he was severely wounded; afterward served with the 29th Regiment; in 1840 was a Captain in the Royal Staff Corps, and was Surveyor General for Van Diemens' Land. In 1842 was in Afghanistan in charge of the Commissary Department. After the massacre in the Khyber Pass, was among the hostages, who were taken into Persia. His bravery and good judgment are mentioned in several accounts of this disastrous affair. Retired as Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Staff Corps, and died in 1875, leaving no descendants, his children having been murdered by the natives in India.

Mary Caroline married William Jarvis, of St. John, New Brunswick. Their only son, William Munson Jarvis, Esq., is living in St. John, New Brunswick, and has several children.

Cornelia Jane married Alexander Boyle, a distinguished Medical Officer in the Royal Army. This line is extinct.

Amelia Henrietta married Captain John Emslie of the Royal Army, and some years after his death married the Hon. Thomas Haviland, Colonial Secretary for Prince Edward Island. She left one daughter, Helen, whose descendants are living in Prince Edward Island.

James William married Emma Carleton Peters, daughter of the Hon. Charles J. Peters, Attorney General for the Province of New Brunswick; was an Attorney of considerable ability; also an accomplished musician; took a very active part in public affairs, and was Captain in the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery. He left two sons, Robert Murray (unmarried) and Boyle Carleton Barclay, the latter married Sarah H. Adams.

Sarah Florence, their only daughter, married William Jervis Starr, and is living near St. John, New Brunswick.

Mary Rowe and Isabella Jane, the youngest daughters, died unmarried.

John, the eldest surviving son of the above John Boyd, married Albinia Wright, daughter of Col. Henry Wright, who was for many years Collector of Imperial Customs at St. John, N. B. There children are:

John Edward, born St. John, N. B., May 14, 1834. He married, first, Alice, daughter of Douglas Stewart, Esq., some years after her death, married Mary Millicent, daughter of H. E. Steele, Esq.; was a Civil Engineer by profession and a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He served under several English Engineers and then returned to St. John, N. B., where he was appointed Engineer in charge of construction on the Railway, running north from St. John; now part of the Inter-colonial Railway; after completion of that work, was appointed Superintendent, and later took charge of the construction of the Railways on Prince Edward Island. From that time until his death he was in the service of the Canadian Government, having general supervision of all important Engineering Works throughout the Dominion. "His reputation as an eminent Engineer was not merely local, but Canadian, from Halifax to Vancouver. His name was synonymous with great professional ability and conscientious discharge of duty, and in him the public service of the Dominion loses an officer, whom it will be found exceedingly difficult to replace." He left three children, Hilda Mary, who married Gilbert H. Stevens and Miriam, who married Harold Rodhan, and John Errol, who married Octavia M. Terry.

Henry Errol was born in St. John, N. B., July 1, 1838. After graduating at Windsor, Nova Scotia, he was associated with his brother Edward, and began his profession of Mechanical Engineering, under the Chief Engineer of the Boston and Maine R. R. He was a Mechanical Engineer of remarkable ability, and stood high in his profession as a designer and inventor. Was one of the founders of St. Stephen's Church, McKeesport, Pa. For many years he was Treasurer, and was Senior Warden for

fourteen years preceding his death. "Was a man of most beautiful character and beloved by all who knew him: His counsel was wise and conservative, and his opinions firm and well grounded." He married Susan Henrietta de Burgh, and had a son and daughter. Henry Augustus, mechanical Engineer and expert, residing in Buffalo, N. Y., married first, Phoebe Elizabeth Saunders, some years after her death he married Mabel Ross Walford; has four daughters: Albinia Henrietta, Mabel Walford, Edith de Burgh, Elizabeth Irene. Albinia Helen married George D. Russell and has one daughter, Anna Boyd.

Chipman, born March 6, 1841, in St. John, N. B. Unmarried.

Stanley, born November 22, 1842, in St. John, N. B. Graduated at Kings College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; practiced law for several years, and then studied Divinity; was Curate at Windsor, N. S., afterward Rector at St. Andrews, N. B., and in 1878 removed to Bath, England. He married Elizabeth Turberville Lewellin, but left no children.

Laura, born September 1, 1844, married first, William H. Scovil, Esq., and some years after his death, Lieutenant Col. James Wall, of the Royal Artillery. She has one daughter, Dora Cecil Scovil, who married Edward Sylvester Williams, Esq., of Penarth, Wales.

Herbert, born May 22, 1847. Graduated at Kings College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; afterward at the Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Mass.; studied in the Hospitals at Paris and London; was appointed Surgeon in the Bengal Army, India. In 1869 was with the 14th Sikhs in several of the Frontier Wars in India and Affghanistan; was at the taking of Ali Musjed and the subsequent actions through the Khyber Pass; afterward in the Hazara Campaign. Retired as Lieutenant Colonel, and resides in London, England; married Annie Cecelia Daly, daughter of Francis Dermott Daly, Esq., and has one son, John Errol Moritz, who was born May 6, 1881, now Captain in the British Army in India.

Albinia Dora, born November 27, 1850; married the Rev. Sidney Herbert Nobbs Rawdon, and has four children, Dora Christian, Lilian Mary, George Herbert Stanley, Rona Albinia. They reside in the island of Jersey.

All of the family papers and letters were destroyed by fire in 1877, with the exception of a small Bible, which belonged to John Boyd, first; also a small Bible, which belonged to James William Boyd. These contain the record of their families. Beside these there are a number of letters and old newspapers. All the above are in the hands of B. C. Barclay Boyd, Esq., St. John, New Brunswick.

William M. Jarvis, Esq., St. John, New Brunswick, has an embroidered sampler, worked by Jane Barclay, "made in the ninth year of her age, New York, October, 1777."

Henry A. Boyd, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y., has the dress sword which belonged to John Boyd, first, and a memorial ring of Alexander Boyd, 1626, which was given to "John Boyd by his cousin, when leaving Aberdeen."

Robert Murray Boyd, Esq., St. John, N. B., has the seal which belonged to John Boyd, first, being the Boyd coat of arms.

Mrs. Vernon Longworth, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has the wedding ring of Jane Barclay and a large portrait of Col. Edward Boyd.

#### THE BOYDS OF COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO

Our history of the Boyds family of Coshocton County of Ohio as given to us by Mr. Robert R. Boyd of Manokin, N. D., came originally from the Province of Ulster, Ireland and the County of Tyrone, while some of them from the County of Donegal, and were known as the Presbyterian and Methodist Boyds.

Robert Boyd the ancestor, was a son of William Boyd of Tyrone, Ireland. He came to Coshocton County about the year of 1912. His descendants are now scattered and but few living at the above place to-day. One of his noted descendants was: William M. Boyd, known and called "Border Billy," who died about 1889. This man was of sterling character as loved by all that knew him. The descendant of William Boyd, a brother of Robert were the most numerous. They began to emigrate to Coshocton County about 1820 and continued to settle there through the preceding year, until the whole family arrived, most of them

making their way through Canada. Mr. Robert R. Boyd's grandfather, Robert Boyd, who was a grandson of William Boyd of Tyrone, Ireland, was born in Cook's Town of that County in 1795. He landed in Baltimore late in the fall of 1819 or early in 1820. He was one of the eighteen children that came to Ohio settling here in 1826. Mr. Boyd's father came by the way of Baltimore from Chambersburg, Pa., where he was born April 29, 1820 and arrived at Coshocton, O., in 1826 and died in 1880. To-day his children are scattered to all parts of the United States. The descendants of this William of Tyrone were Presbyterians of the conservative type. The Methodist Boyds of Coshocton were of a large family. Robert Boyd, the ancestor was born in Ireland in 1765 and left that country in 1820 and came to Ohio by the way of St. John, New Brunswick and from there to Coshocton in 1821 or 22. His wife was Jane Ramsey, and their family consisted of seven children, several of them had a large number of descendants. Among their one son to distinction was Daniel, William, Robert and John. Daniel settled in Athens County, O., and his family was known as the Coshocton County Boyds. As with the Athens County Boyds, the descendants of William, Robert and John are still largely residents of Coshocton County. At this time there was a Hamilton Boyd, whose wife was a daughter of the weaver Robert Boyd. Not much is known about his family. They went prior to 1860 to McLean County, Ill. Also a Richard Boyd who married a sister of Daniel, William, Robert and John Boyd. Not much is known of his people, but it is claimed this branch belongs to the "Morey Cain Boyd family of Ireland." At this time there was another Boyd family and among them was Francis, Daniel and several sisters who came from a Boyd family of Pennsylvania. John Boyd whose father Robert, that came to Ohio in 1821, via New Brunswick, married a sister of Francis and Daniel. Daniel always remained single. Francis had a family, most of whom are still in Coshocton, O. These Boyds, except Hamilton were known and called the Methodist Boyds. All came originally from Scotland to Ireland during the troublesome times or time of the persecution in their native land. William Boyd of Tyrone,

Ireland, is said to have been a descendant of Robert Boyd of Trochny, Scotland, who aided the Earl of Murry in establishing the school system of Scotland. Thus we close the history of one of the largest history of Boyds in America.

The following is a list of Post Offices in existence July 1, 1911, bearing the name of Boyd in the United States, taken from the United States Official Postal Guide of the above date as follows:

Boyd, Taylor County, Fla.	Boyd, Montgomery County, Md.
Boyd, Perry County, Md.	
Boyd, Barton County, Kans.	Boyd, Ferry County, Wash.
Boyd, Harrison County, Ky.	Boyd Creek, Sevier County, Tenn.
Boyd, Lac-qui-parle County, Minn.	Boyd Mills, Wayne County, Pa.
Boyd, Carbon County, Mont.	
Boyd, Lewis County, N. Y.	Boyd, Sioux County, Iowa
Boyd, Beaver County, Okla.	Boydston, Gray County, Texas
Boyd, Wesco County, Oregon	Boydsville, Clay County, Ark.
Boyd, Wise County, Texas	Boydsville, Graves County, Ky.
Boyd, Buchanan County, Va.	Boyd's Tavern, Albemarle Co., Va.
Boyd, Roane County, W. Va.	
Boyd, Chippewa County, Wis.	Boydton, Mecklenburg Co., Va.
Boyd, Weston County, Wyo.	

Post Offices discontinued on account of Rural Delivery from July 1, 1907 to July 1, 1911:

Boyd, Clayton County, Ala.  
Boydsville, Fulton County, Mo.

The following were once Post Offices by the name of Boyd, but is to-day not known as such:

Boyd, Screven County, Ga.	Boydton, Crawford County, Wis.
Boyd, Chickasaw County, Io.	
Boyd, Lawrence County, Miss.	Boyd, Knox County, Tenn.
Boyd Tank, Chambers County, Ala.	Boyd Landing, Knox County, Tenn.
Boyd Lake, Piscataquis County, Me.	Boyd, Adams County, Pa.
	Boyd, Barbour County, Ala.

Counties in the United States by the name of Boyd:

Boyd County, Ky.

Boyd County, Neb.

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Menoken, N. D., April 25, 1912.

W. P. Boyd, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—In my sketch of Coshocton County "Boyd's" please add the following:

"Dr. D. R. Boyd of New York City, recently elected to the Presidency of the University of New Mexico, is a Coshocton County "Boyd" and a grandson of "Weaver Robert Boyd."

Very respectfully,

ROBERT R. BOYD.

## PART TWO



## CHAPTER I

### BOYDS OF KENT, PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK

In giving this chapter of the above family of Boyds in America whose ancestors as far back as his descendants can trace him, found him first located at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War in the lower part of Westchester County, N. Y., and after the war moved his family and settled in what is now known as the township of Kent, Putnam County, of the same state. This old veteran is well known to-day in history as Captain Ebenezer Boyd of the Revolutionary War fame, and his descendants now form one of the largest branches of the Boyd family of America.

This family like many of the other branches, are unfortunate in not being able to trace their lineal lines back to the old country. The first tradition of the family that has been carried down by here-say and given, is that of one John Boyd who is said to have been born in Scotland about the year of 1700, and was united in marriage to a lady named Darcus Bennett. Yet through the source of our information it does not state that they ever emigrated to America. Yet it is found by record that there have been several early Boyds by the name of John, who had settled in the New England States, while among the early settlers there were also the Bennett family, then quite numerous, and their name has been given, as a given name to a large number of descendants of this branch, showing there must have been a lineal line somewhere.

In 1881, while I was preparing the first edition of the Boyd family, I had the pleasure of corresponding with Mr. Wm. L. Blake of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., who was author of the

History of Putnam County in 1849, and knowing him as being one of the best posted men on the early history of that region, I asked him to give me all the information he could in regard to our ancestor Ebenezer Boyd, who had settled at a place called after him, as Boyd's Corners, in that County. His reply to my enquiry was as follows:

"Bennett Boyd, grandson of Ebenezer Boyd and late Judge of the Old Common Plea Court of that County, informed me that his ancestors came to this country in the following manner:"

"In 1745, at the time of the Stewart Dynastic was taking place in Scotland, there was then three brothers that came from Scotland to the city of New York. One of these brothers went from here to Orange County, N. Y., another brother went to Albany and was known as Gen. Boyd, and lived to be one hundred and fourteen years of age, of which no doubt that Judge Boyd may have seen (which we are unable to learn anything concerning him). The other brother soon went into Westchester County, N. Y., and was ancestor of that family, but he failed to give me their respective names. If John was one of these brothers above mentioned or if it was his son, it no doubt will never be known. Ebenezer at this time could not have exceeded the age of ten, and if it was him it must have been of still a later date."

The ancestors of this family of Boyd in Scotland must have come from a younger son of the family of Kilmarnock Boyds, as the countenance of their descendants and those of our own family resemble each other closely. If our ancestors belong to this family, they may have committed some offense against the Government at the time of the Stewart dynastic and came here as fugitives, and their friends in Scotland keeping their hiding place a secret, and they the same here, buried with them all knowledge of their place of concealment. This country at this time being under the British power, these refugees kept all circumstances hidden that might lend to betray them to their accusers and send them back to their native land for trial, which meant to them death.

As our tradition gives it, John Boyd's family is supposed to have had two children (if not more), whose names were John and

Ebenezer. Ebenezer's brother John is supposed to have been the brother, instead of it being his uncle who went into Orange County, N. Y., and from there to Northumberland County, Pa., of whom we have given a description in their respective chapter.

We have in our possession the following letters from a venerable descendant of the Kent family, who in life took a deep interest in the history of his ancestors, and a few years before his death, made a desperate effort to unravel the history of this branch which was at one time so prominent in the eastern part of the State. In the same he found many dark shadows that he was unable to make bright. We hope some day, there lives may be given to our readers more fully than we are now able to give. The writer of these letters, Mr. Charles B. Curtis, for several years before his death, resided in Rye, N. Y., the late home of Ebenezer Boyd, and had a valuable collection of the early histories of this branch.

Rye, N. Y., September 7, 1888.

Mr. William P. Boyd,

Dear Sir:—Having lately been looking over your History (1884) of the Boyd family with great interest, but sorry to say with great disappointment. I supposed they would trace the Boyd family back to their original cities, counties and towns, but I find you have not succeeded in the same entirely. I am not surprised, as I investigated, to find the difficulties greater than I had supposed. I will send you some notes I have discovered in my investigations that may interest you and in hope you may be able to give me some light upon the same.

First. The marriage license of Ebenezer Boyd and Sarah Merritt was issued July 20, 1764 (see sketch of Ebenezer Boyd). Second. The Boyds of Boston and Portland, (Maine) are given with their pedigree, a descendant from Kilmarnock Boyds in Chas. H. Brownings history of Americans of Royal descent. Among same is the name of Judge Stillman Boyd of Natches and two other Stillmans, also Robert and Ebenezer, three names especially are very significant. Can you give to me how the names of Stillman came into our family? I hereby add that the first of the Boston named families was born in Kilmarnock in 1732 and

came to America in 1754. Third. Joseph Merritt of the County of Winchester (Putnam was then part of Winchester Co.), bought lands on record in Winchester County for consideration of £1200 which conveyed by quick claim, 200 acres in rye adjoining the village of Portchester, dated February 10, 1781. Consideration of £220 conveys 204 acres on Dutchess County, also the commission of perfection of the estates of persons who had adhered to the enemies of this state to Ebenezer Boyd February 10, 1785. £232-16 conveys land finally the property of Joseph Merritt in Frederickstown, Dutchess County, N. Y., 379 acres. Fourth. I find that Ebenezer Boyd purchased from the commissioners of forfeiture between 1781 and 1785, 2,197½ acres of land including that of the Merritt's which was situated in Phillipsis and Fredericktown, now the town of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y. Ebenezer Boyd where he resided in Fredericktown, Dutchess County and recorded June 12, 1792, gave letters of testamentary issued to his wife Sarah Boyd, July 16, 1792, found on record in Dutchess County Library, A 325, gives the names of all of his children.

Now to me comes the puzzle. Your edition of the Boyd family of 1884 says Ebenezer Boyd was a son of John and Darcus Boyd, was perhaps of Bedford, N. Y., and that she, his wife was Sarah, a daughter of Joseph and Polly Theal Merritt, who was born in 1740. I have formed an opinion that all of these persons might be from Rye, N. Y. The names are all familiar here, in at least are found so, although only one of them (Merritt's) now remain. Fifth. John Boyd was one of the families of Rye. Between 1678 and 1735 he appeared as purchaser of no less than fifteen parcels of land in this town. He had a son John Boyd, but there is no records of the name of their wives or any of their children. Possibly they may have gone elsewhere after 1735, if they were alive after that date. The name of Ebenezer Boyd appears on record once. It was when he was appointed to collect debts due from him and others to the township, perhaps for unpaid taxes on the land rent, etc. Sixth. The Theals were a prominent family here in the early days. The last of them moved to Mount Vernon in 1884 or 1885, yet I cannot learn of any Polly among them. The Merritts are still numerous here. Within a

circle or a radius of one mile in the northern part of the town are still to be seen four cemeteries, all originally given by and used for members of that family. Joseph Merritt was a common name. There must have been five or six of them living there in 1750. I have thought it possible that Sarah Merritt may have descended from Joseph third, son of Joseph second, died in 1754. Joseph second, son of John living 1707-40. John first settled 1678-1715. Knowing of no records to support these claims positively, I am led to believe that the Boyds and Merritts were from this town by the frequent mingling together of their names. The fact is plainly shown that John Boyd and John Merritt were very intimate and closely associated in business. No less than five or six tracts of land were purchased by them jointly. The fact is, Joseph Merritt owned 200 acres of land—as I have stated—has annoyed me to locate them here, and the absence of the original documents, and your work of 1884 fails to clear them up, and I would be glad to know if you have any information on these points in addition to what is contained in your book. You think Ebenezer may have been born in Greensberry, perhaps you are mislead by the facts that Phillipsburg in Westchester County is now Greensberry, where as Phillipstown, Dutchess County is now Kent.

Is there any one with whom you have had correspondence in Dutchess County or elsewhere, who could give you any information on the same. There were recently some Merritts in Kent; have you ever applied to them; could any of the Stillman Boyd family be of any service and are they still living, or could you suggest anyone whom I might write to on the subject, which I would gladly undertake to clear up the same, if possible?

I remain, yours truly,

C. B. CURTIS.

Fifteen years rolled away. Mr. Curtis still longs to dissolve the history of his ancestors. In that time he gathered up many broken threads and stored them away for the incoming descendants. After receiving some more letters, the preceding one was received by me from him.

Rye, June 3, 1903.

Mr. William P. Boyd,

Dear Sir:—I have not been able to trace any relationship between the Boyds of Kilmarnock and our family in America; nor am I certain that we are of direct Scotch descent. We do know there were Boyds here of Irish lineage, among some of the Orange County stock.

G. H. Browning in his first edition of *Americans of Royal descent*, published at Philadelphia in 1883, gives the life of James (eighth Baron) Boyd whose grandson James, son of Robert, was born at Kilmarnock, May 3, 1732, came to America in 1766 and married Susannah Coffins and settled at Newberryport, Mass. His family consisted of the following children: Robert, John, Ebenezer, etc., which names are found in our family. He had also a grandson Stillman, who I am informed by one of the family derived his name from Dr. Stillman, an eminent Baptist Minister in Boston. Can you give me a history of where our Stillmans derive their names, as it may be an important clew?

John Boyd of Rye, N. Y., born before March 4, 1709, as I have written you before, was one of the early settlers of this town, and bought land here in 1678. He afterward bought several other pieces of land, some of them jointly with John Merritt and also Thomas Merritt, which may suggest the facts that possibly he may have married a Merritt. This seems to show that it was a fact. He had a son, John Boyd (second) who was born before 1689, and died in 1735. He married before 1714 Lydia, a daughter of Peter Disbrow. And March 4, 1708 or 1709, a son of John Boyd transferred land to one John Blosman. He was level headed, as in 1735 when he conveyed to Lewis Traveler one-half the right, he says of my honored father, John Boyd, deceased, certain lands in Rye. It may be his first wife being dead, he married for his second, Darcus Bennett.

Ebenezer Boyd may have been a son of the second John Boyd by his second wife. Records show he was married September 28, 1764, to a daughter of Joseph Merritt of Rye. The marriage was performed by a minister of the Reform Dutch Church of Amsterdam, N. Y. The marriage license gives him as a tavern

keeper of Westchester County and is signed by Joseph Bull as surety. In 1760 he purchased land in Rye about one mile east of White Plains. In 1763 William Haskins Smith conveyed to Ebenezer Boyd of White Plain Tavern, land in North Castle, Westchester County, N. Y. Before the revolution, Ebenezer Boyd and Wm. Hill purchased from Robert Morris six hundred acres in section five, Fredericktown (now Kent). In 1781 to 1784, he purchased from the commissioners of forfeiture 2,601 acres in all for £1891 5s 3d. These lands belonging to Rogers Morris, Joseph Merritt and other adherents of the British Crown. In 1781 Joseph Merritt with his father-in-law or his brother-in-law (probably the latter) sold to Ebenezer Boyd through an attorney, January 10, for £1200, conveyed 200 acres in Rye. The other, another date, March 15, for a consideration of £200, conveyed 204 acres in Dutchess County, (now Putnam). A part of this land is now still in possession of descendants of Joseph Merritt, although no conveyance from Ebenezer Boyd appears on record, the presumption being that both of their deeds were made to protect the property from forfeiture. Ebenezer Boyd's will dated June 12, and proved July 16, 1792, named his wife and all of his children. "He gives to my son Robert Boyd twice as much as I give to my daughters, also £40 exclusive of other legacies described, for his extraordinary service." Robert was then only twelve years of age.

Robert Boyd with his wife and two daughters moved from Fredericktown, now Kent, to Benton, N. Y. Here he purchased July 24, 1811 from Horace Crane, 42 acres of land for \$471.80, and erected a dwelling house on the same. This house later belonged to T. J. Lewis. He increased this farm to 281 acres. of which one-half is now owned by myself.

There is no further evidence on record that Ebenezer Boyd was a son of John Boyd, but it seems probable that your account is correct, by the two deeds I have referred to in this letter. It is plainly shown he lived in Rye, N. Y., for a time at least and this was his place of residence at the time of his marriage with Sarah Merritt, a daughter of Joseph Merritt and his wife (Polly Theal Merritt), a daughter of Ebenezer Theal, after whom he

apparently was named, and in whose will both Joseph and Sarah mentioned in part. Theal was one of the largest land owners in Rye.

You tell me—which I can easily see—that you have much valuable matter in manuscript, relating to the Boyd family. This should be preserved in some safe place for the use of those who may be in the future interested in it. I venture to suggest that you might in your life time make provisions for its safety and future custody. Would you not be willing to so furnish that when you may have no future use for it all this material, letters, etc., that you have accumulated in a safe place, where they may be obtainable to those that may come after you? I know that the New York Genealogical Society, No. 156 West 58 St., New York City, would be glad to receive care for and preserve them and I hope that you might be willing to give them to that Institute at a proper time.

I am very yours,

C. B. CURTIS.

Another letter from the venerable Wm. J. Blake, the author of the History of Putnam County, whom I have spoken of in the forepart of this chapter. I feel it to my interest to give same here as the author was a man who had lived for many years in this county and had access to more or less of its early history in which our family was connected. The letter to me ran as follows:

Carmel, N. Y., April 30, 1881.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 12th inst. has been duly received. I have but one copy of the History of Putnam County. It is my private library copy. The back is broken and the leaves are nearly all loose. Some twelve years ago I advertised for a fair unmutilated copy, and offered to give \$2.00 for it, but no one having a copy responded to my offer. I do not know where you could get a copy.

The following is all I was able to gather about the Boyd family. The Boyds are of Scottish descent. The great, great

grandfather of this family came from Scotland to New York City, and then from there to Westchester County, N. Y. Ebenezer Boyd, the grandfather of Bennett and Stillman Boyd came from Westchester County and settled where Stillman Boyd now lives, about 1780. The history of this Boyd family was that there was three brothers who emigrated from Scotland to this country during the Rebellion of the partisans of the Stewart Dynastic in 1745. One of them settled at Albany and was known as General Boyd, and died at the advanced age of 114 years. Another settled in the lower part of Westchester County, and was great grandfather of the family in this Town (Kent). The other brother settled at New Windsor in Orange County, and are the ancestors of the Boyd family in that county.

Yours truly,

W. J. BLAKE.

Records have failed to reveal or give any light on this early subject, we must content ourselves by placing Capt. Ebenezer Boyd of Revolutionary fame as the progenitor of this family in this country. If Mr. Blake's theory is correct as to the time of the family coming here as that of the Stewart Dynastic of 1745, would make the latter too young according to his marriage of 1764, and must be John Boyd, who had married Darcus Bennett instead of Ebenezer himself, the first early settler here. Time may reveal to us whom this John Boyd is and who his family were, as we find several John Boyds settled here about that time. Ebenezer Boyd, whom the thread of lineal descent is broken, is supposed to have been born near New Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., (if not in Scotland) between the year of 1735 and 1740; as to his age, he had maintained a secret never revealing it to his best friends for reasons which he kept to himself, and buried all secrets with him. The earliest account of this remarkable man is taken from his marriage bond, which is now found on record on page 264 of volume of marriage bonds in custody of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in the State Library at Albany, which reads as follows :

(Marriage bond of Ebenezer Boyd and Sarah Merritt.)

Know, all men by these Presents, that we, Ebenezer Boyd of Westchester County, Tanner and Joseph Bull of the City of New York, shop-keeper, am held firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord, George the III, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland. King, defender of the Faith, etc., in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, currency, money of the Providence of New York, to be paid to his said Majesty or his heirs and successors; for the which payment, well and truly to be made and done, we do bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and every one of them firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seal. Dated the 20th day of July, in the fourth year of his Majesty's Reign. Anno-que Domini. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four.

The condition of this obligation is such. That whereas the above bounden Ebenezer Boyd hath obtained a License of marriage for himself of the one part, and Sarah Merritt of Westchester County, spinster of the other party. Now, if it shall not appear hereafter, that they or either of them, the said Ebenezer Boyd and Sarah Merritt have any lawful let or impediment of fore-contract, affinity or consanguinity to render, they being joined in the holy bonds of Matrimony, and after their living together as man and wife, then this obligation to be void and of none-effect or else to stand, remain, abide and be in full force and virtue.

Signed { EBENEZER BOYD,  
JOSEPH BULL.

Sealed and delivered in presence of  
EDWARD SMITH.

The first official record of Ebenezer was his connection with the Revolutionary War. We find his name upon the muster roll of the country, showing that he was mustered in the Continental service June 25, 1778 as Captain of Company B, in the 3d Regiment of New York Militia. He was under the command of Brigadier Général Lewis Morris; his Colonel was Samuel Drake; Lieut. Colonel, John Hyatt; first Major, Isaac Pointer; second

Major. Robert Lang. The old muster roll of Ebenezer, giving these facts was at one time in the possession of my father, Hiram Boyd, now deceased. It was borrowed by one of his neighbors several years ago for the purpose of aiding one of the old Revolutionary soldiers belonging to his Company to obtain a pension, and being sent to Washington for that purpose, was kept by the Government officials and never returned to him again. The breaking out of the Revolutionary War found Ebenezer and family consisting of six children, residing near the center of Westchester County, N. Y., upon what was then called the "Neutral Grounds." These grounds lay between the American and British Army and was several miles in extent. All British subjects who were found within a certain distance of the American lines, if caught by that Army, were considered the same as spys and executed and likewise the same toward all Americans. Between these two lines, a distance of ten or twelve miles, lay this "Neutral Grounds" and all persons belonging to either Army if caught within these grounds were considered as prisoners of war.

This territory at this time being overrun by "Cow Boys" (British Toreys) and "Skinners" as they were called, who committed all sort of crimes; it became unsafe for his family to reside here any longer, and being a captain in the American Army, made it more so, they abandoned their home, and he moved his wife and children within the American line for safety. Here she became chief cook at Washington's Headquarters, and it is said her duties were to cook an ox a day.

While in the service to his country, an event transpired, which has placed his name on record that will never die. This little event is an honor to him for the part he took in the capture of Major John Andre, which has become so familiar to every school boy. The sketch of this event I have taken from Bolton's History of Westchester County, N. Y., Vol. I, Page 207, Published in 1849 as follows:

"At the time when General Arnold was engaged in his treacherous plot to give up West Point to the British, it became necessary for the latter to send an officer to arrange with Arnold for the delivery of the same. So Major Andre, a daring young

British officer was selected and sent at once upon board of the Vulture up the Hudson, to Verplanck's Point. This move being understood to Arnold, he had dispatched a man named Smith to meet him at this landing, with proper passports to enable him to reach his headquarters in safety. Here all night, Arnold and Andre prepared the business of delivering up West Point to the British and before they could finish the business, the dawn of morn appeared, and Andre was compelled to set out on horseback down the River, on account of the "Vulture" being discovered in the morning and obliged to change position. So accordingly in the morning he and Smith proceeded to King's Ferry. On the way, Smith endeavored to draw his companion in conversation, but without success, for he was reserved and thoughtful, while on the contrary Smith accosted several of his acquaintances on the road and even stopped at a settler's tent and joined in discussion over a bowl of punch, while Andre walked his horse slowly along to the Ferry alone, and then waited for Smith's arrival. "As they passed through the works at Verplanck's Point in the town of Cortland (Westchester County, N. Y.), Smith rode to Colonel Livingston's tent, while Andre and the servant who attended him (a negro) rode on. To the Colonel's inquiries, Smith said that he was going up the country and took charge of a letter for General Arnold and George Clinton. He excused himself for stopping by saying, "a Gentleman waited for him, whose business was urgent." He then soon overtook his charge and they proceeded along until eight or nine o'clock in the evening, when they were halted by a sentinel of a scouting or patrolling party. This was near Crompond about eight miles from Verplanck's Point. The duty of this party being as termed 'out on scout' or looking for Cow Boys or Torey Refugees."

The sentinel ordered them to stop, and Smith dismounted and gave his horse to his servant, and walked forward and inquired who commanded the party. He was answered, Captain Boyd, who overheard the conversation and came forward. The Captain was unusually inquisitive and sternly demanded who he was, where he belonged and what was his business. Smith answered

these questions promptly and adding, he had a pass from General Arnold and desired not to be detained. Captain Boyd being a man of stern habits was not satisfied but inquired how far he intended to go that night, to which Smith made the reply. "As far as Major Strong's or Colonel Drake's (two officers of Ebenezer's regiment). But this only increased the embarrassment, for Captain Boyd soon informed him that Major Strong was not at home, and Colonel Drake had moved to another part of the country. Then Captain Boyd said, "I must see your passport," and it being dark they went to a house at a short distance to procure a light. Andre at this time began to be a little alarmed and advanced with reluctance toward the house, till he was encouraged by Smith, who assured him that the pass of Arnold would protect him, and so it did, for the pass was expressed in positive terms and in Arnold's own hand writing, of which Captain Boyd was so familiar with. There was no reason to doubt its genuineness. Captain Boyd was more bland in his manner, but the ardor of his curiosity was not diminished. He took Smith aside and begged to be informed of the important business which had brought him down so near to the British lines, and induced him and his companion to travel so dangerous a road in the night time, and as an apology for making so vigorous an inquiry on trying to discover their business, he manifested a good deal of concern for their safety, telling them the Cow Boys had recently been out, and were believed to be far up in the country, and he advised them by all means not to proceed until morning. Smith provaricated as well as he could, saying to Captain Boyd that he and his fellow traveler whom he called Mr. Anderson, were employed by General Arnold to procure intelligence, and they expected to meet a person near White Plains for that purpose, and it was necessary for them to go forward as expeditiously as possible. Under these statements, Captain Boyd seemed more anxious than ever, magnifying the perils to which they should be exposed by traveling by night, and recommended anew that they should return back at once to Andrew Miller, who lived but a little ways off and where they might lodge. Smith's courage was somewhat dampened by the representations, and he went and told the tale

to Andre and counceled with him of the steps they ought to take. It is possible he had fears of exciting the suspicions of Captain Boyd, whom he well knew was watching them with a weasil's eye, and one little word or move, the Captain would pounce upon them, like a lion upon its prey, if he resisted the Captain's wishes expressed so earnestly in their behalf. "At this time, Andre as it may be well assumed was not resting very easy in his present situation, and was anxious for going on at all events. Smith soon saw that Andre unheeded his fears and his eloquence unprevailing, he called for the aid of Captain Boyd and inquired of him which was the safest road to White Plains. Captain Boyd said he considered both roads perilous, but believed the one through North Castle the least so, for the lower party of Cow Boys infested the territory around Tarrytown and had lately done much mischief in that quarter. He then used various arguments to persuade them from going farther that night, to which Smith listened with open ears, and he resolved against the will of Andre to trespass on the hospitality of Andreas Miller.

They met with a welcome reception, but coming so late at night to a humble dwelling, their accommodations were narrow, and the two travelers were obliged to sleep in the same bed. According to Smith's statement, it was a weary and restless night, for Andre. The burden on his mind was not of a kind to lull them to repose, and the place of his retreat, was so near the watchful eye of Captain Boyd, whose voice he expected to hear pronounce him his prisoner, and a spy, caused him to shudder with fear, as well as for the fear of the Captain's command, which was scattered all through the neighborhood. The morn of September 24, 1780 found Andre up at dawn of day, ordered his servants to bring his horse, and mounted same, and rode away on the road toward Pine's Bridge, which ran near New Castle. About 9 o'clock A. M., when he was riding along, and near his journey's end and feeling joyfully to think he had reached out of danger, when he fell in with his captors, John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart, who took him prisoner and conducted him to the headquarters of General Washington, where he met his fatal doom.

At the time of Ebenezer's marriage to Miss Sarah Merritt, he was without doubt a tanner by occupation, as we find in his marriage bond the same is given as his occupation, but at what place he was living at that time is not given. His home at this time was in Westchester County, and being at the time of the Revolutionary War in the Neutral Grounds, then overrun by Cow Boys and Torries, made the same unsafe for his family, they flew to Washington's army for safety. History gives it that this section of the country was vacated by its settlers, and when the war closed, that the very main roads running through this section had grown up with tall grass and weeds on the account of the inhabitants fleeing to the protection of Washington's Army. This is without doubt the fact that has bothered us in tracing back our ancestors in Westchester County.

As soon as the war closed in 1780, in that fall or in the spring of 1781, Ebenezer moved his family to Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., and settled at a place (which afterwards bore his name, Boyd's Corners), where he built a tavern which he kept, connecting the same (which was custom in those days with a farm carrying both along at the same time). The old house which he built is now torn down and a new one built in the place. A part of his farm, the large meadow part, and also a large part of the farm adjoining it on the north, is now covered by the damned up waters of the Groton Reservoir of New York City. After his death, his property fell into the hands of his oldest son, Ebenezer Boyd, who transferred at the time of the latter's death to two of his sons, Ebenezer and Stillman Boyd, and the latter soon afterwards sold it in 1853 and moved to Jefferson Valley, N. Y. This place that Ebenezer has the honor of founding, never grew to any size. I am indebted to William J. Blake, author of the History of Putnam County, N. Y., who several years ago in a letter to me dated May 30, 1881, described the same as follows:

"Boyd's Corners is not a village or hamlet. There are four or five roads that intersect here. A small store has been kept here at different times, and some years ago a post office was established. Between the former residence of Bennett and Stillman Boyd (grandsons), a quarter mile from the corner road,

there was formerly a Union Church, which was owned by the Baptists and Methodists. A small Episcopal Congregation now worship near the Corners and that is all that can be said of Boyd's Corners."

As I have already stated, the low meadow part of Ebenezer's farm is now covered with the waters of the Croton Reservoir. Upon this sight rested the "Old Cemetery of Kent." And when the Water Company took possession of these lands, they pretended to remove all bodies buried there to the new cemetery, which took place in 1835. In this cemetery were buried the remains of Ebenezer and his faithful wife, they having rested here over forty years, no doubt had become so decayed as to have been almost impossible to gather them for removal and now rest with several feet of water above their graves.

The wife of Ebenezer Boyd was Sarah Merritt, a daughter of Joseph and Polly (Theal) Merritt. She was born near New Bedford (as it is supposed), October 29, 1740. Her occupation at the time of her marriage was as a spinner, who in those days went from house to house spinning flax and wool, to be made into garments for the family. She went with her husband to Kent, Putnam County, N. Y. after the war. Here she lived and died June 29, 1819, having survived her husband some twenty-seven years. In regard to the definite age of Ebenezer, it was never known to his children, as the date of his birth as if to cover some mystery of the past, he would never tell. Their family consisted of ten children, six boys and four girls as follows:

#### GENERATION SECOND

Ebenezer Boyd, the oldest was born near New Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., July 1, 1765. He married Louisa Bailey of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., in 1785 or 1786, and died there March 27, 1848. There seems to be somewhat of a dispute in the date of his birth. The above record is taken from three old records kept by his brothers and sisters, taken from their father's Bible some sixty or seventy years ago, and are without doubt correct. The other one was taken for me by Miss Jennie E. Boyd of Jefferson Valley, N. Y., a grand-daughter, in 1884 from his

tombstone in the cemetery at Kent, which read: "Died March 27, 1843, aged eighty-two years, eight months and twenty-six days," making his birth four years before the marriage of his parents.

Ebenezer resided with his parents, through his boyhood days, and went with his father's family to Washington's Army for safety, and could not have exceeded the age of twelve years, then went to Kent with them in 1780. After his marriage here, he resided with his parents, and after his father's death, carried on the occupation of his father's as hotel keeper in the old Boyd mansion at Boyd's Corners. Here he resided until he became aged and decrepit, when his youngest son (Stillman Boyd) persuaded him to give up the hotel business and return to private life. His last days were filled with misery from a cancer upon his nose, which destroyed the same and then eat down the poor man's throat, so he could not swallow, causing him to suffer untold agony until he died. Ebenezer was of very fine appearance, kind and loved by all that knew him. Miss Jennie Boyd, his granddaughter, in one of her letters to me says. "Her mother always claimed that he was as fine a man as she ever knew. So kind, gentle and good; for after her marriage, she and her husband lived in the same door-yard with him and she never knew him to speak an unkind word to her.

Lovisa (Bailey) Boyd, (Ebenezer's wife) died May 12, 1841, at the age of eighty-one years, six months and three days, a true and devoted woman whose life has been filled with many noble deeds among the early settlers of Kent, many of which we would like to describe if space would permit. Their family consisted of four children, William D., Bennett, Sarah and Stillman, whom we will speak more of in the third Generation record.

Susannah Boyd was the oldest daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Boyd, and was born near New Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., October 11, 1769, and married James Smalley at Kent, Putnam County, N. Y. (the date we have not), and died at the same place February 6, 1845. Of her past life little is known to her descendants, and what I have gathered was from the descendants of her brother's families, which are very limited. She and her husband

always resided at Kent, where he followed the occupation of wagon making. In life she was singular and had a great liking for pets. One time on a return visit from her brothers and sisters in Yates County, N. Y., she had an occasion to pass through Albany, where she saw a pet monkey, which attracted her attention so much that she bought him and took him home as a domestic pet. A short time afterwards she had a company of her friends from the country to visit her and desiring to show them the hospitality of her household, she prepared a pan of nice biscuits and placed them in an old-fashioned bake pan and set them up before the fire place to bake. The monkey watched her with an untiring eye, and when she stepped from the room, he slyly slipped up between the fire and pan and took out one of the biscuits and glided into one of the corners of the room and eat it. Then he slipped up and took out another and when she came into the room, before he had time to devour the same, he carefully placed the biscuit under him to hide it from view. She at last happened to glance at her bake-pan and saw that there had been a thief in her household. She drove him from the corner and found the remains of the third biscuit under him. Another day she had placed a large churning of milk in the churn in her kitchen, she was called to another part of the house and when she returned she found the monkey standing by the churn grinning and busily churning. She drove him away and raised the cover and to her dismay found that the monkey had placed the cat in the churn and nearly drowned it. Although the monkey caused her much trouble, she kept him as a member of her household for many years afterwards. They had one child named Sarah Mariah.

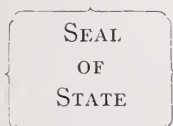
Philip Boyd the second son was born near New Bedford, N. Y., May 24, 1771, married Elizabeth Barrett at Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., February 7, 1793, died at Conesus, N. Y., May 31, 1823.

Philip was about eight years of age at the time of his parents going into the army of Washington for safety and was always a good member of his father's household until his marriage. In the year of 1800 he removed his family to Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y. While here in March of 1806, he purchased a

sloop, called "Eliza," and ran upon the Hudson River between Newburgh "Then called Cow-Bay," then to the present city of New York. He sold this sloop August 7, 1807, as is noted in his account book now in my possession, also another book in my possession, are the court records of the different cases tried by him as a Justice of the Peace for several years between 1807 and 1815.

When the War of 1812-14 broke out, he was placed in command of a company of that place and was commissioned a captain by Daniel D. Tompkins, then Governor of the State of New York. The commission is now in possession of my brother Bennett R. Boyd of Conesus, N. Y., and reads as follows:

The People of the State of New York, by Grace of God, free and independent to (Philip Boyd) greeting. We repose special trust and confidence as well as your Patriotism, Conduct and Loyalty, as in valor and readiness to do us good and faithful service, have appointed and constituted you the said (Philip Boyd, Captain) of a company in the (14th) Regiment of (Infantry) of our said State of where the said (Isaac Belknap), Esq., is Lieutenant Colonel commanding you therefore to take the said company into your charge and care as their (Captain) thereof, and duly to exercise the officers and soldiers of that company in arms, who are here commanded to obey you as their (Captain), and you are also to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from our General and commander-in-chief of the Military of our said State or any other superior officers according to the rules and discipline of War in pursuance of the Trust reposed in you and for so doing this shall be your commission for and during our good pleasure to be signified by our Council of Appointment.



In testimony whereof, we have caused our Seal for Military Commission to be hereunto fixed. Witness, our trusty and well beloved Daniel D. Tompkins, Esq., Governor of our said State, General Commanding-in-Chief of all the Militias and Admirals of the Navy of the same, by and with the advice and consent of our said Council of Appointments, at our City of Albany, the (second) day of (March

in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen), and in the thirty (eight) year of our Independence.

(DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.)

Passed the Secretary's Office }  
the (12th) day of (April 1814). }

(I. RUTSCH VAN RENSSELAER), Secretary.

Upon the back of the commission is the following inscribed Oath:

(I do hereby certify that the within named Philip Boyd has this day taken and subscribed the Oath required by Law. Orange County Clerk's Office, 25th day of May 1814.)

THOMAS W. GALE, Dept. Clerk.

N. B.—The Commission was a printed blank and filled out in writing which to distinguish from printed matter, we have enclosed the same in brackets.

Upon receiving his Commission, he was placed in command of Newburgh, N. Y., upon the banks of the Hudson River. His command was made up of men called "Minute Men" or in other words, those detailed to stay at home and hold themselves in readiness to march to the field of action at a moment's notice. The officers of this regiment were obliged to report to Fort Putnam, a short distance below Newburgh, once every day, to learn the news brought by messengers from below in regard to the movement of the enemy, who at this time were blockading New York.

At this time as well as at all other times during the war, Philip had many applications from persons to be excused from active service. One day while he was setting in his office at home looking out of the window, he saw a well looking man coming up the path toward the house upon a couple of crutches, limping along, with one foot wrapped up in rags. Knocking at the door, Philip bid him to enter, at the same time placing a chair at his disposal. He accepted the same, and in setting down he took great care not to disturb his foot, lest it would create a pain. After a proper salutation being made, he made known his errand; while at the same time made known to Philip that he had a very bad foot

and wished to be released from doing military service. His actions caused Philip to mistrust that all was not right and began to question him in the following language. "What is the matter with your foot," said Philip. The middle-aged man bent over and made a few passes with his hands over the same and exclaimed. "I have had a very bad sore upon my foot; I cannot tell you what it is, and it pains me terribly" at the same time giving a doleful moan and still rubbing his foot carefully.

"Let me see your foot" asked Philip.

"Oh I could not undo it, for when the air strikes it, it causes me so much pain, that I cannot bear it," he replied.

"Oh well then," said Philip sarcastically, "I will not trouble you to. I will have to send you to the surgeon of the regiment and if he will give you a certificate, I will sign it."

The conclusion of Philip's remarks did not strike the young man tenderly and caused him to become angry. Springing from his chair, he kicked the rags from his foot, giving at the same time a terrible oath, bolted out of the door to the merriment of all who saw him.

Being no telegraph or telephones to give warning in those days, the news was carried by post riders on horses. Two regiments had been sent from Albany down toward New York to assist in keeping the enemy from advancing up the Hudson to attack Fort Putnam, a strong post in the hands of the Americans, which was expected every day to be one of the British intentions. When these regiments had reached the fort, news came that the British had abandoned their blockade of the Hudson and sailed away, and the war had virtually closed. The troops stopping here decided to celebrate the event by holding a 'Sham Fight' before returning to their native city. In the midst of the fight, the roar of the cannons shocked Newburgh, some six miles distant up the river to its very foundations. The inhabitants of that place not knowing that the British had left New York, but imagining they had got by the forts at the latter place, had sailed up the river and were bombarding "Old Fort Put," as it was then called. This caused one of the greatest excitement at Newburgh that its inhabitants had ever seen. Women and children ran from house

to house in deep lamentations. Men dropped their daily toils and with heavy and exciting hearts seized their trusty weapons and made for the scene of action. Philip with his comrades bid farewell to their families for there was no telling whom of the little bands what would bid farewell to this world and those around them in the defense of their country. Under these circumstances, they all set out down the river, and when they had reached about half way, they met a messenger on horseback bearing the news that the war was over. With a glad heart they returned to their native village and the rest of the day was held as a joyful holiday.

In 1806, through the month of August, September and October, the village of Newburgh was visited by a plague called "Cold Fever", which raged mostly among children and swept many to their graves. This disease had a very sudden nature, which in appearance resembled the Asiatic Cholera. Physicians were baffled, nurses could not be had, for in most every family they had sick ones of their own. Before a physician could be procured, many died for want of care. In the meantime a young man of the place was suddenly taken sick and no physician could be had, wreathing in a terrible agony, his friends knew that if he did not have immediate relief, he would soon be taken from them. There was but one hope left for them to do and that was to call an old doctor (properly called at the present day a "Quack Doctor") residing in the village, who before now nobody would employ. He came and was conducted into the room where the young man lay. He looked at his patient for a moment and suddenly left the place, but returned again bearing under his arm a large bundle of wormwood, which he placed in a kettle of vinegar and placed it over a fire to boil. Soon after the ingredient had thoroughly mixed, he took some of the same and put it on a red woolen cloth and placed the same across the young man's bowels. Scarcely an hour had passed away before the young man was relieved of all pain and in a few days was about the village again. This event spread like wild fire through the village, and for some time afterwards, this old man and his old gray horse, with wagon filled with wormwood, could be seen going from door to door, doing good and from that time on he never lost a case. At the

time of this frightful disease, it entered Philip's family and swept four of his loved ones in as many days to an early grave.

On November 15, 1815, he and his family bid farewell to their old home in Newburgh and set out by wagon for a future home in Yates County, N. Y. Their route from Newburgh was first through what was then called the "Beech Woods," then down on the east side of Seneca Lake to Geneva, and from there to Benton, N. Y. Here in December of the same year, being dissatisfied they moved to Aurelia, Cayuga County, N. Y. Remaining here until the sixth day of April, 1821, when they left their home at ten o'clock in the forenoon and set out for Conesus, N. Y., where they arrived on Sunday the fifteenth, through a heavy snow storm, which impeded their progress very much after leaving Canandaigua, N. Y. On his arrival here he purchased a farm (now owned by the writer and his brother, B. R. Boyd) of one Captain O. Moore, where he resided for only two years or up to the time of his death. The last six weeks of his life he became deranged and his death was caused by a general derangement of the whole system of debility, which he was troubled with for several years before he died. His widow was the daughter of Justice and Mary Barrett, (being cousins before marriage), and was born at New Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., April 6, 1773, and died at Conesus, N. Y. with heart disease. August 30, 1836. Their last resting place to-day may be seen in the little cemetery now surrounded by the lands of his grandson, B. R. Boyd in Conesus, N. Y. Their were nine children namely: Lewis, Justus, Bennett, Ebenezer, Susannah, Norah, Matilda, Hiram and Elmer.

Bennett Boyd was the third son of Ebenezer and Sarah Boyd, born near New Bedford, N. Y., March 13, 1773, was killed at Kent, N. Y., April 6, 1789, while playing with a pistol which was loaded unknown to him, and accidentally discharged, he receiving the contents of the same through his body, dying in a few hours afterwards.

Bartholamew was the fourth son of Ebenezer and Sarah Boyd. Born at the old homestead in Westchester, N. Y., June 20, 1775 and died there July 7, 1777 with some child disease.

Hannah Boyd was the second daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Boyd, was also born at New Bedford, N. Y., September 19, 1777. She married Joseph C. Lewis at Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., February 9, 1796, dying at Starkey, Yates County, N. Y., May 22, 1846. While young she moved with her parents from Washington County to the town of Kent, N. Y. in 1780, and resided with her parents until her marriage. In the year of 1804, in company with her husband, she moved to Bloomsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., where they remained until the year of 1810, then they went to Genoa, Cayuga County, and in the year of 1812 or 13 to Starkey, the place of her death. Her husband was born in Kent, N. Y., March 9, 1774 and died at Starkey, N. Y., April 18, 1848. The life of her husband was that of a farmer and blacksmith. His younger days were spent in learning his trade as an apprentice to a man named Carpenter, of whom in after years was called by nick name "Carpenter Lewis." He owned a large farm in Starkey, and upon the same was his blacksmith shop, in which he worked, carrying on at the same time both branches of business. Their family consisted of ten children: Addison B., Harry P., Sally, Merritt C., Susan M., James M., and Thomas J. (twins), Hiram M., Marinda and Hannah.

Robert Boyd was the fifth son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merritt) Boyd. He was also born at the old homestead near New Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., September 12, 1779. His first wife was Anna Randall of Kent, N. Y.; second wife Daborah Hazen of Benton, Yates County and the last wife, Lemira Peck of Penn Yan, N. Y. He died at Benton, N. Y., April 15, 1853. The dates of his respective marriage I have been unable to obtain, as no records giving same could be found among his brother's or sister's descendants. I paid his old home near Penn Yan, a visit in 1881 in hope of recovering these lost threads. He resided here on a farm purchased by him about one-half mile east of the village. Upon his arrival in Benton from Kent, his circumstances were such from his unlimited means, he and his wife were obliged to live for some time by eating their scanty meal—for want of a table—from an old chest, and for a bedstead they made it of

poles with bark strung over them, until they could earn enough money to buy a new one with.

His first wife was taken from him by consumption February 12, 1828, aged forty-six years, eleven months and ten days. The second died of general debility of system August 4, 1834, aged fifty-three years, two months and seventeen days, and the last one of consumption April 16, 1846, aged forty-seven years, two months and twenty-seven days. Robert in statue was a short, thick set man of fine appearance, with good habits and moral persuasion and became a man of wealth. He was kind to the poor and loved by all that knew him. His grave can be seen in the little cemetery about a mile north of his residence by the side of those of his wives. His family was, by his first wife, Anna Randal and consisted of three children, Celina, Amelia and Merritt.

The third daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Boyd was named after her mother, Sarah. She was born in Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., October 20, 1781. She married here Sylvanus Frost, February 27, 1800, and breathed her last at Reading, Schuyler County, N. Y., March 17, 1847. She resided with her parents until her marriage and then commenced house-keeping near there, and soon afterwards moved to Mulberry, Orange County, N. Y., and from there to Vernon, Sussex County, New Jersey, then to Stanton, Yates County, N. Y. In 1830 they took up their residence at Eddytown same County, and from there to Reading, the place of her death. Her husband by occupation was a carpenter and was born August 7, 1778, and was killed October 17, 1849. To his friends the manner of his death was never known, and was supposed to have been thrown from a wagon one dark night while on his way home from the village, as the next morning he was found by the road side with a broken neck. Their family consisted of nine children: Ali, Alanson, Alzada, Hyatt, Mesinda, Teresa, Harvey, Almeda and Charles M.

Lewis Boyd was the youngest son of Ebenezer and Sarah Boyd. He was born at Kent, N. Y., October 3, 1783, and married Sophia Cushman at the same place in 1807 or 1808 and died at Lima, Washtenaw County, Mich., December 1, 1848.

Lewis lived with his parents until he was old enough to become an apprentice carpenter boy, when he went and served his term with Sylvenus Frost, at Vernon, in Sussex County, N. J. In a few years afterward he returned to his native place and married the above lady, who was the daughter of Consider Cushman. She was born October 6, 1786. After their marriage they moved to what was called "Butterworth Corners," one mile from Newburgh, N. Y. Here he followed the occupation of a carpenter, wagon and fanning mill maker. At this place he resided through the War of 1812-14, of which his son, Harvey Boyd wrote me a few years before his death and said: "I can remember well, my father having his uniform on and being called out into service, looking up his little shop before going to join his company in Captain Butterworth's Artillery in response to a call to go and defend New York City from the enemy. But procuring a substitute he was relieved from duty." Soon after the above occurrence, he began to prepare to move his family to what was called then the "Western World" now known as Western New York. This was in the fall of 1814, and the journey was performed by horses and wagons, taking for his route, first going over the mountains along the Hudson River, then to the great bend of the Susquehanna, then from there to Ithaca, Thompsons County, N.Y., then to the foot of Seneca Lake where Geneva now stands, then south to Benton, in Ontario County, now Yates County, N. Y. Here on his arrival he purchased a farm of 100 acres of one Willis Pierce, and in the spring of 1815 moved upon the same and at the same time still worked at his trade, carrying on both branches of business. He was a successful farmer, and in a few years he added forty-seven acres more, making his farm one hundred and forty-seven acres. In bringing up his children he taught them to be useful and to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. He resided here until the fall of 1834; when he went to Michigan (see sketch of Harvey Boyd, his son) to buy land, and in the spring of 1835 returned, sold out his farm here and then moved his family there. Lewis was considered in his day a very fine horseman, and many times gave races with the high bloods of the country, but seldom was beaten. In statue, he was a man

nearly six feet high and of fine proportion. His useful days were drawn to a close by taking a severe cold, causing inflammation of the lungs, of which he soon died. His wife died July 2, 1855 from a lingering illness caused by a felon. Their children were Harvey C., Emeline, Phoebe A., Mial, George W., Sarah, Robert, Mina, Ebenezer, Almira and Adaline.

Phoebe Boyd was the youngest of her father's family, and was born in Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., January 2, 1786. Her first husband was Archibald Crawford, whom she married at Philipse, same County, November 9, 1803. Her second husband was Nathaniel Huson whom she married at Starkey, Yates County, N. Y., July 17, 1836. She died at Dundee, same County, April 27, 1873. She was the last of her father's family on earth. A few years before she died—I remember well—a pleasant visit I made her at her home in Dundee, N. Y. I was at that time but a mere strapping boy. I found her a woman of a tall and slim nature and very sprightly in her movements, although four score years of age, and in a cheerful mode we passed a few pleasant hours away. One of her daughters, Mrs. Hyatt wrote me in 1881 that her mother when living nearly one-half mile away, would frequently come to her house on foot, and continued to do so until within a few weeks of her death. Her grandson, (Edgar Hyatt) also wrote me that she at the age of eighty-one years made a fine shirt by hand and took it to the County Fair at her place and earned the laurels by first premium. Beside this she did her own household duties until within two months of her death. She remained with her parents until her marriage to her first husband, when they moved to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where they resided until the year of 1809-10, and then moved to Vernon, Sussex County, N. Y., and in the year of 1819 to Benton, N. Y., traveling the same route taken by her brothers and sisters a few years before. Here remaining until 1826, when they took up their residence at Milo, same County, and resided until her first husband's death, which took place September 19, 1835, while he was on a visit or journey to the Western Counties of the State. Mr. Crawford was a native of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., where he was born November 10, 1778. By the untimely death

of this husband, she was left in needy circumstances, with ten small children upon her hands to support. While laboring under these difficulties, she moved to what was then called Harpending Corners, now Dundee, N. Y., and to support herself and little family commenced keeping boarders that she might properly care and educate her children. While here she became acquainted with her second husband, Nathaniel Huson, and at once became his happy wife. This husband was born July 22, 1767, and died at Dundee, N. Y., October 19, 1847, again leaving her a lonely widow. After his death she bought a small house and lot in the above village, where she resided until her death. Her last resting place can be seen in the little cemetery on the hillside above where she lived, in a burial lot selected by her a short time before she died, which she would often visit while living. Her children were by her first husband and consisted of five boys and five girls, whose names were Emeline, Mariah, Charles C., Ebenezer, Susannah, Lewis P., Nathaniel B., Hannah, Sarah and George.

#### GENERATION THIRD

Having closed our sketch of Generation Second, which consisted of the lives of ten persons who were the source of our branch, we will now bring to the reader those of the Third Generation, which has a total record in number of fifty persons in the regular line of descendants as follows:

The first upon this line is William D., the oldest son of Ebenezer and Louisa (Bailey) Boyd who was born in Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., —, 1788. Here he married Harriett Parent at Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., —, 1807 and died at Cold Springs near the same place September 11, 1842. A full record and history I was unable to obtain. He was a noted physician by occupation, residing first at Somers, until about the year of 1810-11, when they moved to Fishkill, and then went to Cold Springs, N. Y., the place where he died. At the time of his death, he was buried in the old cemetery at Kent, but when the new reservoir of the New York City Water Works was built, his body was again removed to Cold Springs.



STILLMAN BOYD  
Taken January 27, 1886



where his grave can be seen to-day. William was a man of good disposition, highly esteemed by all who knew him and stood high in society. His wife was born in Somers, N. Y., in 1779 and died at Cold Springs, N. Y., September 13, 1856. The children of this family consisted of six: Ebenezer W., William, Ebenezer F., Cyrus B., Louisa and Charles.

The second son of Ebenezer and Louisa (Bailey) Boyd was Bennett, who was born in Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., — 1792. He married Phoebe Kelley at Carmel, same County in the fall of 1811 and breathed his last at his birth place — 1853. Bennett was a very prominent man in his days, and at the age of twenty-two enlisted in the War of 1812-14, beginning at the commencement, serving through the same until it closed, although it is not known to his descendants of being drawn into any particular battle. He bore the title of Captain and held the same with honor. Beside his war service, he was elected the first Judge of the "Old Common Plea Court" of the County where he lived, for a term of eight successive years. In 1831 he was sent to the Legislature of the State of New York for one year which he served with distinction. In the spring after his marriage, he bought a farm in Kent, and after retiring from public life devoted the remainder of his days to farm labor. His wife's record we have not. She was born and died in the same county where they lived. Children were Sarah, Amanda, Polly, Garrett, Eliza and Robert B.

The oldest daughter of Ebenezer and Louisa Boyd was named Sarah; have no record only that she was born and died in Kent, N. Y. Stillman Boyd her brother, wrote me a few years ago, saying: "She may have been the oldest, second or third of my father's family I could not say, as she died before I was born." She met her death by being scalded, and was not buried with the rest of the family, and no doubt her grave was lost. She was about three years old at the time of her death.

Stillman Boyd was the youngest son of Ebenezer and Louisa Boyd. He was born in Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., January 27, 1802, married at Carmel, N. Y., November 15, 1829, Mary E. Smith, and died at Jefferson Valley, N. Y., April 7, 1890.

The wife of Stillman was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., January 4, 1804. Soon after their marriage, they commenced keeping house in the same door-yard by the side of his father at Kent, N. Y. This transpired at the time his father occupied the "Old Grand-father Boyd Hotel" at that place. After a time he took the same in his charge for the purpose of releasing his father from the cares that were fast drawing him to his grave. On carrying on the hotel business for a few years, he gave up the same and went upon a farm nearby that he owned before going into the hotel, carrying it on at the same time. The fall of 1853 he sold the same and moved his family to Jefferson Valley, N. Y., where he died. Miss Jennie Boyd speaking of her father to me in a letter a few years ago said: "Father, the few last years of his life lived a lazy life, not doing much of anything, his reason was that he had done enough in his younger days; not to work when he was getting old. In health he had always been well and strong. He had scarcely had a pain or even a toothache, and his teeth were good until a few years before he died, when they became loose and dropped out." Their family consisted of six children, Mary A., Emma L., Sarah A., William H., Merritt and Jennie E.

Sarah Maria Smalley, the only child of James and Susannah (Boyd) Smalley was born in Kent, N. Y., April 25, 1806, married Orval Frost at New York City, spring of 1837. She died at the place of her birth June 22, 1847. She went by the name of Sally Frost and was a large, portly woman. Her husband was born in Kent, where they first commenced house-keeping. His occupation was that of a farmer and hotel-keeper. Upon her death, from dropsy, he and her children moved to Yates County, N. Y. In 1881 I had the pleasure of meeting him at his daughter's, Mrs. Fulton at Stanley, N. Y. and found him a very social man, but on account of his age was somewhat lost in memory; yet in appearance was bright and active. Their children were Susan E. (Infant) and Sarah M.

Tere and Lewis Boyd were the oldest sons of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd, both of whom were born at Kent, N. Y. The former December 29, 1793 and died February 22, 1794 of Child Disease, and the latter April 11, 1795 and was killed at the

same place November 22, 1796, his death being very singular. One day a friend of the family called to see the baby, took up the little one in her arms and began to toss him up and down to see him play. Unthoughtful to his attendant, the little fellow in a playful mode sprang from her arms, falling upon the floor, injuring him so that he died a short time afterward.

Justus Boyd the third son of Philip and Elizabeth Boyd, was born at Kent, N. Y., September 19, 1796 and was united in marriage to Miss Almira Nut at Aurelius, Cayuga County, N. Y., September 3, 1818 and met an untimely death at Silver Creek, N. Y., June 16, 1838. Justus moved with his father's family first to Newburgh, N. Y., then to Yates County, then to Aurelius, N. Y., where he was residing at the time of his marriage, and in March of 1821 to Conesus, N. Y. and settled in the western part of the town on what is called "Turkey Hill" and remained there until the spring of 1823, when he moved his family three miles south of Mt. Morris, upon what was called the river road, where he resided until the spring of 1835, then going from here to Howell, Livingston County, Mich. His widow was a very fine and active lady and was born September 19, 1799. In June of 1838, three years after going to Michigan, on account of his private affairs not being settled at Mt. Morris, required his personal attention to come to the latter place to adjust them. It was on the 14th of that month when he left his beautiful home in Michigan by stage for Detroit; first bidding his family good-bye as they supposed for a short vacation. On the 15th he left Detroit on board of the Steamboat "George Washington" for Buffalo, N. Y. On the morning of the 16th, when opposite Silver Creek, N. Y., all hands were startled by the cry of fire, "The boat is on fire," as it had been discovered that the boiler room was on fire, caused by oil dripping down on the same, and was beyond the control of those on board. Now all was confusion on the boat; some wept, some prayed, others rushed madly through the throng while the boat was turned toward the shore. All eyes were turned in that direction, as it seemed to them an age in trying to land her cargo of human freight in safety. Two miles more and all would be well. Hush! the proud boat stops, the fire had done its work

All must now save themselves; husbands and wives locked themselves in each other's embrace, and in one moment stood in suspended air, the next moment disappearing beneath the dark waves to rise no more. Thus nearly two hundred persons found a watery grave.

Among these awful scenes, poor Justus was not idle. A short distance stood a group of some twenty children or more, who had been abandoned by their awe-stricken parents and left to their fate. The cries and pleadings of the little ones touched the heart of Justus and a couple of other by-standers, whose names ought to be written in gold, they resolved to save them. They set themselves at work, as there was no time to be lost, and tore doors from the cabins and lashed them together in the form of a raft and placed them upon it with cheering words, telling them to keep up good courage, as they would soon be rescued. They cast them from the burning boat and they were saved. The fate of Justus was far different than those of his companions, for instead of meeting a death in the fiery furnace or by drowning, it seemed his exit from this world was designed by the Ruler of all things to take place in a far different manner. By the time he had succeeded in securing the friendless children a place of safety, the fire had now encrouched upon the last chance left for him on the burning boat. Being a very fine swimmer, he now plunged into the dark blue waters of the lake and set out for shore, some two miles distant. After swimming nearly a mile, he was picked up by a boat sent to their rescue and taken to shore, where he was suddenly thrown into a fit of apoplexy and survived only four hours. His death was in the land of strangers, but not without friends who kindly cared for him, and after his death laid his body at rest beside the other ill-fated victims in the little Cemetery at Silver Creek, N. Y., while at the same time sent the sad news to his friends and his bereaved family. His family consisted of nine children, Lewis B., John N., Hannah, Norman, William H., Elizabeth, Henry P., Angeline and William H.

The next five children of Philip and Elizabeth Boyd died young, and their records are as follows: Bennett Boyd was born in Kent, N. Y., April 22, 1798, died at Newburgh with cold fever



HIRAM BOYD

Taken 1865



JANE (McNINCH) BOYD



September 20, 1806; the next was Ebenezer, born at Kent, September 5, 1799, died with the same disease at Newburgh, August 30, 1806. The third, a daughter named Susannah, was born at Newburgh, November 20, 1801 and died of cold fever at the same place August 29, 1806. The fourth, a son named Norah, was born at Newburgh, December 9, 1803, died at the same place May 3, 1804 from some child disease. The fifth, a daughter named Matilda, was born at Newburgh, September 4, 1806, and died of cold fever, Sept. 4, 1806.

Hiram Boyd was the seventh son of Philip and Elizabeth Boyd, and was born in Newburgh, N. Y., December 18, 1806. He married Jane McNinch at Conesus, N. Y., November 6, 1836 and died at the latter place April 11, 1892. My father moved with his father's family from Newburgh, the place of his birth, to Yates County, N. Y., in the very last days of September or the first days of October, 1815, and before leaving for the Western New York, they secured their corn and products there. Here they remained until December of the same year, they again took their departure for Aurelius, Cayuga County, N. Y. They remained here upon a farm his father had purchased, until the spring of 1821, when they left their new home there at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of April 12 and started for Conesus, N. Y. In this journey my father walked and helped drive a drove of cattle, while his father drove the team and wagon conveying their household goods. On reaching Geneva, they encountered a heavy snow storm and were obliged to stop for the night. The next morning his father with the family set out ahead, reaching Conesus on Saturday night. While my father did not reach his destination until the next morning, and on their arrival, having no wood at the door, they were obliged to go to the woods a short distance from the house and cut and draw a load to keep them over Sunday. Here they resided for two years, when his father was taken sick and died leaving him and a younger brother with his mother to care for themselves. His mother remained with him and kept house for him until her death which transpired in 1836.

At the time of his father's death, the lands were new here, and most of the fine farm he owned at the time of his death was

covered with heavy timber, which has since disappeared by the blows of his strong arm and axe. At the time of his death he carried upon his person many scars from wounds he had received while engaged in its cultivation in his younger days. At the death of his mother, he bought of his brothers their share in his father's estate and commenced improving the land, and by great exertion he laid up a certain sum of money, by which he constructed his large mansion in 1852. About this time came the excitement in regard to the building of the Corning and Buffalo Railroad, now owned by the Erie Railroad Company. The surveyors had tried to locate a route, since taken by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company through Livingston County to Buffalo, N. Y. Capital in those days was not so plenty as in the present, and the route was through a hilly and very rough country, which at that time was considered as almost impossible to accomplish, which discouraged the company to know where to locate the route. My father learning the difficulty that had befallen the enterprise, seated himself, and wrote to the company, describing a route from Wayland through the town of Springwater, Conesus, Livonia to Avon, which he illustrated to them so finely, that in a few days the surveyors came along, and by his aid the route was established. Now there was another drawback. Money must be had to build the road, and to help out the enterprise, my father took several thousand dollars of stock, which in a few years afterwards proved to be worthless and he lost all he had invested. The road was built and passed through the center of his farm, cutting it in two parts, which since then has proved to be more of a nuisance to him in after years, than the pleasure of building it, as he had anticipated.

Twice in his life he held the office of the Justice of the Peace of his native town, and when serving in capacity of that office, he was called upon to unite two couples in marriage and sending them on the road of life rejoicing. In the fall of 1879, he was chosen to represent his town as one of the Vice-Presidents at the Centennial Celebration of Sullivan campaign against the Seneca Indians in September of 1779. This event took place at Geneseo,





RESIDENCE OF HIRAM BOYD  
Built in 1827



LATE RESIDENCE OF HIRAM BOYD, DECEASED  
Built in 1852

Livingston County, N. Y., and was largely attended by persons from all parts of the state.

My mother was the oldest daughter of James and Jane (Allen) McNinch, two old pioneers of Livingston County. She was born in Richmond, Ontario County, N. Y., August 25, 1808 and died at Conesus, N. Y. with pneumonia April 17, 1883. She being a frail woman weighing only ninety pounds, took a heavy cold on Tuesday and just one week from the hour she was taken, she died. Her father was a miller by occupation and he and his family resided where ever his occupation called him. The health of my father was always good, although the last few years of his life was one of lameness, caused by falling on the ice while he was passing under a railroad bridge over the farm lane of his place. Other than this injury, he never was under a physician's care. Their last resting place is in a little cemetery by the side of his father and mother in the northern part of Conesus. Their family consisted of three children, whose names were Elizabeth Sarah, Bennett R., and William P.

The youngest son of Philip and Elizabeth Boyd was named Almer. He was born in Newburgh, N. Y., October 17, 1808, and died at Conesus, N. Y., June 21, 1837, from general derangement of the system. He suffered great agony in the last days of his life. He was a young man of very mild disposition, kind, generous hearted and loved by all that knew him. A few years before his death he became restless and roamed about as if his mind would not let him rest. While examining an old account book of his which I have in my possession, I found the following piece of poetry and under the same this date, September 17, 1826, which plainly showed his state of mind. The poetry was thus:—

I am a raking and rambling boy,  
I seek my lodging "too and fro."  
A rambling boy, I soon shall be,  
I forsake my lands and go to sea.

He is buried beside his parents in Conesus, N. Y.

Addison B. Lewis was the oldest son of Joseph E. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis. He was born at Kent, N. Y., September 8, 1798. He married for his first wife Harriett Rich at Eddytown, Yates

County, N. Y. in 1822, and for his second wife Mary Coywell at Barrington, same County, —, 18—, and died at the latter place October 20, 1875, and his wife at Hammondsport, N. Y., March 27, 1887, aged sixty-four years. Addison in his younger days resided with his parents and came with them from Kent to Yates County, and soon after his marriage commenced life upon a farm in the town of Reading, Schuyler County, N. Y. Here he remained for fifteen years, and after he succeeded in paying for his farm, sold same and purchased one at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, N. Y., where he moved soon afterwards. Before coming here to the latter place, they embraced the faith of religion and became united as members of the Christian Church of Starkey, which was in the year of 1831 or 32. After residing here a short time, his first wife (who was the daughter of the late Alfred Rich of Reading, N. Y., and was born at Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., February 14, 1805) was taken suddenly sick with the inflammation of the bowels and on the 14th day of May, 1843 was taken away, leaving him to mourn her loss. At the same time he had a mortgage upon his farm, and the country being in a financial derangement, on account of the closing of many rotten banks, which caused a depression in the produce market, he could not meet promptly next payments on his farm; it soon fell under the hammer, and he was stripped of all the fruits of his former years and turned out with six small children to find a home for them in a cold and unfeeling world. While laboring under these misfortunes and brooding over the same with a sad heart, soon brought on a disease and for many months was unable to labor, yet he grouped his faith of hope, and held fast the anchor of life which brought him safely through the storm. As soon as he was able, he came back to his native place (Reading, N. Y.) and united his fortune with his second wife Mary Coywell, with whom he spent the remainder of his days.

After his second marriage, he commenced life new again, and with his worthy companion who by industry and economy succeeded in securing a small farm upon which they resided at the time of his death. His hopes were that of a christian and the closing scenes of his life were marked by the abiding evidence of

his faith and his hopes in Him who gave his life as a ransom for all, sooner or later. His last sickness was caused by consumption, leaving to mourn his loss, nine children whose names were Sarah A., Adaline, Leva, Mary, David and Joseph by his first wife, and Morris B., Emma and Frank W. by his second wife.

Harry Lewis the second son of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis was born in Kent, N. Y., June 6, 1802. He married Eliza Winfield at Starkey, N. Y., March 18, 1826. He came with his parents when a small lad from his birth place to Yates County, N. Y. Here after his marriage he commenced house-keeping, then afterwards moved into Ontario County where he resided a short time, and then went to Jerusalem, N. Y., and in 1851 to Trumbull County, Ohio, and in 1860 to Grass Lake, Jackson, Mich. His occupation was that of a blacksmith and at the same time owned a farm carrying on both branches together. His wife was born in Montague, Sussex County, N. J., September 18, 1806. The last letter I received from them was January 10, 1882, which too well showed that the strong arm that wielded the hammer on the growing red iron from the fiery furnace, was fast becoming palsied with age. Since then they both have passed away. Their family consisted of seven children: Maria, William, John, Emeline, Hannah, Sarah and James.

The next child of Joseph C. and Hannah Lewis was called Sally Lewis. She was born at Frederick, Sullivan County, N. Y., June 1, 1804. She became acquainted with and married Joel Coykendall at Starkey, Yates County, N. Y., September 23, 1821 and breathed her last at Canadice, Ontario County, N. Y., May 7, 1878. Soon after her marriage, she and her husband, who was born February 26, 1778, moved to Canadice Corners, N. Y. Here they commenced their union by keeping a hotel in connection with a farm of nearly 200 acres, which they bought and carried on at the same time, which they followed up to the time of her death. "Aunt Sally" as she was properly called, was known far and near as a very kind and generous woman, and her tables were always laden with the richest of foods. She was kind and generous to the poor and always befriending them, if they had means to pay or not. Her husband though very tall

and slim in statue, was in his younger day a very strong man. It is said he often went forth to the woodlands and cut his four or five cords of four-foot wood per day. He cleared the most of his lands here of forest when the county was one vast wilderness, while his wife conducted the duties of their hotel. He was very slow in anger, but when once aroused he was like a Sampson, and those bullies of those days gave him a wide birth. The last few years Aunt Sally who was a fleshy woman, was troubled with a couple of "Wens" upon her neck, which caused her much pain and without doubt was the cause of her death. Their last resting place is in the cemetery one mile east, by the side of a little church, where her womanly form was so often seen at Sunday service. Their children were Levi, Leah, Hannah, Tilla R., Harvey, Mary Ann, Hiram J., Celina I.

The fourth son of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis was named Merritt C. Lewis, and was born at Bloomsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., June 23, 1806. He married Sarah Coykendall at Starkey, N. Y., December 29, 1832. I never knew much of Merritt's past life, only that he came to Starkey when a small lad and resided there ever since. He was a farmer by occupation and his wife was born there July 8, 1808. His death record I have not. They had five children: Harlem, Joel, Mary J., Mark and Dennis.

Susan Melinda Lewis was the second daughter of Joseph C. and Hannah Lewis and was born at Bloomsburgh, N. Y., March 23, 1809. She married James Shannon at Starkey, N. Y., February 18, 1830, and died at Barrington, N. Y., February 12, 1846. Her death was caused by child-birth and she lived only two hours after the death of her child. The child lived two days. It is said she was one of the finest women that ever lived; so kind, so good and affectionate. Her husband was born in Yates County, N. Y., September 15, 1808, and died at Barrington, same county, March 25, 1878. Her children were Marinda, Lewis, Henry N., Minerva, Martha, John E., Myron T. and Harvey.

The next two children of Joseph C. and Hannah Lewis were twins, both being born at Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y. James Madison Lewis's birth was April 27, 1811. He married for his

partner in life Miss Bolinda Semans at Starkey, N. Y., October 23, 1833. Both are now dead of which I have no record. He came to Starkey when he was young and remained there until after their marriage, when they moved to Benton, same county, and resided there until May of 1845, when they set out overland journey to Illinois; accomplishing this journey by team and emigrant wagon. Most of the way being through a vast wilderness. They took with them their provisions, and when night would overtake them they would stop by some running water, build a fire, cook their scanty meal, roll up in their blankets in their wagon until daylight and then resume their journey again. Five years rolled away, they started out again, back the same way and settled at Milo, N. Y., upon the east side of Keuka Lake, about two miles from the present village of Penn Yan, N. Y. They purchased a farm upon which they resided until their death. His wife was a kind-hearted woman and was born in Kent County Maryland, August 28, 1812. Their family consisted of three children, Clayton, John E. and Robert B.

Thomas Jefferson Lewis the twin brother of the above, was born April 27, 1811, as given in his brother James Madison Lewis's record. He married Sarah Ann Ayers, a daughter of William Ayers of Starkey, March —, 1824 and died at Benton, N. Y., May 28, 1882. He came with his parents from the place of his birth to Starkey, Yates County in the year of 1812, and in the year of 1835 to Tyrone, N. Y. and in the fall of 1835 back to Starkey again, remaining here until 1840; moved upon a farm one-half mile east of Penn Yan village in the town of Benton, N. Y., where they resided at the time of their death. He was always a successful farmer and held several important offices in his county. His wife was a large, fleshy woman of fine appearance, a good and kind disposition, died here October 17, 1890. His daughter Agnes, wrote me a short account of his sickness and death dated January 18, 1883 as follows: "Father was taken with a hard chill April 20. His disease seemed to be in his throat and on his lungs and could not take but little medicine, nor much food. He lingered for a few weeks in a restless manner, most of the time requesting to be turned over and have his mouth wet,

for he had such a fever. He became a mere skeleton, yet was conscious until the last. He arranged his business and talked about leaving us. He made his request about the minister he desired to have preach his funeral sermon; the style of casket he wished to be buried in, and all other arrangements pertaining to his funeral." Their children were Charles G., Agnes A., Wilson A., Eli and Frank E.

Hiram Lewis was the sixth son of Joseph and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis, was born in Starkey, N. Y., November 10, 1815, and married Charlotte J. Merritt at Barrington, same county, December 28, 1840, and died at Penn Yan, N. Y., June 2, 1877. After their marriage they purchased a farm a short distance from Penn Yan, where they always lived and spent their days. His last sickness was that of Typhoid Fever, being sick about six months before he died. After his death, his widow moved into this village and after a long protracted illness of consumption, she quietly passed to her Maker June 1, 1881. Their children were Eugene and Delzora.

Malinda Lewis the third daughter of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., July 16, 1818. Here she married Harrison Shannon December 27, 1838 and breathed her last at Dundee, N. Y., March 4, 1867. After their marriage they commenced keeping house at Tyrone, Steuben County, N. Y. and in 1863 moved to Dundee, N. Y. While living in Tyrone, her husband followed farming as an occupation, but on their removal to Dundee became a grain speculator, owning a large elevator at that place. He was born at Starkey, November 28, 1816. Malinda like her sisters was of a mild, kind, social woman, and at her death was sadly missed by the poor, whom she never would turn from her doors. Her last days were ended by a tumor. She had two children, Emmitt and Mary.

The youngest daughter of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis was named after her mother and called Hannah. She also was born in Starkey, N. Y., May 13, 1823 and married at the same place to Joshua Rapalee October 1, 1843. After her marriage, she and her husband commenced keeping house in Yates County until the fifth of May, 1855, when they moved to Ovid,

Clinton County, Mich. On their arrival there they found the country one vast wilderness, filled with wild animals of all kinds: bears, wolves, deer, etc. Her husband was the son of Ezra and Margaret Rapalee, two old pioneers of Yates County, N. Y. He was born at Milo, N. Y., July 12, 1822, and his parental home used to be near the western shores of the beautiful Seneca Lake. Their children were Emmitt, Lewis, Viola M., Malinda and Ezra.

The next descendant was Celina Boyd, daughter of Robert and Anna (Randall) Boyd, who was born in Kent, N. Y., June 6, 1803 and died at Benton, Yates County, N. Y., July 24, 1828. Celina is said to have been a young lady of fine appearance and kind disposition, and her death was caused by consumption of long standing. She was buried beside her father and mother at Penn Yan, N. Y. The second daughter was Amelia Boyd, who was born at Kent, N. Y., November 4, 1804. She married Samuel Fosdick Curtis at Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., ——— and died at the same place May 13, 1829. After her marriage she and her husband commenced their married life upon a farm near her native place. Her husband was born at Weathersfield, Conn., September 19, 1799. Her death was caused by consumption. She left one child, Charles B. The youngest son of Robert and Anna was named Merritt and was born at Benton, Yates County, July 16, 1815 and died there November 7, 1839. He was a young man much loved by all that knew him. His death was also caused by consumption, and he is buried at Penn Yan, N. Y.

Ali and Alanson Frost were the sons of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost. The former was born at Kent, N. Y., July 14, 1801 and died with consumption at Vernon, Sussex County, N.J., July 12, 1823. The latter Alanson was born at Newburgh, N.Y., May 30, 1803 and like his brother died with consumption there October 20, 1803. Alzada Frost, their oldest daughter was born in Kent, N. Y., February 11, 1805 and married Hugh Weaver at Starkey, Yates County, N. Y., February 18, 1838 and died with a paralytic shock which was so severe, she only survived it for two or three days at Reading Center, N. Y., July 14, 1842. The occupation of her husband was that of a carpenter, and soon re-married again after her death. Alzada had two children, Almeda

and Alzada. Hyatt Frost the third son of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost was born at Newburgh, N. Y., November 26, 1806. He also had a paralytic shock and died at Starkey, N. Y., December 22, 1837. The next daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah Frost was named Mesenda Frost and was born at Vernon, Sussex County, N. J., August 29, 1808, and married William Willover at Starkey, N. Y., January 15, 1835. After their marriage they commenced house-keeping at Tyrone, N. Y., where she has since died. Her husband was a farmer and died on the sixth or seventh of November, 1871. She was an active member of the Presbyterian Church of her place, and her death, like that of her older brothers was consumption, leaving four sons, whose names were John A., Eli M., Harvey F. and Myron R. The next daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah Frost was named Teressa, and was born at Vernon, N. J., July 25, 1810, married William Ross at Starkey, N. Y., June 13, 1836. After their marriage she and her husband commenced life at Horsehead, N. Y., where they remained until 1842, when they purchased a farm and moved to Reading, N. Y., where they always resided afterwards. In 1832 she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Starkey and afterwards moved by letter to Reading Center, N. Y. Their children were Augustus and Edward, twins, Hyatt D., Louisa and Sarah. Harvey Frost was the fourth son of Sylvanus and Sarah Frost. He was born at Vernon, N. J., May 21, 1815, died with heart disease at the same place March 6, 1825. Almeda Frost was the fourth and youngest daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah Frost; born in Vernon, Sussex County, N. J., April 9, 1818, married David Diven at Starkey, N. Y., February 28, 1838, died at Reading, N. Y., July 21, 1838. Almeda and her husband lived first at Reading, N. Y., but was of short duration. Four months had hardly rolled away when she was suddenly attacked with inflammation of the brain and only survived three days. Her husband was a farmer and after her death was married to a daughter of Phoebe (Boyd) Huston of whom we will speak more of in the future. The last or youngest of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost's family were Charles Merritt Frost, who was born at Vernon, N. J., May 11, 1822 and died at the same place October 5, 1823.





HARVEY C. BOYD

Taken 1865



MERCY (PECK) BOYD

Harvey C. Boyd was the oldest son of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd. He was born in Bloomsburg, Orange County, N. Y., March 5, 1809 and married Mercy Peck at Benton, N. Y., October 26, 1836, died November 13, 1889 at Sylvan, Washtenaw County, Mich. Harvey, when he was small came with his parents from Bloomsburg to what was then called Smith and Butterworth Corners, and from there to Benton, N. Y., where he was living at the date of his marriage. In the fall of 1881, he and his wife made us a visit and while at our home in Conesus, he wrote and gave me a sketch of his past life, which is so interesting, I feel justified in giving the same to our readers as he wrote it. It reads as thus:—

“The first remarkable event of my early days was when I had reached my eighteenth year of age. I was then enrolled in the New York State Militia, as it was at that time required. Not being satisfied with my position, I soon enlisted in the Penn Yan (N. Y.) light-horse cavalry under the command of Captain Geo. Sherman, in which I served some eight or ten years. While in the service I rose to the office of Sergeant for good conduct, and also breveted as Color-Bearer, which was a short time before I left the state.

“In the fall of 1834, my father, brother and myself resolved upon a journey to what was called the far west, then a territory, now the State of Michigan. We left our beautiful home in Benton and took the stage from the little village of Geneva, N. Y., in the month of October. The day was quite stormy and continued to be so until we reached the City of Buffalo, when the weather became cold and pleasant. We eat our supper at what was called the Farmer’s Hotel, and then went out to ascertain when the first boat would leave for Detroit. We learned it was the William Mercy and the hour of departure was to be 9 o’clock P. M. We soon took our baggage and was soon on board, but found the lake very rough and plenty of sea-sickness among the passengers. At the proper time the boat cast off her hawser, and we set sail for Detroit. When off Erie, Pa., one of the boat wheels became partially disabled and we were obliged to run back to Port Ebinew for repairs—fourteen miles from Buffalo on the

Canadian side. Here we cast anchor and kept up steam and passed a quiet Saturday night, with a strong wind blowing from the southwest down the lake. Sunday morning came and the wind had changed to the northwest and became still.

The Captain finding his fuel short, went ashore and bought some five hundred fence rails and ordered them on board. Monday morning came at last, and found many of the passengers uneasy, when the Captain gave orders to start again, but out a short distance was obliged to return again. The passengers remained quiet for another night and on Tuesday morning set sail again and arrived at Erie in the afternoon.

Upon our arrival here the Captain found our provisions were short, he ordered the steward to go on shore and purchase more, which he did, from the other steamers and boats in the harbor. At this time the wind rose like a hurricane and we were obliged to go into the harbor for safety. We soon made tack and sailed in and came to with our bow off the pier and there made fast. Here we laid for thirty-six hours before the storm ceased, and by some other hindrance, we again started and reached Detroit, lacking one hour less than a week after leaving Buffalo, and in the meantime only suffered the loss of one meal and that was caused by the dishes not being able to be kept upon the table long enough to partake of the same.

We did not stay long in Detroit, but immediately set out for Washtenaw County in Michigan, the place of our destination. We were nine days in reaching Lima (in that county), and then we soon left there for the southwest corner of Livingston and northeast corner of Ingham Counties, where we knew of a large tract of Government lands that had not been taken up. When we reached there, we were not prepared to buy, but soon fell in under the hospitality of Mr. Rogers, an old acquaintance of ours and stayed all night. The next morning I was up early before day-break, ready to go deer hunting, having brought my trusty rifle all the way from York State for that purpose. Placing the same upon my shoulder I set out with the other hunters. I had not gone more than one-fourth of a mile, when low I saw a deer in sight. I soon placed myself in position and as the deer

came in short range, I raised my rifle and fired. The deer made one or two bounds, stopped short, looked back as I reloaded my rifle, and grasping my hunting knife as the noble animal staggered and fell. I then rushed up and applied the knife to his throat, and with the aid of the other hunters drew him to the trail, and returned in time for breakfast, which to me was a bountiful meal. The news soon spread around the household, and the family came with smiling faces at the thought of a fine piece of venison, for the noon day meal. As soon as our breakfast was over, we yoked up the steers and hitched them to a sled and brought the deer to the house, where we properly dressed it for the family use. After accomplishing this, the hunters and I started out again in search of more game. We had not gone far before I saw four ducks coming near, and they lighted in the bend of a crooked brook, on the banks of which we were standing, and as they came around the bend, the four were in a straight line toward me. I quickly grasped my rifle, took aim and fired, killing two, wounding the third, thus making meat plenty for the present. I spent the rest of the day in land-viewing.

The next day we returned to Lima and resolved to buy improve lands. My father bargained for one hundred acres at that place, and eighty acres more about two miles north of the same, and then returned our foot-steps toward York State with the intention of selling there (which was down in Benton, N. Y.) and returned back to Michigan and fulfill our contract there.

As soon as we had completed our arrangement at Benton, I started for Michigan again; I took the stage for Buffalo and the steamboat for Erie and from there by stage to Sandusky, after having sent my trunk by the stage and emigrant route, which ran alternate with full conveyance for fourteen miles. From Perrysburgh I went by steamboat to Detroit, where I arrived on the second day of December, and reached Lima again on the fourth of the same month, having been fourteen days on the road. After my arrival, I soon filled the contract and settled down for winter, as my father's payments came part due the next spring, and the balance in the fall of 1835, which we met successfully. During the winter of 1835 was one of the most exciting times in Michigan

I ever saw. A difficulty had arose between the Territorial Government of Michigan and the State of Ohio in regard to the boundary line between the two "Provinces," known as the Toledo War. Gov. Porter having died July 6, 1834, he was succeeded by Stephen J. Mason, who was secretary under Porter and Governor in his place. No sooner than this disturbance commenced, than Mason made a call to sustain our rights. The Independent Company was soon mustered into service and sent on their way to Toledo, while a draft was ordered on the militia in which I drew a blank. The contest soon ended and with it many incidents that transpired to the early settlers in what was called the Toledo War.

In the fall of 1835, after all of my father's family had become settled in Michigan, I resolved upon a tour of inspection of the south-west, through Hillsdale into Branch County, four miles west of Coldwater in search of Government lands. Here I found some lands that suited me and I located four lots in the Kalamazoo Land Office and returned home again. In a few weeks I went back and located three more lots, making seven in all and in 1839 my father sold the whole for \$3.75 per acre. Soon after this sale, my father, myself and three other persons started for Clinton County, where we located eight more lots of Government lands for "Our Boyd Family," in Township range No. 5 north, and two west in the Iowa Land Office. As soon as we had accomplished our undertaking, we returned home through the Counties of Shiawassee and Livingston. On the fifth day of October, 1836, I started for "York State" on a visit which terminated in my marriage to Miss Mercy Peck, the fifth daughter of Abel Peck of Benton, N. Y. She was born in Kent, Putnam County, November 25, 1810 and at the time of our marriage was residing with her parents at the above place. Five days after our marriage on October 31, 1836, she bid farewell to her parents and we started for our future home in Michigan. We went by canal, steamboat and land conveyances, arriving at our destination on the sixth day after our starting, and commenced our first housekeeping on Section twenty, in the township of Lima, Washenaw County. Before this I had located four lots in Clinton





MERRITT BOYD

MERCY (PECK) BOYD

On 100 Years Birthday

County, where we intended to go, but my health failed me and we changed our mind. I soon changed my Clinton and Monroe County lands by trading the Monroe County lands for lumber and lumber for labor to build us a barn, which proved to be a valuable investment for us the six years we remained there.

“One of the most noted events of my life was the coming of use of what was called the ‘Wild Cat Money,’ which was worse than no money at all. At this time there came in circulation what was called the ‘Red Dog Bills of Saint Joe’ and other ones completely flooding the county with these worthless bills that caused silver to become scarce; it was almost impossible to get a silver quarter of a dollar to prepay the postage upon a letter at the Post-Office.

“In 1845 I leased my farm in Michigan and moved to the State of New York. My time here I spent in farming and threshing; seven years of this time we spent upon a farm, one mile south of Bellona, Yates County. Having a good price offered for same, we sold it and moved back to Michigan. Again we took up our abode near Sylvan, Washtenaw County of that State and in 1855 or 56 I purchased the farm we now live upon near Sylvan Center. In the spring of 1857 I was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and have held several similar offices since. I have lived at Sylvan for the past twenty-seven years; the past fifteen years I have taken no responsibility upon myself, as my farm has been properly cared for by my sons and the last five years by my younger son, Homer Boyd.

On the first of September, 1881, Harvey and his wife made us their last visit. The wife of Harvey C. Boyd died at Chelsea, February 19, 1912, at the good old age of one hundred and two years. In her hundredth birthday, she was as sprightly as those of her younger days, and had around her children, Merritt, Darwin and Homer and her grandchildren to cheer her on in the roads of this world. They were two very kind-hearted and pleasant people to associate with. In statue they were tall and slim and took the world easy in their old age. Their children were William D., Orlando A., Merritt and Homer H.

Emeline was the oldest daughter of Lewis and Sophia Boyd, and was born at Newburgh, N. Y., April 14, 1811, and died at Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Mich., January 25, 1867. She always remained single and moved with her parents to Michigan. At the time of her death she was following the occupation of dressmaking at Chelsea. Her death was caused by jaundice. She did not survive the disease long and was buried at Lima, in the same county.

Phoebe Boyd, the next daughter of Lewis and Sophia Boyd, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., March 26, 1813, and married Abel Ketchman at Benton, N. Y., April 13, 1846. She left Newburgh when she was a babe for Benton, and in 1834 or 35 went to Lima, Washtenaw County, Mich. In the fall of 1835 she came back to Benton and remained there until the spring of 1836 with her uncle Robert Boyd, and her brother Harvey, who was then living with Robert at Penn Yan, N. Y. Soon afterwards her brother went to Benton to reside, she went and resided with him until her marriage. After her marriage she and her husband moved to Penn Yan. Here they resided for six years, and then went to Torry the same county, and resided for several years longer and then returned to Benton and took up their residence on a farm. He had been a prosperous merchant in Penn Yan. He died March 17, 1865. In the year of 1833 or 34 became a member of the Methodist Church of Bellona, N. Y., belonging to them until she died. They had six children namely: Henry W., Sophia, Frank, Smith L., Emma C. and Edwin.

Mial M. Boyd was the second son of Lewis and Sophia Boyd and was born at Benton, N. Y., January 26, 1815. He married for his first wife Julia Wood, July 4, 1838, who died with kidney disease at Lima, Washtenaw County, Mich. in 1862. For his second wife Fidellia Sturdrant at the above place (who was born at Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., August 10, 1830), May 15, 1863. Mial always resided at Lima, Michigan after going there with his parents.

George W. Boyd the third son of Lewis and Sophia Boyd, was born in Benton, Yates County, N. Y., January 8, 1817 and married Eunice Freeman at Freedom, Mich., October 26, 1843

and died at Lima, Mich., November 22, 1893, and he at the same place July 26, 1886. At the age of eighteen, George went from Benton, N. Y. to Michigan with his parents. Through life he was a noted farmer and stock raiser at Lima of that state. In 1852 he made a visit to California with his brother Mina. They went by the way of New York City, and then took passage upon one of Commodore Vanderbilt's famous steamer called *Promethias*, of which we will speak more of in the sketch of his brother. This proved to have been a successful trip for him, for it increased his wealth. Instead of coming back, like many others before him had done—poorer than they went. His home was at Lima, Michigan. They had one daughter whom they called Lula.

Sarah Boyd was the third daughter of Lewis and Sophia Boyd. She was also born at Benton, N. Y., November 13, 1818. She was married at Lima, Washtenaw County, Mich. to Smith Hurd, December 13, 1837, and died at Jackson City same state, July 21, 1875. Sally Hurd as she was properly called, emigrated with her parents to Lima, Mich. in 1835. Her husband was born in Ontario County, N. Y., July 2, 1815. In his younger days he left his birthplace here and went to his father's at Lima, Mich., who had gone before him, who kept a hotel and carried on a farm at the latter place. Here he resided until his marriage. Soon after this or 1841, Sally Hurd and her husband went to Jackson, Mich. and kept what was then called the Old Grand River Hotel. After this they went to Stockbridge, Ingham County, same state where they purchased a farm, but did not stay long before they returned to Jackson, and in 1865 they bought a farm of five hundred acres two miles west of that place, which they moved upon in 1874, and resided there at the time of her death. Her husband dealt largely in live stock and real estate speculation, and at the time of his death August 7, 1880 was said to have accumulated more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In the political field he has been elected to the office of Supervisor of one of the principal wards of Jackson City for several terms, and also one term to the Legislature of his state. While residing upon their farm, the Old Tremont Hotel of Jackson City, which he had just sold to his son L. C. Hurd and a son-in-law named

Frank Smith, caught fire and was destroyed with a total loss to them. These two young men with his aid, rebuilt a fine hotel structure upon the same sight what is called the "Hurd House," one of the finest hotels in the state, costing more than forty thousand dollars. When the same was completed, he moved in with the two young men and resided there until his death, which was caused from hemorrhage of the lungs, leaving a second wife and an adopted child. By Sarah Boyd, his first wife there were four children, William R., Mary A., Sarah J. and L. C. Hurd.

Robert Boyd was the fourth son of Lewis and Sophia Boyd, was also born at Benton, N. Y., December 21, 1820. Here he married for his first wife Eliza Harris, of which I have no date. His second wife was Mary Lefarge, whom he married at Lima, Mich., November 18, 1853. He resided with his parents until his marriage, going back there to Michigan in 1835. After his first marriage he settled upon a farm, but sold the same some time afterwards. Fortune seemed to have been fated against him, for whatever he undertook, proved to be unsuccessful. His first wife died with consumption January 10, 1850. She was an invalid for two years before she died. By her, he was the father of one child, Edward H.

Mina Boyd was the fifth son of Lewis and Sophia Boyd and his birthplace was at Benton, N. Y., born March 29, 1823. He married Rhoda Betts at Palmyra, Lenawee County, Mich., July 5, 1854. Mina was twelve years of age when his father moved his family to Michigan in 1835, and is the one who with his brother George—I have already stated,—in the year of 1852 went to California. A sketch of this remarkable journey is as follows: "George and Mina left their native state by going first to New York City, here they took passage as I have stated, upon one Commodore Vanderbilt's famous steamers of that time, called "Promethias." When he arrived there he wrote back an account of this trip to a friend; which I will copy in Mina's own words thus: "We had a rough sea upon our journey. After leaving New York we went by the Central American or Nicaraguan Route, and from there by steamer to San Francisco, Cal., making the journey in thirty-one days and a few hours. In

a letter to me in 1884 he says: "What time we had in California was at the mines at a place called Mokelumne Hill in Calvarious County. This place at this time had a population of about two thousand souls, but at the present time (1884) I am informed, does not exceed two hundred. After remaining here a little over a year, I returned to my native home (over same route), accomplishing the journey in a little less than twenty-one days, which took place in 1853." Mina's wife was born at Palmyra, N. Y., October 25, 1825. After his marriage they resided upon the "Old Homestead" until 1861, when he sold the same and in April of 1863 moved to St. John, Clinton County, Mich., where he died. In life he was one of the highest Free Masons of the state, and his family consisted of three children: Willie A., Harriett I. and Maggie E.

Ebenezer Boyd the sixth son of Lewis and Sophia Boyd, was born at Benton, N. Y., December 28, 1826, died at Lima, Mich., March 4, 1844. His death was caused by Saint Vitus dance, and the manner of contracting the same is somewhat remarkable. A short time before he was taken, he was engaged in sawing wood in the woods with a cross-cut saw. While engaged at this work, he knelt down on the damp ground and by so doing, took a severe cold, which settled all over him and threw him into this disease. After contracting the same—except in the presence of music—his form was in a violent motion, but when in presence of music it so completely charmed him that he would become calm and quiet.

Almira Boyd the fourth daughter of Lewis and Sophia Boyd, was born at the old homestead in Benton, May 22, 1828. She married Alva Litchfield at Lima, Washtenaw, Mich., March 1, 1854. Her husband was also a farmer and stock-raiser, and their residence was in Webster Township of above county. He was born at Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., October 1, 1834, and his parents' names were Edward and Amanda (Preston) Litchfield, two old pioneer settlers of Michigan. Almira is a faithful member of the Methodist Church of her native place in Michigan. They had one son named Lewis A.

Adaline Boyd the youngest daughter of Lewis and Sophia Boyd, was born at Benton, N. Y., December 16, 1830, died at

Jackson, Mich., October 12, 1864. During her last sickness, which was caused by consumption, she was residing with her sister at Lima, Mich., and was buried at that place.

Emeline Crawford the oldest daughter of Archibald and Phoebe (Boyd) Crawford, was born at Phillips, Putnam County, N. Y., November 4, 1804. She married Cephias Brown of Benton, Yates County, N. Y., November 4, 1823 and died at Coldwater, Mich., February 15, 1880. She and her husband lived first in Yates County, N. Y. and went to Coldwater, Mich. in 1835 and took up Government lands and resided there until their death. Her husband was born in 1800, and was killed August 10, 1865 by falling from the roof of a barn that he was working on. Her last days were ended by congestion of the lungs. They had the following children: Mary A., Coleman C., Sarah L. and S. Alma.

Mariah Crawford the second daughter of Archibald and Phoebe (Boyd) Crawford, was also born at Phillips, N. Y., November 6, 1806. She married John Rogers at Buffalo, N. Y., October 18, 1842 and died at Napherville, Du Page County, Ill., November 21, 1848. The history of her past life we know but a little of. A short time before her marriage, she went to Buffalo and from there to Napherville, Ill. Her husband was a farmer, and was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1800, and died at Kidder, Caldwell County, Mo., June 11, 1870. Their family consisted of one child, Julia R.

Charles Coleman Crawford the oldest son of Archibald and Phoebe Crawford, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., January 26, 1809. He married for his first wife Julia Frost at Penn Yan, N. Y., May 28, 1832, and for his second Lucretia Spencer, which we have no date. He died at Newton, Trumbull County, Ohio, April 3, 1844. The marriage of Charles by his first wife proved to have been an unhappy one, both being young, domestic difficulties soon rose between them, which proved their days were not destined to be partners through life, and they soon separated, each going his or her own way. Sometime after this separation, she married a man by the name of Hastings and lived at Chicago, Ill., and in 1884 was living near that city. Charles soon afterward





SUSANNAH (CRAWFORD) COLE  
Born 1813. Died 1883



LINNIE H. D. COLE, JULIA P. (COLE) RAND,  
HATTIE M. (COLE) KELLOW, SUSAN M. COLE

married his second wife, who after his death married his brother Nathaniel, who will be spoken of in his historical sketch. This union proved to be a happy one, but of short duration, for he was soon called to his Heavenly home from Ohio. It is not known to his friends that he had any children by the first wife, but by the second, one child, George B.

Ebenezer Crawford the second son of Archibald and Phoebe Boyd, was born at Vernon, Sussex County, N. J., April 30, 1811, died at the same place July 22, 1813.

Susannah Crawford the third daughter of Archibald and Phoebe (Boyd) Crawford, was born at Vernon, N. J., July 22, 1813, married Samuel Mathew Cole at Penn Yan, N. Y., December 24, 1834, died at Cresco, Iowa, February 23, 1883.

After their marriage they went to Warren, Pa., and then returned back to Penn Yan, N. Y., and then to Napherville, Ill., then emigrated to New Oregon, Iowa, where they arrived July 7, 1854 and soon afterwards purchased a farm near Cresco in the same county, where she died. The deceased was one of the very first settlers of that county, and was closely connected with its early history. She lived a true Christian life and was loved by all that knew her. Her funeral services were held February 27, at the M. E. Church of which she was a member, and her last resting place is now in the New Oregon cemetery. Her family consisted of eight children: Harriett M., Ezra M., Mary E., Julia P., Charles M., Susan M., Linnie H. and Lewis M.

Lewis B. Crawford the third son of Archibald and Phoebe Boyd, was born at Vernon, N. J., May 16, 1816, married Mary Barney at Wheeler's, Steuben County, N. Y., September 14, 1843, and died at the same place March 25, 1856. He came to Yates County with his parents and after their marriage moved to Wheeler, N. Y., where they were residing at the time of his death. They had no children.

Nathaniel B. Crawford the fourth son of Archibald and Phoebe Boyd, was also born at Vernon, N. J., February 3, 1819, married for his first wife Lucretia (Spencer) Crawford at Newton, Trumbull County, Ohio, February 3, 1845. For his second wife, Clarissa Dennison at Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich., August—

1866. He moved from Yates County, N. Y. in 1843, and took up a residence at a place called Price's Mills, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of cabinet maker. In 1850 he went to Newton Falls (same state) and entered in co-partnership with a firm by the name of Crawford, Green and Shakespear, Cabinet Makers, Builders and Contractors. This firm was dissolved in 1854, when he went into business of Groceries, Forwarding and Commission Agent at the same place, which he followed until he left the state. In 1855 he moved to Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich., where he purchased a farm and worked at his trade. In the spring of 1861 he took up his residence in the village. In 1866 he again moved upon a farm near that place where he resided in 1884, and his Post-Office address in 1884 was Glenwood, Mich. While at Price's Mills, Ohio, he held the office of Justice of the Peace for one year. In 1884 he held the office of Past Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of his state, an order which he had joined in 1858. His first wife was the widow of his brother Charles. She died September 7, 1865 after a short sickness of two weeks from dysentery, which was raging fearfully in Dowagiac at that time. Nathaniel and Jay his son, had it at the same time, but soon recovered. His second wife was the widow of the late John Griffin of the above place. By his first wife, he was the father of four children: Charles C., Alma, Jay B. and Phoebe M. By the second wife three: Lewis R., Myrtle D. and Lillian M.

Hannah Crawford the fourth daughter of Archibald and Phoebe Crawford, was born in Benton, Yates County, N. Y., December 21, 1821, married David Diven at Starkey, N. Y., June 9, 1842, died with consumption at Watkins, N. Y., February 18, 1878. At the time of her marriage, she was residing with her mother's family. She and her husband then went to Reading, N. Y., and in 1872 moved to Watkins, where she died. Her husband was born at Reading, N. Y., November 28, 1817, where he died after a short illness from typhoid fever May 15, 1858. Their occupation was farming, and owned one hundred and sixty acres at that place. They had two children, William N. and Mary E.

Sarah Crawford was the youngest daughter of Archibald and Phoebe Boyd, and was born in Benton, N. Y., September 18, 1824. She married Uriah Hyatt at Starkey, August 29, 1845. She and her husband lived with her uncle John Staffin. Soon afterwards they moved to Benton, N. Y., where they resided for twelve years. They then went to Reading, N. Y. and remained two years, and then to Dundee, same county, where they were residing at the time of his death, May 28, 1878, of kidney disease, which he had been troubled with for nearly a year, not being confined to his bed until about two weeks before his death. He was born at Starkey, N. Y., January 1, 1823. She was living in 1884 at Dundee, N. Y. and her family consisted of five children: Charlotte A., Eugene, Bellnette, Freddie and Edgar H.

George Crawford the youngest son of Archibald and Phoebe Crawford, was born at Milo, N. Y., April 21, 1821, married Eliza Hyslop at Vienna, Grundy County, Ill., December 24, 1857.

The only history I could get of George's past life, was obtained from his wife in 1881—then Mrs. Eliza Dix of Mazon, Ill.—and she gave it as follows: After our marriage, we resided first at Morris, Ill. for one year and then moved to Michigan. In 1861 we went back to Morris again. Here my husband and I were obliged to separate on account of his intemperance, and in April of 1872, I moved to Mazon, ten miles south of Morris, where I supported myself and children by keeping house for a gentleman who had lost his wife. In 1875 I obtained a divorce from Mr. Crawford and married this gentleman—whose name was William Dix—and in him found a devoted husband and a good home for myself and children, and through whose aid I have given them a good education.

I was unable in 1884 to learn anything about George through his relations, then I wrote to this lady and through her kindness and in one of her letters, she says when he left Morris, he told his friends that he was going to Michigan. Some two years ago (1880) it was reported here that he was dead, but since then it has been contradicted. It was not known to his friends at that time where he was, for some of them have written to me since, asking me if I could tell them where he was or what became of

him. \* By the letters I have received from Mrs. Dix, denotes she has found a good home for herself and children. By this union they had two children, Inez M. and Louis H.

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#### GENERATION FOURTH

The fourth generation of this family consisted of forty-nine persons. Many of these records are taken from the records given me in 1884, and are not complete. Some have married since, and others have died. I will give them as I have their history at hand.

The first in rotation is Ebenezer W. Boyd the oldest son of William and Harriett (Parent) Boyd, who was born at Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., 1808 and died May 15, 1811. It was claimed the place of his death was Conesus, N. Y., which I am convinced is wrong. My father came to Conesus in 1821, and never knew of such a child being buried here. The first death in the town was in 1810, when the country was one vast wilderness. Taking the record of his brother William, who was born in Westchester County only seven months before his death, and Ebenezer F., who was born fourteen months afterwards, his death shows too plainly that this must be a mistake.

William Boyd the second son of William and Harriett Boyd, was born at the same place September 11, 1810. Married Harriett Weed at Binghamton, N. Y. (no record), and died at New Orleans, Louisiana. They had no children.

Ebenezer F. was the third son of William and Harriett Boyd. He was born at Fishkill, N. Y., July 6, 1812. He married Caroline Colwell and died at Cold Springs, Putnam County, N. Y., December 21, 1839. By profession he was a physician and a prominent man at Cold Springs, where he lived. He died young and left one son Charles Boyd, who was born in 1836 and was supposed to be living in some part of Western New York.

The next son of William and Harriett Boyd was Cyrus B. Boyd, who also was born at Fishkill, N. Y., September 14, 1814. He married Ann Phillips at the same place September 1, 1836, and died at Cold Springs, N. Y., January 29, 1879. A very little information I have of Cyrus. They had five children (all dead)

as follows: First, Sarah the oldest daughter, born June 27, 1837 and died at New York City Sept. 25, 1861. Second, Harriett, born March 1, 1840, died at the same place September 18, 1859. Third, Lizzie, born March, 1843, married William Winters at New York City, September —, 1867, died at the same place May 21, 1871. Fourth, Henrietta born September 24, 1844, died at New York City, October 4, 1861. Fifth, Emma, born March 25, 1846 and died at New York City June 27, 1867. All these children's birth place was at Fishkill, N. Y.

Louise Boyd was the only daughter of William and Harriett Boyd, and was born at Fishkill, N. Y., May 29, 1817, married Frederick Rumph at Cold Springs, Putnam County, N. Y., July 3, 1844. She always resided at Cold Springs, N. Y., and the native place of her husband was in Switzerland. They had four children as follows: First, Margaret, born April 3, 1845. Second, William, born May 7, 1850. Third, Charles, born October 11, 1852 and died June 20, 1854, and fourth, Harriett Louise, born June 6, 1857 and died at her birthplace March 22, 1858. Their children were all born at Cold Springs, N. Y.

Charles Boyd the youngest son of William and Harriett Boyd, was also born at Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., May 18, 1820. He married Isabella Smith at New York City April 20, 1850 and died at Cold Springs, N. Y., October 11, 1880. His wife was born at Hamilton, Scotland, February 9, 1822, and their home after their marriage was at Cold Springs, N. Y., and their family consisted of four children, born at that place as follows: First, William, born December 25, 1855 and died December 1, 1856. Second, James S., born March 4, 1857, married Minnie A. Lloyd at Cold Springs, June 1, 1881. Third, Charles S., born September 18, 1861 and Thomas S., born October 26, 1864.

Sarah Boyd was the oldest daughter of Bennett and Phoebe (Kelley) Boyd. She was born at Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., January 14, 1847 and married Richard Hopper at Putnam Valley same county, —, 1858, died at Phillipstown, N. Y., — 1862. Their occupation was that of a farmer and hotel keeper in Kent, where they died. In statue they were very fleshy persons and their united weight is said to have been 494 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds, varying

only  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound between them. The date of her husband's birth or death I have not. She died of dropsy and without doubt he died of the same disease, of which such fleshy persons are more or less subjected to. They had no children to mourn their loss.

Amanda Boyd was the second daughter of Bennett and Phoebe Boyd, and was born at Kent, N. Y., July 4, 1813, and was married to Seth W. Barrett at the same place in the fall of 1831. Soon after their marriage, her husband and her took up their residence at Carmel, N. Y., where they remained until the year of 1833, when they moved to Steuben County, N. Y. and purchased and kept a hotel about one mile from the present village of Hammondsport, until the year of 1852, when they moved into that village, where she was residing in 1884. Her husband was born in Putnam County, N. Y., September, —, 1808 and died at Hammondsport on Saturday morning, September 6, 1880, and is buried in the cemetery at North Urbana, N. Y. Their family consisted of two children, Emily who was born at Carmel, N. Y., October 10, 1836 and married A. H. Eggleston at Hammondsport, N. Y., February 3, 1858. In February of 1874 he took a severe cold and breathed his last on the fourth day of March. In 1884 she resided still at Hammondsport, N. Y. Her children were Nellie, born January 22, 1860, John, born October 20, 1862 and died April 20, 1866 and Bell, born July 17, 1869, and Bell Eggleston, born July 17, 1869. The second daughter of Seth and Amanda Barrett was called Louisa. She also was born at Hammondsport, N. Y., March 4, 1838 and was married to W. M. Powers, a well known physician of that place, October 15, 1856. Died of consumption at the same place September 17, 1868. They had one child whom they named Frederick, born October 20, 1860.

Mary the third daughter of Bennett and Phoebe Boyd, was born in Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., March 8, 1815, married Joseph Haight at the same place April 9, 1839. To this lady (who was called Polly by her friends) is entitled to many thanks for her kindness in answering the many letters I wrote her in 1884 for information in regard to her father's family and others. She and her husband commenced housekeeping at Kent, where they resided until 1870, when they moved to Carmel, N. Y., and were

still residing there in 1884. Her husband was born at Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N. Y., September 5, 1811 and took up his residence in Kent in April of 1833, where he followed farming for an occupation. Their family consisted of five children, all born in Kent as follows: First, Frank D. the oldest, born January 14, 1841. Second, Garrett B., born July 23, 1843 and the last (I knew of him, he held the position of cashier for the firm of D. H. Alpine & Co., New York City). Third, Bennett R., born July 5, 1846. Fourth, Sarah A., born July 8, 1849; and fifth, Carrie B., born January 8, 1855 and married Eugene Hopkin of the same place,—, 1877. Her husband was born in Kent, N. Y., January 8, 1845 and moved to Carmel, N. Y. in 1869. They in 1884 had one child Louis, born at Carmel, January 31, 1881.

Garrett Boyd was the oldest son of Bennett and Phoebe Boyd, was born in Kent, N. Y., October 13, 1817 and married at Newburgh, N. Y., Carrie Felter in 1844, died at New York City February 1, 1865. His occupation was that of a merchant. He first resided at Newburgh, N. Y., then moved to Milwaukee, Wis., and then back to New York City. His wife was born December 21, 1821, and resided in 1884 at No. 33 East 21st St., New York City. Their children were: Theron B. Boyd, born at Newburgh, N. Y., May 10, 1845 and Mary K. Boyd, born at Milwaukee, Wis., September 23, 1856. Both of these children in 1884 were residing in New York City.

Eliza Boyd the fourth daughter of Bennett and Phoebe Boyd, was born at Kent, N. Y., September 6, 1819. She married Chas. Kelsey at the same place in 1843. The husband of Eliza was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith. He was born at Alford, Mass., March 25, and died on September 21, 1886 at Mount Vernon, N. Y., after a short sickness. In his early days he was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but at the age of twenty-two he united with the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, and at the age of twenty-four received a local minister's license and was admitted to that conference at the age of twenty-six years, or in 1843. He graduated to full membership and full order in the ministry in the regular course of time. At the division of the Conference in 1848, was assigned to membership in

the New York, East Conference, where he labored without interruption for a period of thirty-four years, until his sickness compelled him to relinquish the same in 1874. In life he was a faithful, kind and sympathizing pastor, a safe counselor, and was missed by all that knew him. In 1884 his wife was still residing at Mount Vernon, N. Y. They had three children as follows: First, Sarah E., born at Durham, Green County, N. Y. in 1845, and died at the same place in 1847. Second, Sarah Eliza, born at Stafford, Fulton County, N. Y., June 10, 1848, died of consumption at Mount Vernon, N. Y., December 24, 1877. Third, Charles B., born at Farmington, Hartford County, Conn., November, 1850, married Carrie Terrie of Rochester in 1876. In 1884 found him a noted physician and resided at No. 48 East 30th St., New York City.

Robert B. Boyd the youngest son of Bennett and Phoebe Boyd, was born in Kent, N. Y., in 1830, married to Elizabeth (James) Whitehead at Milwaukee, Wis. in April of 1866, and for his second wife Jennie A. Mead at the same place in March of 1871. Robert in 1857 went west and took up his residence at Milwaukee, Wis. After a short time here, he married his first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Janes, who at the age of fourteen married her first husband, Mr. Whitehead, and went with him from Toronto, Canada, the place of her birth to Milwaukee, soon after their marriage, and was residing there at the time of her husband's death. After her marriage to Robert, they still resided there until 1870, when she was suddenly taken from him by death, turning a happy life into woe. Soon after the death of Robert's first wife, he married his second and in 1884 was following the occupation of insurance agent for the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, with offices at No. 296 Water St., of that city. By his second wife he had one child in 1884, named Gaylord R. Boyd, born in Milwaukee, Wis., February, 1874.

Mary Boyd the oldest daughter of Stillman and Mary E. (Smith) Boyd, was born at Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., August 15, 1830, married Silas C. Whitney at Jefferson Valley, Westchester County, N. Y., May 29, 1872; died at Yorktown, N. Y.,





EMMA L. (BOYD) TRAVIS

Taken in 1886

September 10, 1894. Her husband's occupation was that of a farmer, and at the time of their marriage was a widower with four children and lived at Yorktown, N. Y.

Emma the second daughter of Stillman and Mary E. Boyd, was born at Kent, N. Y., March 27, 1832. She married for her first husband, Benjamin Travis at Jefferson Valley, N. Y., November 28, 1854, and for her second husband, Joseph Travis at the same place May 29, 1872. Emma's husbands were brothers and both by occupation were farmers and resided at Jefferson Valley, N. Y. The first husband died of consumption, of which we have no date, and the second died at 3 o'clock, P. M., August 12, 1880. By her first husband she had two children, namely: Frankie S. Travis, born at Jefferson Valley, N. Y., November 25, 1856, and married Henry Miller at Carmel, N. Y., June 28, 1880, who was a physician. They had one child in 1880, who died at Jefferson Valley, N. Y., August 12, 1881, and the second child was Charles P. Travis, born at the same place October 10, 1858.

Sarah A. Boyd the third daughter of Stillman and Mary E. Boyd, was born at Kent, N. Y., February 29, 1835. She married Harrison Travis at Jefferson Valley, N. Y., October 6, 1856. He was also a farmer, and lived one mile west of Carmel, N. Y. Their child was named Stillman H. Travis, who was born at Carmel, N. Y., September 28, 1867.

William H. and Merritt Boyd were the only sons of Stillman and Mary E. Boyd, and both were born at Kent, N. Y., the former September 25, 1837 and the latter March 21, 1840. Both died of membranous croup, William October 20 and Merritt October 26, 1843.

Jennie E. Boyd the youngest daughter of Stillman and Mary E. Boyd, was also born at Kent, N. Y., December 3, 1842. In 1884, while we were preparing our first edition of the Boyd Family, she took a deep interest and helped us greatly in gathering records and so forth in Westchester and Putnam Counties of New York State. She at that time was single, living with her parents. A few years afterwards she visited us at our home in Conesus, and we found her a very pleasant and sociable woman.

Susan E. Frost was the oldest daughter of Orville and Sarah M. (Smalley) Frost. She was born at Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., November 22, 1840. Her first husband was Geo. W. Bigelow, whom she married at Dundee, N. Y., December 26, 1858. The second husband was George F. Losey, who she married at Altay, Schuyler County, N. Y., January 3, 1872. Her first husband was a farmer and for three years they resided at Barrington, N. Y., and then sold their farm on account of his poor health, and bought a hotel at Altay, N. Y., residing there (except one year at Weston, same county) until he died of consumption October 5, 1870. Her second husband was an engineer in a mill at Altay at the time of their marriage, they then moved to Michigan where they remained for four years and then moved back to Tyrone, N. Y., where they resided in 1884. By her first husband she had three children. First, Orville, born at Barrington, N. Y., June 1, 1859, died at the same place January 29, 1859. Second and third children were twins, Claude and Clyde, born at Altay, N. Y., September 11, 1866. Claude died here of consumption December 29, 1879. The second husband's children were Minnie Altha Losey, born at Evergreen, Ontario County, N. Y., November 25, 1877. The next child of Orville and Sarah M. Frost, was born at Kent, N. Y., about the year of 1844 or 45, died at the same place soon after its birth.

Sarah M. Boyd the youngest daughter of Orville and Sarah M. Boyd, was born at Kent, N. Y., June 9, 1847, married James Fulton at Penn Yan, N. Y., May 27, 1874 at the time of her mother's death, Sarah was about six weeks old. She was taken to Penn Yan, where she had resided up to the time of her marriage. She became a member of the Methodist Church at Altay in 1865 or 66, and united with the Presbyterian Church at Seneca, N. Y., 1874. Her husband was an old soldier in the Southern Rebellion. He enlisted in August of 1862, and was in the battle of Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Gettysburg, Martin's Ford, Bristow Station, Auburn and Wilderness. At the battle of Gettysburg, he was wounded in the foot, and at Wilderness in the leg, and taken prisoner and sent to Gordonville and to Libby Prison for six months. They resided in 1884 at Stanley, N. Y., where





BENNETT ROBERT BOYD



ELIZABETH (JEROME) BOYD  
Died 1902



MATILDA (CAMPBELL) BOYD

he held a position as mail route agent upon the Northern Central Railroad between Canadaigua and Elmira, N. Y. Their family then consisted of one child, Anna M., born at Stanley, N. Y., November 25, 1877.

Lewis Bennett Boyd the oldest son of Justus and Almira (Nut) Boyd, was born at Springport, Cayuga County, N. Y., April 8, 1820 and married Charity Cook at Cohoctah, Livingston County, Mich., September 7, 1842. Lewis after his birth, went with his parents to Mount Morris, N. Y., then to Michigan in 1835, and located upon a farm after his marriage near Fowlerville in that state. In January of 1881 his wife, who was born February 19, 1824, was taken suddenly ill with putrid erysipelas on Thursday and died on Saturday following, leaving her husband and the following children to mourn her loss. First, Justus F., who was born at Cohoctah, Mich., August 4, 1843. He married Janet M. Bates, a daughter of the late Governor Bates of Michigan, May 5, 1868, at Travis City, where he was residing and in the employ of his father-in-law in a land office at the time of his marriage. In 1881 he had two children, Morgan T., born at Travis City, Mich., November —, 1874, and died at the same place in 1875. The second son of Lewis and Charity (Cook) Boyd, was named Jered Boyd. He also was born at Cohoctah, Mich., February 9, 1848, and married Harriett Newman at Byron, Shiawasse County, Mich., September 24, 1873. In 1884 was living with his father upon a farm near Fowlerville, same state, and had two children. First, Lewis B., born at Cohoctah, Mich., June 3, 1871. Second, son Justus F., born at the same place June 19, 1873. John N. Boyd was the name of the second son of Justus and Almira Boyd. He was born in Conesus, N. Y., March 5, 1822, and married Lucinda Holloway at Cohoctah, Michigan in 1858. He went to Michigan in 1835, and in 1884 was living upon a farm of his own near Fowlerville, in that state. His wife was born in New York State July 1, 1827. Before going west she lived for a time with her parents in Livonia, N. Y. They had no children.

Hannah was the oldest daughter of Justus and Almira Boyd, and was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., November 19, 1823, died

at Howell, Livingston County, Mich., March 9, 1872. She was always single and her days were ended by consumption.

The third son of Justus and Almira Boyd was named Norman Boyd. He was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., October 21, 1825, and married Rhoda E. Scofield at Cohoctah, Mich., December 8, 1847, and she died at the same place July 3, 1889. He emigrated to Michigan in 1835, and owned a farm at that place. His wife was born September 6, 1824. They had no children.

The next son of Justus and Almira Boyd was William H. Boyd, who was also born at Mount Morris, N. Y., July 4, 1828. He married Matilda Curtis at Handy, Livingston County, Mich., December 27, 1864. He also was a farmer and his wife was born July 3, 1839. Their children are Bertram K., born at Cohoctah, Mich., December 28, 1867, and Kate Bell Boyd, born at the same place August 14, 1874.

Elizabeth Boyd was the second daughter of Justus and Almira Boyd. She was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., March 6, 1830, and married Lyman H. Dean, a Methodist Episcopal minister of the Detroit Conference of the State of Michigan at Cohoctah, Livingston County, Mich., August 25, 1857. They had no children.

Henry P. Boyd was the next son of Justus and Almira Boyd. His birth place was at Mount Morris, N. Y., March 16, 1832. His wife was Elizabeth Briggs, who he married at Cohoctah, Mich., October 19, 1862. She was born in 1843. They had no children, and in 1884 resided at Cohoctah, Mich.

Angeline the youngest daughter of Justus and Almira Boyd, was born at Mount Morris, May 23, 1834. She was always single, and in 1884 resided at Howell, Mich.

William Henry Boyd was the youngest son of Justus and Almira Boyd, and was born at Howell, Livingston County, Mich., September 26, 1836, died at the same place of dysentery, August 17, 1839.

Elizabeth Sarah Boyd the only daughter of Hiram and Jane (McNinch) Boyd, was born at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., October 3, 1837, and died at the same place February 12, 1840. The death of my sister was caused by brain fever. At first she





MARY JANE (BOYD) STEVENS  
Died 1895



PAUL BOYD STEVENS

was taken with inflammation of the lungs, and for six days before she died, she became unconscious and did not know those who was taking care of her. There was one remarkable incident connected with her death, which always dwelt in my father's and mother's memory. One evening, a few days before she died, they were sitting along beside her cradle in which she laid asleep, when there came from beneath the cradle three distinct raps, in quick succession, as if some person had struck the floor with a heavy hammer, and then all was still. These raps were so loud that they could be distinctly heard all over the house, yet the noise disturbed her not. From that hour, my mother gave up all hope of her recovery. Just three weeks from that night she passed away to her Heavenly home, and her grave to-day can be seen in the little cemetery that was surrounded by the lands of her father.

Bennett Robert Boyd was the oldest son of Hiram and Jane Boyd. He was born at Conesus, N. Y., February 24, 1841. He married for his first wife Elizabeth Jerome, at the same place, July 1, 1866. For a second wife Matilda Campbell at Conesus, June 17, 1908. The past occupation of my brother has been that of a farmer, and for a time engaged in selling agricultural implements, and one of the proprietors of the well known Boyd & Kuder Steam Cider Mill Co., situated in the northern part of his native town. In the War of the Southern Rebellion, he was one of the twenty-six drafted men, but by good fortune, the town raised her number by substitutes and none had to go. His first wife was the daughter of John and Mary (Bridges) Jerome. She was born near Lakeville, N. Y., November 30, 1846, and died at Conesus of diphtheria after a short illness, July 19, 1902. His second wife was the daughter of Jonah and Mary (Bretenburg) Campbell of Conesus, and was born at the same place September 13, 1868. Bennett's family by his first wife consisted of one child, named Mary Jane, who was born in Conesus, N. Y., August 24,, 1870. Married Jessie Stevens at Conesus, N. Y., December 28, 1892, died at the same place of consumption August 3, 1895, leaving one son Paul B. Stevens, who was born at Conesus, N. Y., January 28, 1894; now resides with his grandfather B. R. Boyd.

William Philip Boyd the youngest son of Hiram and Jane (McNinch) Boyd, and the author of this work, was born at the "Old Boyd Homestead" in Conesus, March 26, 1849. Here he married Mary Roach Allen, the second daughter of Mathew and Mary Ann (Thorpe) Allen, two old pioneers of Conesus, September 28, 1870. To the readers of this book, giving the history of the different Boyd families of the Old and New World, many may look for a lengthy biographical sketch of his past life, as well as the writer of this book. He hopes you will not be disappointed when you know the same is prepared and published not by a college educated man, but by one who has seen only a common school education found in the Rural Districts of the State of New York, and who has spent his younger days as a farmer boy upon a farm. In 1884, he published from his own amateur presses, his first edition of his History of the Boyd Family and descendants of that date, consisting of only one hundred and sixty copies, which has since become so scarce as to command a big price in the book market. The great demand for the same has encouraged him to produce this, his second edition. In 1886 he issued from the same press, a history of his native town, also a book of merit to those whose former homes were in the town of Conesus, N. Y. His first printing adventures were in January of 1875, when he opened the first Job Printing office in Conesus, his native home, and in the spring of that year printed the first town meeting ticket that was ever printed in the town, and served his town people in this capacity for several years. His printing presses of a roatry power and were of his own make. But since 1890, he retired from the printing business.

After his marriage, his wife and he took up their residence upon the old farm of his father's until the thirteenth day of May, 1907, when they accepted positions from the State as officers in the New York State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, twelve miles from Rochester, in Monroe County, N. Y. Here they remained until the fall of 1909, when the health of his wife failed, and she was obliged to resign her position, and in the spring of 1910 returned to her old homestead in Conesus, where she now resides, and he still remains as one of the head carpenters of that institution.





FAMILY GROUP  
WILLIAM P. AND MARY R. (ALLEN) BOYD  
VICTOR H. AND EMILY (LEACH) BOYD  
BEATRICE BOYD

Mary R. Boyd, his wife, was born in Conesus, June 22, 1850. Her younger days were spent upon a farm along the shores of the beautiful Conesus Lake, and going to a district school at the head of the lake. A few years before her marriage, she spent teaching at the district school of her native town with good success, and to-day has many cherished friends that surround her.

The family of William and Mary Boyd consisted only of one son Victor Hiram Boyd, who was born at Conesus, N. Y., March 21, 1878, married Mrs. Emily (Leach) Porter of Honeoye Flats, N. Y., December 24, 1903, who was the daughter of Mark S. and Ellen (Crooks) Leach of West Bloomfield, N. Y., and was born there July 11, 1874, and a widow at the time of her last marriage. Victor's boyhood days were spent going to school near his home, and then to the Livonia High School, where he graduated June, 1895. He taught his first school at Sonyea, N. Y., in 1895 and '96; then at Lima, N. Y., in 1896 and '97; then he entered the Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., and graduated from the same February 6, 1900. Then he taught at Fowlerville, N. Y., 1900-01; Conesus 1902-03; Honeoye Flats, N. Y., 1903-1906; Wyoming Academy at Wyoming 1906 and '07, and then moved to Rochester, N. Y., and entered Rochester University and graduated from there in June, 1910, and in the spring of 1911 accepted the Principalship of Akron High School, where he now resides. His family consists of one daughter, a kind-hearted child named Beatrice, born to them December 27, 1904.

Sarah Ann Lewis the oldest daughter of Addison and Harriett (Rich) Lewis, was born at Starkey, Yates County, N. Y., November 9, 1823. She was united in marriage to George Demund at Ulysses, Tompkins County, N. Y., March 4, 1841, died at Reading, Schuyler County, N. Y., July 9, 1851, of scrofula consumption.

Her husband's occupation was that of a farmer and their family consisted of four children. First, Francis M., who was born at Hector, Tompkins County, N. Y., July 18, 1842. He married Jennie Hatfield at Reading, N. Y., September 17, 1866. Francis, like many others of our devoted heroes, spent one year in the Southern Rebellion, and was under Gen. Sherman in his

famous march to the sea. After his discharge, he came home and took up his residence at Reading, N. Y., where they were residing in 1884. They had two children, Sarah E., born at Reading, N. Y., December 13, 1868, and Edward M., born at the same place February 15, 1874. Second, Harriett Demund the oldest daughter of George and Sarah Demund, was born in Michigan, July 14, 1845, married J. B. Huntley at Reading, N. Y., January 16, 1861 and died at Dix, same county, January 25, 1875. Her husband was a farmer at Dix, N. Y., and after her death, he moved their family to Reading, N. Y. They had two children, Lewis C. and Minnie. The former was born at Dix, N. Y., May 30, 1863 and the latter at the same place June 21, 1865. Third child was Eliza A. Demund, born at Reading, N. Y., March 16, 1848 and married Alpha Miller at the same place February 14, 1869. Her husband was taken sick and died the 22d of March, 1881, leaving her a widow without any family. In 1884 was living at Elmira, N. Y. The fourth child of George Demund was named Henry L. Demund, and was born at Reading, N. Y., May 26, 1851. In the same county at Watkins, he married Emma House, September 23, 1875.

Adaline Lewis was the second daughter of Addison and Harriett Lewis, and was born at Starkey, N. Y., December 28, 1864. She married Edward Eddy at Dix, N. Y., December 19, 1861. She and her husband's life we know but a little of. They had two children, Mary L., who was born at Dix, N. Y., September 15, 1865, and Seymour, born at the same place July 2, 1873.

Liva Lewis the third daughter of Addison B. and Harriett Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., July 7, 1828, married Jeremiah Raplee at Dundee, N. Y., November 14, 1875. They had no children, and their home was near Himrods, N. Y., in 1884.

Mary Lewis the fourth daughter of Addison and Harriett Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., September 1, 1830. She married January 1, 1853 Azariah Finch at the same place, and in 1884 were farmers living in Yates County, N. Y. Their family consisted of two children, Levera, born at Starkey, N. Y., June 3, 1853 and married Frederick Humiston, whose occupation was that of a broom maker at Watkins, N. Y. Died February 15,





VICTOR HIRAM BOYD

1879; had two children, Herbert A., born at Starkey, N. Y., June 19, 1879 and Finch L. Humiston, born at Elmira, N. Y., March 25, 1881, and Charles, who was born at Starkey, N. Y., March 5, 1865.

David Lewis the oldest son of Addison and Harriett Lewis, whom we know but little of, was born at Starkey, N. Y., July 1, 1838, and married Mary Spink, and their children were Elizabeth, Carrie, Frederick, Minnie and Addie, of whom we have no record.

Joseph M. Lewis the second son of Addison and Harriett Lewis, was born at Ulysses, Tompkins County, N. Y., January 17, 1841, married for his first wife Mary J. Ganung at Canadice, N. Y., ———, and for his second, Mrs. Mary (Lansing) Baker, who was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., November 15, 1847 and they were married at Livonia, June 20, 1888. He died at Livonia, N. Y., October 31, 1908. Joseph soon after his first marriage, moved to Livonia Station, N. Y., and opened a livery stable and carried on a prosperous business. The summer months he was principally engaged in carrying passengers to and from the Conesus Lake and Hemlock Lake. A few years afterward, he bought a farm in Livonia and resided upon the same, but on account of poor health, he soon moved into the village, where he was residing at the time of his death. His first wife's residence was at Canadice at the time of their marriage, and was born there September 2, 1842 and died at Livonia, ———, 18—. His second wife was a widow, whose husband died a few years before their marriage at Livonia, N. Y. They had no children.

Morris Lewis the oldest son of Addison by his second wife Mary (Cogwell) Lewis, was born at Hurd's Corners, Schuyler County, N. Y., November 8, 1846, died at Barrington, Yates County, N. Y., of congestion of the brain, June 18, 1854.

Emma Lewis the second daughter of Addison and Mary Lewis, was born at Hurd's Corner, N. Y., April 1, 1848, married Charles A. Smith at Barrington, N. Y., December 28, 1868. Emma at the age of two years moved with her parents from the place of her birth to Barrington, N. Y., where she resided at the time of her marriage. In 1869 they moved to what was then called

Mount Washington, Schuyler County, N. Y., where they purchased a farm and resided on the same until in April of 1880, when they took up their residence in Hammondsport, N. Y., and became engaged in the grape culture. Her husband died at this place after an illness of two years, at the age of sixty-five years. She now resides with her children and grandchildren at Hammondsport and Waverly, N. Y. Their family consisted of two sons and one adopted daughter as follows: First, the oldest son is named Edwin C. Smith, born at Barrington, N. Y., December 15, 1870, married Miss Bertha J. Ferrow at Addison, N. Y., August 1, 1900. By occupation he is an attorney at Addison, N. Y. He is now district-attorney of Steuben County, N. Y., by being first appointed to fill the place for one year, then being elected to succeed himself for three years longer. The second son's name is Frank A. Smith, born at Mount Washington, N. Y., September 9, 1873, married Miss Alice Mantle at Addison, N. Y., December 21, 1910; now resides at Hammondsport, N. Y. The adopted daughter was named Jennie M. Smith, and is now the wife of F. W. Keeler of Waverly, N. Y., where she was married April 17, 1909.

Frank Lewis the youngest son of Addison and Mary Lewis, was born at Barrington, Yates County, N. Y., April 26, 1850. Married Josephine Heminway at Starkey, the same county, August 27, 1871. After their marriage, they resided at Dundee, N. Y.; where his wife died of consumption in 1880, and he soon afterwards moved to Hornellsville, N. Y. and took up the occupation of a fireman upon the Erie Railroad, between that place and Susquehanna, Pa. They had two children in 1884, named Emma Gertrude, born at Starkey, N. Y., August 9, 1872, and an infant son born and died at the same place, that we have no record of.

Mariah Lewis was the oldest daughter of Harry and Eliza (Windfield) Lewis, and was born at Starkey, N. Y., October 3, 1825, and married Elisha D. Cole at Jerusalem, same county, April 15, 1846. She and her husband went from the place of their marriage to Ohio and then to Clinton, Iowa, where they first followed farming and then railroading. He was born at

Rochester, N. Y., September 19, 1819, and died at Clinton, Iowa, June 2, 1877, leaving one child William R. Cole, who was born at Benton, N. Y., July 1, 1852. His occupation in 1884 was railroading.

William W. Lewis the oldest son of Harry and Eliza Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., January 15, 1828, married Margaret Willett at Jerusalem, N. Y., in January of 1849, died at Weaverville, California, June 30, 1860. William had the misfortune of losing his wife soon after their marriage, which transpired at Jerusalem, N. Y., February 19, 1850. Soon after her death he went to Ohio for a short time, and then he took a drove of cattle by overland route to California. From here soon went to the mines, where he remained until about two months before his death. His disease was inflammatory rheumatism; not feeling well when he was taken, he concluded to go to Weaverville, in the same state until he should become better. Here the disease went to his heart and in a few days died, leaving one child Ettie Lewis, who was born at Jerusalem, N. Y., February 15, 1850, and who married George M. Curtis at Clinton, Iowa, September 4, 1872. She went from the place of her birth to the far west in her younger days, where she became acquainted with her husband, who was born at Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y., April 1, 1844, and went west in his youth. In 1884 he was one of the partners of the firm known as Curtis Brothers & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc., at Clinton, Iowa, where he had followed the business for the past fifteen years. They had two children, Lewis W., who was born at Clinton, Iowa, August 23, 1878 and an infant, born at the same place April 5, 1880, and died of whooping-cough at Sparty, Wis., August 7, of the same year.

John Lewis the second son of Harry and Eliza Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., September 19, 1829. For his wife he married Sarah Crouthers at Jerusalem, same county, February 11, 1851. Most of John's lifetime was spent at Penn Yan, N.Y., where in 1880 he purchased large real estate of Robert Bonnar, proprietor of the New York Ledger, who held a mortgage upon the same, given to him by Leon Lewis, a noted writer for that

paper for the amount of \$21,000, which he purchased for a little over \$7,000, consisting of very fine buildings, and of the finest sites in that village. They had two children, Mary, who was born at Benton, October 23, 1856, who married R. F. Scofield, a cigar manufacturer at Penn Yan, N. Y., in September, 1878, and Ida B. Lewis, who was born at the same place July 22, 1865.

Emeline Lewis the second daughter of Harry and Eliza Lewis, was born at Canadice, N. Y., February 27, 1833, married Simeon Haynes at Camden, Larien County, Ohio, April 2, 1854. In 1884 she was living at St. John, Michigan and had four children, First, Martin R., born at Camden, Ohio, August, 1857. Second, Mary E., born at the same place August, of 1859. Third, Frank, who was born at Grass Lake, Michigan, July 17, 1861. Fourth, Harriett Haynes, born at Camden, Ohio, July, 1865.

Hannah J. Lewis the third daughter of Harry and Eliza Lewis, was born at Canadice, N. Y., February 25, 1839, married Frank Campbell at Napoleon, Jackson County, Mich., December 13, 1853. Hannah and her husband commenced their married life at Camden, Ohio, where they resided for eighteen years, and then moved to Clarksville, same state for four years more, and in 1880 purchased a farm near Rochester, Ohio, where in 1884 was still living. Their family consisted of seven children as follows: First, Clara A. Campbell, born at Camden, December 29, 1859, married T. T. Holcomb at the same place February 22, 1877, and after their marriage went to Iowa to live and had two children, Marion born October 29, 1879, and Frank born October 25, 1880 in Iowa. Second, Eliza J., born at the same place January 18, 1861 and died August 26, 1861. Third, Henry A., born at Camden, Ohio, November 18, 1863. Fourth, Sarah the third daughter, born at Camden, Ohio, February, 1865. Fifth, Hannah J., born at Camden, Ohio, May 21, 1870. Sixth, Inez J., born at Camden, Ohio, September 27, 1875. Seventh, Francis M., born at Clarksville, Huron County, Ohio, March 4, 1879.

Sarah A. Lewis the fourth daughter of Harry and Eliza Lewis, was born at Jerusalem, Yates County, N. Y., October 23, 1843, and was united in marriage to A. E. Flickinger at Grass

Lake, Jackson County, Mich., April 5, 1865. When at the age of seventeen she took up the duties of school teaching until her marriage, when she and her husband went to Ohio and resided there for four years, and then went to St. John, Mich. until 1873, when they came back to Ohio and lived at a place called Chicago Junction, where he followed the occupation of carpenter. Their children were Issie L., who was born at New London, Ohio, February 7, 1867; Ettie E., the second daughter born at St. John, Clinton County, Mich., May 15, 1871, and Edwin Eli, who was born at Chicago, Ohio, June 19, 1879.

James Lewis was the youngest son of Harry and Eliza Lewis's family. He was also born at Jerusalem, N. Y., September 2, 1845. He married Sarah Salesburgh at Grass Lake, Mich., in June of 1862. In 1884 they resided at Jackson, Mich. and his wife was an English lady, born in England. Their children were John B., born at Albion, Mich. in March of 1867, and the second son Edward M., born at Battle Creek, Mich., September 3, 1875. Their youngest child Claude F., was also born at Battle Creek, the same state in September of 1878.

Levi Coykendall the oldest son of Joel and Sally (Lewis) Coykendall, was born at Starkey, N. Y., July 14, 1823, married Francine Hoppough at Canadice, Ontario County, N. Y., ——— 17, 1842. Levi's younger days were spent with his parents at Canadice, N. Y. After their marriage they resided here a few years, then moved to Hemlock Lake, a few miles distant, and resided upon her father's place and then purchased a farm upon what is called Bald Hill, where she died May 7, 1903. They had three children, Elizabeth H., who was born at Canadice, November 5, 1862, and married Hiram Swan at the same place (no date). Soon after their marriage, the oil excitement broke out in Pennsylvania; Elizabeth and her husband sold out their property in Canadice and went there to live, but fortune failed to favor them, and they were obliged to return to the home of their birth again. After a few years here, they moved to Mumford, N. Y., and now are at Caledonia, N. Y. They had two children, Fannie, born at Canadice, N. Y., August 17, 1869, and is now the wife of Mr. Pulleybank of that place. The other child of Elizabeth was

named Charles, and was born at Canadice, September 18, 1875, and died there April 2, 1877. The second child of Levi was Fora Fayette, who was born at Canadice, October 20, 1849, and married for his first wife Eliza McCrossen at the same place (we have no date). For his second wife Bertha Sharpsteen, and died upon Bald Hill, Canadice, N. Y., October 4, 1896. He was a farmer and thresherman, and had two children, Carrie, who was born at Canadice, N. Y., August 1, 1875, and married Platt Blank (no date), and Harry, who was born at the same place April 20, 1878 and married a Miss Trescott at Livonia, N. Y.

Ella Coykendall the youngest daughter, was born in Canadice, June 30, 1851. She married Evelyn Huff at the above place, December 22, 1872. Died in Canadice. The home of Ella and her husband was in the eastern part of the Canadice Township, where was born two children, whose names were Ola, born March 24, 1874, and married Earl Adams of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and Fayette, who was born July 30, 1877.

Leah Coykendall the oldest daughter of Joel and Sally Coykendall, was born at Canadice, N. Y., February 10, 1825, married for her husband Frederick D. Hoppough at the same place, — 17, 1842, and died at the place of her birth August 30, 1896. Their occupation was farmers, living most of their lives a half mile south of Canadice Corners. The last few years of his life were one of misery, from inflammatory rheumatism, which ended his useful days October 29, 1876, aged fifty-two years. They had a family of eight children all born in Canadice, N. Y., as follows: First, John P., born November 26, 1843, married Phila A. Coykendall at Geneseo, N. Y., February 22, 1865, who had three children (in 1884) named Ida B., born at Canadice, February 11, 1868; Carrie May, born at the same place April 20, 1877 and died here December 25, 1880, and Murry Hill Hoppough, born in Canadice, November 2, 1870. Second, Margery, the oldest daughter of Frederick and Leah Hoppough, was born December 29, 1845 and died at the same place June 26, 1846. Third, Emery W., born June 18, 1847, married Sarah Bailey at Springwater, N. Y., July 5, 1869. They had in (1884) three children, Alta E., born in Springwater, N. Y., April 19, 1870; Minnie E., born at Canadice,

N. Y., April 19, 1870, and Estella Dell, born at East Bloomfield, N. Y., July 22, 1874. Fourth, Mary Ellen Hoppough, born August 12, 1851, married Heland Hicks of Canadice, N. Y., October 20, 1872. They resided in Canadice for a time and then moved to Honeoye Flats. They were farmers. Here he died ———, and their children were J. Levina Hicks, born at Canadice, July 29, 1874, and died at Canadice, N. Y., ——— and Ruth Hicks, born at the same place May 12, 1876, and married ———, and lived at Rochester, N. Y. Fifth, Sarah Marinda Hoppough, the third daughter, was born July 22, 1855, and died at the same place with croup October 20, 1856. Sixth and seventh daughters were twins and named Adalaide and Adaline Hoppough and were born December 24, 1858. Adalaide died of diphtheria at the same place January 4, 1859. The former married ——— Shoe at Wayland, N. Y., ———, and died there ———. Eighth was Lewis Hoppough, who was born in March of 1859 and married at Canadice, Della Ingham in March, 1883. They resided the few years upon the shores of Canadice Lake.

Hannah M. Coykendall the second daughter of Joel and Sally Coykendall, was born at Canadice, N. Y., June 22, 1827, married John Windfield at the same place December 16, 1847. They commenced their married life at Canadice, N. Y., where they resided until January of 1860, when they went and bought a farm near Leoni, Mich. Her husband was born in Starkey, N. Y., February 7, 1826 and came to Ontario County a short time before their marriage. In 1884 they had seven children, all born at Canadice, except the last one as follows: Sarah M., born March 22, 1849, died at the above place of whooping-cough March 24, 1852. Second, Harrison J., born March 12, 1852, died also at Canadice of whooping-cough March 18, 1852. Third, Mary J., the second daughter, born May 29, 1853, married B. S. Towle at Leoni, Jackson County, Mich., July 5, 1876. Mary and her husband went soon after their marriage to Beloit, Wis., where he in 1884 was a prosperous merchant and had two children, Essie M. and Willis P. The former was born at Leoni, Mich., September 5, 1877, and the latter at Beloit, Wis., January 22, 1881. Fourth, John M., born at Canadice, N. Y., November 30, 1855,

married at Parma, Jackson County, Mich., December 13, 1877, Lavina Crittenden, and was residing in 1884 at Leoni, Mich. Their family consisted of one child named Ida May Windfield, born at Leoni, Mich., August 24, 1878. Fifth, Herbert E. Windfield was born January 2, 1858, and married Mary J. Price at Napoleon, Mich., November 7, 1878. We had no further record of Herbert in 1884, only they resided at Jamestown, Dakota. Sixth, Wilber J. Windfield the fourth son of John N. and Hannah Windfield, was born March 6, 1859, and was killed at Leoni, Mich. in February, 1878. At the time of his death, he was assisting in cutting down a large tree, and as it fell, a limb flew back striking him on the head, that injured him so, that he only lived two hours after the accident. Seventh, the youngest son was named Asa L. Windfield. He was born at Leoni, Mich., July 28, 1861.

Zilla R. Coykendall the third daughter of Joel and Sally Coykendall, was born at Canadice, N. Y., August 22, 1829, married Asa Hartson at Scottsville, N. Y., March 4, 1849. She and her husband commenced their married life upon a farm at Livonia, N. Y. Soon afterwards bought another farm and moved upon the same, one mile south of Canadice Corners, where she died. Her husband also died here. She had three children namely: Alice B., born at Livonia, August 23, 1852 and married John M. Hicks at Springwater, N. Y., March 28, 1875, and died of consumption at Canadice, N. Y., June 30, 1875. The second child was Emma J., who was born at Canadice, N. Y., September 13, 1854, married Frank Doolittle at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., July 4, 1872. They are farmers, and reside in Canadice, N. Y. In 1884 their family consisted of two children, Arthur H. and Jennie. The former was born at Canadice, N. Y., May 12, 1873, and the latter at the same place May 8, 1877. The third daughter, Annetta, was born at Canadice, December 13, 1862, married Frank Ingham at Springwater, N. Y., ———, and died at the latter place ———, 1903.

Harvey Coykendall the second son of Joel and Sally Coykendall, was born in Canadice, N. Y., July 10, 1833, married Phoebe Windfield at Jackson City, Mich., June 18, 1867. He was re-

siding with his parents at Canadice, N. Y., at the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion, when he enlisted in the 104th New York State Volunteers, and was assigned to the Ambulance Corps, to which that regiment belonged; and served honorably through the war. He soon afterwards went to Michigan and purchased a farm near Jackson City, where he was residing in 1884. They had there two children, Jane and Frank. The former was born at Jackson, Mich., July 5, 1868, and the latter at the same place February 18, 1874.

Mary Ann Coykendall the fourth daughter of Joel and Sally Coykendall, was born at Canadice, N. Y., November 9, 1836, married Bradford Hoppough at Honeoye, N. Y., September 26, 1859. They commenced their first housekeeping upon a farm owned by her husband in Canadice, and from here they went near Rochester, N. Y., and then to Henrietta, N. Y., where they now reside. Their family consisted of two children, Florence and Roy. The former was born at Canadice, N. Y., February 5, 1860, and married John Sherman at Henrietta, N. Y., November 29, 1882 and now resides in Rochester. The latter was born at Henrietta, N. Y., September 10, 1880, and now lives at Henrietta, N. Y.

Hiram Joseph Coykendall the youngest son of Joel and Sally Coykendall, was born at Canadice, N. Y., October 26, 1840, died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., March 6, 1862. When Hiram was a young man he went west, and at the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion, enlisted in Company K., 7th Illinois Cavalry, under the command of Captain H. C. Nelson. Soon after his enlistment, his regiment was ordered to Camp Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he was soon taken with black measles and died and was buried at that place. There was a singular incident connected with his death that was related to me by his mother a short time before her death. When he left home going west, he left behind him a large dog which he thought a great deal of. This dog was accustomed to sleep beside his bed at night. The night Hiram died, the dog walked the floor of the chamber all night long, they did all they could to pacify him and when the family would scold him, he would look pitiful up to them as if he wished to speak to

them, and then would resume his walking again. When morning came, he came down stairs, and placing his feet upon one of the window sills, looked out, gave a low, pitiful howl and went to the other side of the room and laid down and remained there through the day, refusing to be comforted. His mother knew too well the meaning of this omen, and in a few days there came by mail a letter from his captain, bearing the message of his death.

Celina Jane Coykendall the youngest daughter of Joel and Sally Coykendall, was born at Canadice, N. Y., October 15, 1848, died of consumption at that place December 26, 1866. She was a very tall, slender girl of a good and kind disposition.

Harlem Lewis was the oldest son of Merritt and Sarah (Coykendall) Lewis, and was born at Starkey, N. Y., October 15, 1833, and married Mary Jane Rapalee at Milo, N. Y., October 11, 1857. We knew but a little of his family, only that he was a farmer and had two children, Edward and Edwin. The former was born at Jerusalem, N. Y., ———, 1859, and the latter at Starkey, same county, May 16, 1860.

Joel Lewis the second son of Merritt and Sarah Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., December 24, 1835, married Melisa Van Gordon at Barrington, same county, February 11, 1859. After living upon a farm at Barrington a few years, they moved to Wayne, N. Y., where his brother was keeping a hotel in 1884. His family consisted of two children, George who was born at Jerusalem, N. Y., December 27, 1862, and Ida born at Jerusalem, February 14, 1865.

Mary Jane Lewis the only daughter of Merritt and Sarah Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., August 11, 1837. She married at the same place Nelson Hall, February 2, 1859. They were farmers and always resided in the Town of Starkey, near the present village of Dundee, N. Y., in 1884. She was very kind in assisting in sending me records of the descendants of her father's family. Her family consisted of four children namely: Fremont A., born at Jerusalem, Yates County, N. Y., September 28, 1860. Ida A., born at the same place January 8, 1863, and married Horace W. Beyea at Milo Center, N. Y., December 11, 1881. Sarah the second daughter, was born at the same place

December 23, 1865, and Mary Agnes, was born at Starkey, N.Y., November 16, 1870.

Mark Lewis the third son of Merritt and Sarah Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., September 6, 1839, died at the same place February 20, 1844.

Dennis the youngest son of Merritt and Sarah Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., February 11, 1841, and was married to Millie Coykendall at the same place in 1865. In 1884 they resided at Wayne, N. Y., and was a partner with his brother in a hotel at that place.

Marinda Shannon was the oldest daughter of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon, and was born at Starkey, December 16, 1860. She married January 6, 1848, James Losser at Penn Yan, N. Y. Several years ago, they emigrated to Michigan and settled near Ovid of that state, where they were living in 1884. They had then one child named Sillias L. Losser, who was born at Starkey, N. Y., May 26, 1850.

Lewis Shannon the oldest son of James and Sarah M. Lewis, was also born at Starkey, N. Y., July 14, 1832. He married Caroline Windfield at Hornellsville, N. Y., November 23, 1854. Lewis at the age of twenty learned the carpenter trade, and after their marriage moved to Jackson, Mich., and in 1884 he owned and carried on the Corget Butchery establishment at that place. They had then four children namely: First, Susan L., born at Hornellsville, N. Y., January 4, 1857. Second, Mary E., born at the same place May 30, 1859. Third, Huldah T., born at Dundee, N. Y., January 9, 1861, and fourth, D. L. Shannon, born at Michigan Center, Mich., September 25, 1869.

Henry N. Shannon the second son of James and Susan M. Shannon, was born at Starkey, N. Y., November 23, 1834. He married Matilda W. Kelsey at Central City, Colo., March 19, 1862. The life of Henry Shannon I have taken from a letter written me dated July 22, 1882. I will give the same in his own words, he says: "I am a native of New York State, was raised upon a farm and received a common school education. At the age of twenty I went to Wisconsin, and for five years engaged in various pursuits. In 1859 I went to Kansas for one year, then to

Colorado and located at Central City, where I engaged in mining with success, for five years more, then moved into the valley and engaged in farming and stock raising; spent the year of 1870 at the mines, moved in 1878 to Denver City, where I am engaged in real estate business." The wife of Henry N., was born in Cumberland County, N. J., September 1, 1840. They had no children there, except an adopted child, whom they called Chas. B. Redus Shannon, born at Denver, Colo., December 27, 1879.

Minerva Shannon the second daughter of James and Susan M. Shannon, was born at Tyrone, Steuben County, N. Y., October 23, 1836, married Michael Meisner at Himrods, N. Y., April 17, 1853. On April, 1882, I received the following letter, which interested me so much, I published the same in my former edition of the Boyd Family and Descendants of 1884. It is a well written sketch of her past life, and trials and tribulations of a person's life in this world. For the benefit of my readers, I will reproduce the same here.

Dear Cousin:—Yours of March 28 has been received and the contents noted, of which I hasten to reply. The information it gave me, afforded to me as much pleasure as it would to have received a small fortune. I did not have any reason of knowing that a family by the name of Boyd, relatives of mine, existed. When I was quite young, I heard of the death of Uncle Robert Boyd, and a faint recollection of something being mentioned of an old house-keeper, in his will, but never knew he had any descendants. I have often wished that I could know something of the genealogy of my family. My mother died when her children were quite young. My father remarried a lady, whom the relatives were not friendly with, and consequently, we had but little opportunity to learn anything concerning my grandfather or my father, or my mother's father, or my mother's antecedents.

As I have no talent in writing history—in fact, I dislike the pen—but will give you some outline and you may shape it as you wish, and as I say, I do not like the pen, but I love the skies, fields, gardens, meadows, flocks and herds, and like the child, whose "fostered parents are God and nature." 'Tis said "that birth place is secondary parentage" and transmits character.





MINERVA (SHANNON) MEISNER

Taken Dec. 25, 1877

New York State is a grand old state, and I love to think of my advent into the world so high upon one of its hills—"God's Mountains" in Tyrone, N. Y., October 23, 1836. My parents moved from there to Yates County, N. Y., in 1838, where my mother died February 12, 1846, leaving a family of seven children. I was the fourth child, and nine years of age at the time of her death. My father soon married a lady, who to us was not very prepossessing in her ways. She soon informed us "that children were more expensive than profit." 'Twas then our happy childhood days ended of what should have been the greatest and freshest spot in life memory, was then blighted. Had I been less sensitive and more independent, and spent my time in healthful thoughts and study, instead of murmuring and repenting over my misfortune, I should have had a better education, and capable of doing more good in this world. But life is made up of failures and mistakes, the very greatest failure that has caused me much sorrow, is my education.

After our marriage, or in October of 1854, we moved to Elmira, N. Y., and in November we emigrated to what was then called the "far off west," and settled in the little village of Columbus, Wis. Here in 1860 I became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and remained here for twenty-three years.

In August of 1861, my husband, who was born in Warren County, N. J., August 8, 1828, enlisted in the War of the Southern Rebellion and was commissioned second Lieutenant in the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and with his regiment sent to Washington, D. C., where he remained until the fall of 1862. On the 12th day of April of that year, I received the news that my husband was dangerously ill at Washington. As soon as I received the news, I immediately started for that place. Yet I carried a great burden of anxiety upon my mind, on the account of the war, and the sadness of our little girl (Carrie, who died April 10, 1862) and with the care of my baby, only three months old, I was prostrated with weakness, and was obliged to stop at my father-in-law's, on my way through Yates County, N. Y., where I remained for two weeks, and then proceeded to Washington and found my husband convalescent, who at once resigned his commission and

with me we returned to Columbus again in October of that year. As soon as my husband recovered his health, he was offered a captain's commission, which he accepted and raised a company of cavalry, and joined the 4th regiment of Wisconsin cavalry, then stationed at Baton Rouge, La. In the summer of 1885, his health again failed him, and he returned home on a furlough, and in the fall he was mustered out of service with a broken constitution, never to enjoy good health again.

In the spring of 1866 my husband purchased a livery stable at Columbus, which soon became distasteful to us, and a ruinous place for boys. So in the fall of 1879 we sold the same, and in September of that year, my husband, myself and family, started upon a journey by overland route for Nebraska and settled upon a prairie farm in Salem of that state. Upon our farm there were no improvements, not even a stone, stick or shrub, that would shelter a chick. We found shelter for the winter and as spring opened, we built a farm house and moved into it. We then built us a barn and set out a timber lot, and now have several hundred fruit trees and ornamental trees growing, and to look out upon the groves and orchards, as they are putting out their green foliage, I almost imagine it to resemble the Garden of Eden. It has been an Eden to us for the last four years; has been the happiest years of my life, as I have spent them here on this farm, where I have loved to watch everything that grows. There is something beautiful, grand and inspiring about "Pioneer Life," if we have only planted the trees and broken the sod, we have done some good in this world. Although I have loved my old home, the land of my birth, yet I love the far west better. The people of the State of New York are measured by the abundance of things they possessed. The western people measure persons by their moral words. \* \* \* \*

From your affectionate cousin,

MRS. MINERVA MEISNER.

Crete, Neb., April 5, 1882.

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On Dec. 20, 1906, she was stricken with paralysis and has been confined in hospital at Crete. Five months after

taken, her husband was also stricken with same disease and in six months breathed his last.

In 1884 they had an adopted daughter, whom they had named Della Meisner, who was born February 12, 1864, and was six years old at the time she went to live with them; beside three children born to them as follows: Carrie S., born at Columbus, Wis., February 26, 1856, died at the same place of scarlet fever April 10, 1862. Second, Elsworth, born at the same place January 26, 1862, and Frank M., also born at Columbus, December 10, 1863.

Martha Shannon the third daughter of James and Susan M. Shannon, was born at Starkey, N. Y., January 24, 1839, and was united to George Smith in marriage at Dundee, N. Y., ——— 1858, died at San Francisco, Cal., November 16, 1859. Her death was a sad one, for soon after their marriage her and her husband went to San Francisco to live. On the night of November 16, 1859 was the eventful night of the great fire of that city. At this time they were living on one of the fated streets, and as soon as the fire reached them they were compelled to flee from place to place for a spot of safety. While in the midst of this great turmoil and excitement and exposure, while in the street, she was taken violently sick, and for want of care and comforts of life she lived but a few hours and died amidst these fearful scenes, with no one except her husband to comfort and care for her.

John E. Shannon the third son of James and Susan M. Shannon, was born at Starkey, N. Y., August 31, 1841, married Addie McGuire at Oakdale, Neb., 1866. John Emory Shannon resided in Yates County until the breaking out of the War of 1861, when he enlisted in the service of his country at Elmira in July of that year and served for four years. While in the service, he was taken prisoner by the Rebels, and was confined nine months in Libbey Prison. Here he suffered all the cruelties, hardships and horrors of prison life, and at the time of his release he had almost become an idiot. His form was a mere skeleton; so weak, that he was almost unable to move. Soon after his release, he went to Oakdale, Neb., where in 1884 he was a herdman and farmer. They had two children, whose record or names we have not.

Myron T. Shannon the fourth son of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon, was born at Starkey, N. Y., July 17, 1843, died at Denver City, Colo., of which we have no date. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the army in which he served for four years. In one of the battles he was wounded by the concussion of a cannon-ball, and died after suffering from the same for five years. At the time of his death, he was residing with his brother Henry at Denver City, Colo.

Harry Shannon the youngest son of James and Susan M. Shannon, was born at Starkey, N. Y., February 10, 1846, and died at the same place February 12, 1846, just two hours before the death of his mother took place.

Clayton Lewis the oldest son of James M. and Bolinda (Semans) Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., October 21, 1834. At this place he married Nancy A. Taylor in March, 1863. After their marriage they first commenced keeping house at Torrey, N. Y. in what was known as the "Old Jemina Wilkenson House" once the home of the noted society called "The Friends." They resided here for one year and then purchased a farm near this place and stayed on the same for five years. In 1871 they emigrated to Shepardsville, Mich., where his wife was suddenly taken sick and died at Ovid, the same state, September 10, 1882. She was the daughter of Philip Taylor of Dresden, N. Y., and was born at that place July 1, 1834. After her death, her remains were brought back to Penn Yan, N. Y. They had no children.

John E. Lewis the second son of James M. and Bolinda Lewis, was born at Starkey, N. Y., February 14, 1836. In 1884 John was still single. In 1865 he held the appointment in the 3d Auditor's Office in the United States Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., where he remained for eleven years. In 1876 he returned home again and bought the interest of his brothers in his father's old farm near Keuka Lake, and was still residing there at the time of his father's death.

Robert B. Lewis the youngest son of James M. and Bolinda Lewis, was born at Benton, N. Y., October 11, 1844, married at Penn Yan, N. Y., November 3, 1868, Mary J. Hayes of that place. At the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion he enlisted on De-

cember 20, 1863 in Company L., 14th Regiment New York Heavy Artillery for three years, or during the war. He was under the command of Captain Chas. H. Houghton, and was engaged with his regiment in the memorial battle of Petersburg and other engagements through the war. For gallantry at the battle of Petersburg, he was promoted to the rank of Corporal and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., August 26, 1865. After returning home, and his marriage to the above lady, he moved upon a farm at Bluff Point on Keuka Lake, where they resided for three years and then moved into the village of Penn Yan, N. Y., where they were residing in 1884. They then had two children, Maud, who was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., February 2, 1871, and an infant, ———, born at the same place August —, 1881.

Charles G. Lewis the oldest son of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann Lewis, was born at Tyrone, Steuben County, N. Y., October 5, 1835, married Emma J. Morgan at Canadice, N. Y., December 4, 1866, died at Penn Yan, N. Y. At the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 23d Regiment, New York Infantry, under the command of Colonel Huffman and Captain Dingelday. He remained with his regiment until 1863, when he was taken with typhoid fever and sent home and discharged. In the summer of 1863; he reenlisted in 33d New York Battery and served honorably through the war. On returning home, he went to Canadice, N. Y. to reside. Here he formed acquaintance with Miss Morgan, a daughter of John Morgan of that place, whom he married and remained here a short time and then bought a place at Benton, N. Y., where his wife died February 11, 1877. He died in Penn Yan, 1911. They had two children, Hattie A. and George W. The former was born at Canadice, December 31, 1867, and the latter at Benton, Yates County, N. Y., December 31, 1867.

Agnes A. Lewis the only daughter of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann Lewis, was born at Tyrone, Steuben County, N. Y., March 9, 1837. Agnes has always remained single and resided with her parents until their death, upon a farm at Benton, N. Y. Died in the village of Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1911.

Wilson A. Lewis the second son of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann Lewis, was born at Tyrone, N. Y., June 15, died at the camp of the Union Army at Knoxville, Tenn., November 29, 1863. Wilson when he became of age, went to Manchester, Mich., where in August of 1862, he enlisted in Company B., 20th Regiment of Infantry of that state, under the command of Captain Allen of that place. His regiment went first to Petersburg, Va., where he came near losing his life by the bursting of a shell in that engagement, which came so close that it singed his hair, but he kept on with his regiment and helped to take the place. From here he was sent with his regiment to Knoxville, Tenn., and was engaged for several days in hard-fought battles. After this they were employed in building entrenchments, and as they were at work, the Rebels came upon them from the opposite side, which compelled him with his companions to rush on to battle. His captain soon saw by his countenance that he was unfit for duty and ordered him on the sick list and sent him back. This was the last seen of him alive, and when some of his comrades went to his tent, they found him dead in his blanket. His death was caused by over exertion and exposure, dying without a single hand to smooth his dying head, and his last resting place is by the side of his comrades, who had gone before him at Knoxville, Tenn.

Eli Lewis the third son of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann Lewis, was born at Benton, N. Y., October 7, 1840, married Sarah C. Washburn at Gorham, Ontario County, N. Y., December 31, 1873. He remained at home until the War of 1861, and at that time, being an orderly Sergeant in the New York State Militia, in which his company was ordered to Elmira, N. Y. for one hundred days to guard Rebel prisoners, also at the same time in the duty of his office, sent south, as guard of "Bounty Jumpers." While upon one of these trips, he was offered \$500 by one of these men if he would turn his back long enough to allow him a chance to escape. But, being loyal to his country, he refused the offer with scorn and landed his charge safely in Washington, D. C. After his marriage he bought a farm in Benton, where he was residing in 1884. They had no children.

Frank E. Lewis the youngest son of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann Lewis, was born at Benton, N. Y., November 8, 1848, married Mary H. Washburn at Canandaigua, N. Y., September 19, 1866; died at Benton, N. Y., August 22, 1874. Frank and his wife soon after their marriage, went and lived and worked his father-in-law's farm at Reed's Corners, N. Y., but soon after returned to Benton and lived with his own father's family, where he was residing at the time of his death, which was caused by spinal fever. He was taken on the 19th of the month, and the disease was so rapid, that on the 22d he breathed his last. Since his death his widow has remarried, and I am told now lives at Trumansburg, N. Y. They had no children.

Eugene Lewis the only son of Hiram M. and Charlotte J. (Merritt) Lewis, was born at Milo, Yates County, N. Y., November 29, 1851. He married at this place, September 6, 1874, Georgiana Owens. His occupation in 1881 was a successful farmer, living in the town of Milo, N. Y.

Delzora Lewis the only daughter of Hiram M. and Charlotte Lewis, was also born in Starkey, May 10, 1854, died at the same place of diphtheria, June 19, 1864.

Emmet Shannon the only son of Harrison and Marinda (Lewis) Shannon, was born at Starkey, N. Y., June 24, 1845, and died at Tyrone, N. Y., December 6, 1845.

Mary Shannon the only daughter of Harrison and Marinda Shannon, was born at Starkey, N. Y., December 19, 1856. She married Spencer R. Harpending at Dundee, N. Y., October 21, 1870. Mary and her husband resides at Dundee, N. Y., where he was born November 7, 1846. In 1881 he was following the occupation of merchant. They have had two children, an infant, a son who was born at Dundee, N. Y., May 14, 1876 and died there May 16 of the same year, and Harry S., born at the same place February 26, 1878 and died of congestion of the lungs, March 13, 1880.

Emmet and Lewis Rapalee were children of Joshua and Hannah Rapalee, both born at Milo, Yates County, N. Y. The former was born August 29, 1845, and died February 25, 1854, and the latter October 28, 1848, and died February 24, 1854. Their death was caused by scarlet fever.

Viola M. Rapalee was the oldest daughter of Joshua and Hannah Rapalee, and was born at Milo, N. Y., May 6, 1851, married Emmet Burgess at St. John's, Clinton County, Mich., February 20, 1867. In 1884 they resided at Milo, Mich., where her husband was head sawyer in a mill at that place. They then had four children, Emma May Burgess, born at Ovid, Mich., August 3, 1870, Ezra R., born at the same place, August 29, 1872 and died March 14, 1884. The second son an infant, was born February 5, 1877 and died April, 1877, and Lula, born November 16, 1880. Marinda Rapalee the second daughter of Joshua and Hannah Rapalee, was born at Milo, N. Y., May 26, 1853. She married for her husband J. V. Fulkerson at Ovid, Mich., December 8, 1870. Marinda's husband in 1884 was a lumber dealer at Ovid, Mich. They then had six children named Lillie, Ruth, Jessie, and Infant (twins) and also two other who were twins, whose records I have not, and failed to obtain at the publication of my former History of the Boyd Family.

Ezra Rapalee the third son of Joshua and Hannah Lewis Rapalee, was born at Ovid, Mich., August 29, 1858 died at the same place of lung disease June 4, 1861.

Chas. B. Curtis was the only son of Samuel F. and Amelia Boyd Curtis. He was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., September 24, 1827, married for his first wife Hannah Augusta Adams at Northfield, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 26, 1865. For his second wife Isabell Douglass at New York City, August 26, 1876, died at Rye, N. Y., the date we have not. The younger days of Charles were spent in school at Penn Yan, N. Y. until he was old enough to enter Hamilton College of the State of New York, where he graduated, and on leaving the same was honored by having conferred upon him the degree of arts. He then returned to his old home at Penn Yan and began the study of law and finished the same at Chicago, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1850. At the breaking out of the War of 1861, he entered the army and served as Captain in the 57th Regiment, New York Volunteers, but resigned his commission and returned home in 1863 and took up the occupation of commission merchant at New York City. His first wife was the daughter of Darius

Adams of Northville, N. Y. She died at that place of child birth February 14, 1867. His second wife, a daughter of Andrew E. Douglass of New York City. In the last days of Charles life, he took a deep interest in trying to trace back his ancestors in this country. We have given you his investigations and letters to me, the beginning of this chapter. He was the father of one child by his first wife, an infant born at Northfield, N. Y. in February, 1867,<sup>1</sup> and died at its birth; and three children by the second, whose names are Elliott Douglass Curtis, born at Rye, N. Y., September 7, 1877. Charles Boyd Curtis, born at New York City, December 6, 1878, and a daughter named Isabelle Woodbridge Curtis, born at Newport, R. I., August 4, 1880.

Almeda Weaver the oldest daughter of Hugh and Alzada (Frost) Weaver, was born at Reading, N. Y., July 14, 1842, married L. B. Knox at Havana, same county, February 16, 1862. Almeda's husband's occupation is that of a miller, and they in 1884 resided at Havana, N. Y.

Alzada Weaver the second daughter of Hugh and Alzada Frost, was born at Havana, N. Y., of which we have no date. She was single in 1884 and resided with her sister at Havana, N. Y., following dress-making for an occupation.

John Willover the oldest son of William and Mesenda (Frost) Willover, was born at Tyrone, Schuyler County, N. Y., September 26, 1835, married Ida Norton at Hinsdale, N. Y. (no date). In 1884 was a lumber dealer at Salamanca, N. Y. They had no children.

Eli M. Willover the second son of William and Mesenda Willover, was born at Tyrone, N. Y., January 26, 1837; married at Altay, N. Y., Emma Lettell, October 30, 1866. They were living upon a farm in 1884, near Altay, N. Y. They had two children at that time, whose names were Mary E. and Blanche Willover, both born at Altay, N. Y.; the former October 24, 1868 and the latter September 1, 1872.

Harvey F. Willover the third son of William and Mesenda Willover, was born at Tyrone, N. Y., November 5, 1839, married Sarah Jane Dusbessie at South Bradford, N. Y., February 22, 1863. After their marriage they first settled at Altay, N. Y.,

then to Montese, N. Y., where in 1884 was engaged in farming. In 1864 he enlisted at Bath, N. Y. in Company H., 18th Regiment of New York State Volunteers for one year, and was mustered into the United States service at Elmira, N. Y., September 14, 1864 and assigned to the 2d Brigade and 5th Army Corps, and was mustered out of service near Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865, and while in service he participated in the battle of Hatch's Run, Boydtown, Plank Road, Gravelly Run and Five Forks, and served in them all with honor. They had one child, whom they called Louie F. Willover, who was born at Senora, Steuben County, N. Y., February 15, 1864.

Myron Willover the fourth son of William and Mesenda Willover, was born at Tyrone, N. Y., June 13, 1842, married Eliza McIntire at the same place April 8, 1872; died of consumption at Wayne, N. Y., May 9, 1872. No children.

Edward S. and Augustus Ross were twins, sons of William and Terressa (Frost) Ross and were born at Elmira, N. Y., October 3, 1836, where the latter died in infancy. Edward's home is near Reading, N. Y.

Hyatt C. Ross the third son of William and Terressa Ross, was born at Starkey, N. Y., July 16, 1840, married Ellen Archer at the same place February 3, 1869. Soon after their marriage, they went west for one summer and then returned back to their native place, where they were residing in 1884.

Louise Ross the oldest daughter of William and Terressa Ross, was born at Reading, N. Y., April 9, 1846. She was single and living at the above place in 1881.

Sarah Ross the youngest daughter of William and Terressa Ross, was born at Reading Center, N. Y., August 22, 1847, and married C. M. Sawyer at the same place November 30, 1864. She died at Dundee, N. Y., November 13, 1873. After their marriage they resided with her parents at Starkey, N. Y. But domestic difficulties soon afterwards arose between them and they separated, and to support herself she followed the occupation of dress-making until she died. Her death was quite suddenly. She was taken suddenly on Saturday at noon with spinal maengetus, and died the following Wednesday morning, ending

her days once filled with sunshine and loved by all that knew her.

William D. Boyd the oldest son of Harvey C. and Mercy (Peck) Boyd, was born at Lima, Washtenaw County, Mich., August 8, 1838. Married Sarah A. Warner at the same place June 27, 1866. After their marriage, commenced their married life upon a farm near Sylvan Center; soon afterwards sold the same and purchased a saw mill in the southern part of the town, and after owning this property for a short time, exchanged it for property at Carson City, Mich. He was elected to the office of town treasurer, once or twice, and also a prominent member in the Masonic Order. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Jerved Warner, a Methodist clergyman, by whom in 1884 he had two children, Charles J. and Elba H. The former was born at Sylvan, Mich., October 10, 1868, and the latter at the same place November 1, 1870.

Orlando A. Boyd the second son of Harvey C. and Mercy Boyd, was born at Lima, Mich., October 2, 1841. He always remained single and died at Chelsea, Mich., December 18, 1900.

Merritt Boyd the third son of Harvey C. and Mercy Boyd, was born at Lima, Mich., October 19, 1844, married Mary L. Glover at the same place February 27, 1873, died at Chelsea, May 6, 1810. His early days were spent at home until 1861, when he and his brother Orlando, purchased a hotel at Sylvan Center, and shortly afterwards a grist mill at the same place, while they carried on both branches at the same time. A short time afterwards, they took their younger brother Homer, in with them and added the mercantile business to their firm, and at the same time carried on their father's farm. This partnership existed for about seven years, when they dissolved the firm, and Merritt went to Francisco (same state), and bought grain for two years longer, and then moved to Grass Lake, Mich. and became one of the firm of Boyd, Branch & Newfany in the mercantile business for three years longer, and then dissolved partnership and entered into the mill business one mile north of that place. His wife was a widow lady before their marriage, and a daughter of Lorren Grover. In 1884 they were the parents of

three children. First, Lewis G., born at Sylvan, Mich., March 22, 1874 and died at Grass Lake, Mich. of diphtheria January 25, 1879. Second, Edith May Boyd, born at Grass Lake, Mich., March 16, 1880, married Joseph A. Cavanaugh May 14, 1907. They have one child, Dorothea Marie Cavanaugh, born August 16, 1908. Third, Warren Cushman Boyd, who was born at Lake Mills, Jackson County, Mich., November 19, 1881, married Enid Marie Phelps at Battle Creek, Mich., October 19, 1911. Fourth, John Howard Boyd (no record).

Homer C. Boyd the youngest son of Harvey C. and Mercy Boyd, was born at Benton, Yates County, N. Y., September 1, 1849, married Loretta Russel at Sylvan, Mich., June 27, 1877. Homer soon after dissolving partnership with his brothers, moved home and lived with his parents. His wife was a daughter of a widow lady of Schoharie County, N. Y., and at the time of his first acquaintance with her was on a visit to Michigan. In 1884 they had no children.

Henry Walter Ketcham the oldest son of Abel and Phoebe Ann Boyd Ketcham, was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., April 11, 1847, married Rhoda Stewart at Elmira, N. Y., January 1, 1874. In 1884 they were living upon a farm at Benton, N. Y., and had one child named Walter A., born at Benton, N. Y., April 6, 1875.

Sophia Ketcham the oldest daughter of Abel and Phoebe Ann Ketcham, was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., April 16, 1848. She died at the same place July, 1911. She was also single and lived with her mother in 1884 at Benton, N. Y.

Frank Ketcham the second son of Abel and Phoebe Ann Ketcham, was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., February 4, 1850. He also in 1884 was still single and lived with his mother at Benton, N. Y.

Smith Lewis Ketcham the third son of Abel and Phoebe Ann Ketcham was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., July 8, 1851, died at Benton, N. Y., May 4, 1852.

Emma Celina and Edwin Ketcham were the youngest son and daughter of Abel and Phoebe Ann Ketcham. The former was born February 10, 1853, and the latter April 11, 1856 at Torrey, N. Y., and in 1884 was single and living with their mother at Benton, N. Y.

Lula Boyd the only child of Geo. W. and Eunice (Freeman) Boyd, was born at Lima, Washtenaw County, Mich., May 21, 1857, married Forrest Buchanan at the same place October 15, 1879. Her husband and her reside upon the farm of her father's, where he died September 22, 1880. She is a great favorite among her friends. Her family consisted of three children. First, Mabel S., born at Lima, Washtenaw County, Mich., September 19, 1880, married Horace Lambert at Billings, Montana, November 26, 1902, and died here November 17, 1905, having no children. Her husband owned a ranch sixty miles east of National Park on Rosebud River. Her body was sent to Chelsea, Mich. for burial. Second, Anna P. Buchanan, born at Lima, Washtenaw County, Mich. (we have no date); married Thomas Taylor of New York, October 3, 1903, a traveling salesman for James Elliott & Co., New York, for twelve years, now a resident of London, England. Third, Luella I. Buchanan (no date of birth), married Jacob J. Lamb of Detroit, Mich., June 7, 1905. They lived at Pontiac, Mich., where her husband is connected with the Pontiac Garment Co. They have one child named Eunice Marcella Lamb, born March 6, 1908. Lula Boyd Buchanan remained a widow until her children grew up, and in 1905 married for her second husband Robert Glinn, of Chelsea, Mich., and now lives in Bradentown, Florida.

William B. Hurd the oldest son of John S. and Sarah (Boyd) Hurd, was born at Lima Center, Mich., November 21, 1830. He was united in marriage to Mary Weston at Blackman, Mich., February 11, 1873. William when young attended the union school at Jackson and obtained a fine education. When the War of 1861 broke out, he enlisted in the 1st Michigan Infantry for three months, and when his time expired, became a member of the 17th United States Infantry under the title of Sergeant. Soon after this, for gallant service on the field, he was promoted to 2d Lieutenant, then soon afterwards rose to the 1st, and from that to Captain of his Company (H) of the same regiment. While in service he was taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., and then sent to Libbey Prison at Richmond, Va. Here after suffering all the depredations and cruel treatment of a barbarous enemy, was

at last released and once more returned home. In 1884 he held the position of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Reform Club and a high member of the Knights of Pythias of his native place. At the above date he resided with his wife—who was born in Wisconsin, February 2, 1853—upon a 500-acre farm two miles west of Jackson, Mich. Their family consisted then of five children namely: Sherman Smith Hurd, born at Blackman, Mich., November 17, 1874. Second, Frank, born at the above place August 1, 1876. Third, Edna, born here August 17, 1878. Fourth, Mamie, born at the above place November 9, 1879 and died at the place of her birth of diphtheria, April 19, 1881, and the fifth, Sarah Louisa Hurd, born at Blackman, Mich., April 3, 1881.

Mary Adaline Hurd the oldest daughter of John S. and Sarah Boyd, was born at Lima, Mich., July 16, 1841, and married Frank L. Smith at Jackson, Mich., August 14, 1862. Mary's husband in 1884 was a partner with her brother (L. C. Hurd), as proprietors of what was then called the Hurd House in Jackson, Mich. They were also living in the old hotel called the "Old Tremont" house of that place, when it burned. To them it was a great loss. When the War of 1861 broke out, he enlisted and served as quarter-master of one of the Michigan Regiments, but was not called into active service. Afterwards he was a member of the Legislature of his native state. His wife in 1881 was a member of the Congregational Church of Jackson, where they lived. Their family consisted of three daughters, who were all born at Jackson, Mich., and their names were Florence, born February 7, 1866; Irene Hurd Smith, born April 18, 1868; and Georgiana, born November 12, 1870.

Sarah J. Hurd the second daughter of John S. and Sarah Hurd, was born at Lima, Mich., October 12, 1843, and married Robert E. Emmons at Jackson, Mich., June 3, 1868. Her husband, who in 1884 was a merchant and contractor at Jackson, Mich., was born at Kalamazoo, of the same state December 20, 1841, and at the later date was residing at Jackson, Mich. Their family consisted of J. S. Emmons, born at Marshall Mills, Mich., April 5, 1869; Walter P., born at Jackson, Mich., May 31, 1871; and Robert O., born at the same place July 1, 1874.

L. C. Hurd the youngest son of John S. and Sarah Hurd, was born at Jackson, Mich., April 18, 1845. In 1884 he was still single and was one of the proprietors of the Hurd House of that place.

Edward H. Boyd the only son of Robert and Eliza (Harris) Boyd, was born at Lima, Mich., April 10, 1848. He married Agnes Young at Jackson, Mich., November 9, 1881, and at that time was following the occupation of a barber at Chelsea, Mich.

Willie Allen Boyd the oldest son of Mina and Rhoda (Betts) Boyd, was born at Lima, Mich., April 28, 1858; died at the same place May 4, 1858.

Harriett Irene Boyd the youngest daughter of Mina and Rhoda Boyd, was born at Lima, Mich., July 15, 1860. In 1884 she was residing with her parents at St. John's, Mich.

Maggie Eliza Boyd the youngest daughter of Mina and Rhoda Boyd, was born at St. John's, Mich., January 27, 1864, died at the same place November 9, 1870.

Lewis Albert Litchfield the only son of Alva P. and Almira (Boyd) Litchfield, was born at Webster, Mich., November 27, 1854. He was residing in 1884 with his parents at the place of his birth.

Mary A. Brown the oldest daughter of Cephias and Emeline (Crawford) Brown, and was born at Benton, N. Y. in 1824 or 25. Married Harry K. Booth at Dundee, same county, September 1843 or 44; died at Hainesville, Lake County, Ill., January 19, 1851. We have but a little history of Mary's past life. Her death was caused by consumption. They had three children, Flora Booth, who was born at Eddytown, N. Y. in 1845 and married Frank Gage; Mary Booth, who was born at Hainesville, Ill. and married L. R. Daniels at Coldwater, Mich., and died at the same place, of which we have no date. Her husband was a physician and they had three children namely: Gertrude, Freddie and Zoula, all born at Coldwater, Mich., of which we have no dates. Freddie died at the same place in 1870 and his sister Zoula, September 4, 1873.

Sarah A. Booth the youngest daughter of Harry and Mary Booth, was born at Hainesville, Ill., February 2, 1851, married M. F. Daniels at Coldwater, Mich., no date. Her husband was

an attorney-at-law, residence unknown to us in 1884; had two children, Bertie and Grace, who were born at Coldwater, Mich., and died at that place.

Coleman C. Brown the only son of Cephias and Emily Brown, was born at Benton, N. Y., June 20, 1856, married Sarah Calkins at Coldwater, Mich., September 5, 1855. In 1884 he assisted us greatly in complying our former history of the Boyd Families, by furnishing us records of his mother's family. At that time he was living at Coldwater, Mich., and had four children whose names were Louie E. Brown, born at Coldwater, Mich., July 22, 1856 and married Ira Harris of that place October 12, 1879. Jessie M. Brown, born at Italy Hill, Yates Co., N. Y., 1875. Allie G. Brown was born at the same place March 15, 1858 and died there January 30, 1873, and Nettie E. Brown, who was born at Coldwater, Mich., June 19, 1872 and died there July 24, 1874.

Sarah L. Brown the second daughter of Cephias and Emelia Brown, was born in Benton, Yates County, N. Y., March 29, 1828, married Herman M. Loomis at Jerusalem, N.Y., April 11, 1847 and died at Coldwater, Mich., July 21, 1854. Her death was caused by consumption, and her past history we know but a little of. They had one child named Frank, born at Italy Hill, N.Y., in 1848.

S. Alma Brown the youngest daughter of Cephias and Emily Brown, was born at Benton, N. Y., April 22, 1830, married Carlos Dunham at Coldwater, Mich., February 27, 1857 and died at the same place June 21, 1869. We have no further history of her, except she had a son whom they called Eddie, who was born at Coldwater, Mich., September 10, 1857 and died at that place March 25, 1858.

Julia R. Rodgers the only child of John and Maria (Crawford) Rodgers, was born at Napherville, Ill., July 13, 1844, married Jewett Benedict at Freemont, same state, November 13, 1865. Her husband by occupation was in 1884 a farmer, and was born at Sugar Hill, N. Y., June 10, 1843. At that time they were the parents of three children as follows: L. Horace Benedict, born at Kidder, Mo., September 16, 1867; Millie May Benedict, born at Dundee, N. Y., January 9, 1871; and Fernwood Benedict, born at the same place November 15, 1876.





EZRA MUNSON COLE



MARGARET LOUISA (DUFF) COLE

George B. Crawford the only son of Charles C. and Lucretia (Spencer) Crawford, was born at Price's Mills, Trumbull County, Ohio, September 19, 1842. He married Elizabeth Shingledecker at Kalamazoo, Mich., January 28, 1868. George emigrated from the place of his birth to Dowagiac, Mich. in 1865. On the 8th of August of 1862, he bid farewell to his friends and became a member of Company A, 19th Michigan Infantry, and with the same marched to the field of battle in behalf of his country's freedom. He was one of the heroes in Sherman's grand march to the sea, and while on the way was wounded, while at Thompson Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863 and again March 16, 1865 at Averysborough, N. C., and mustered out of service at the close of the war and followed farming for an occupation near Dowagiac, Mich., where he was residing in 1884. He was elected three times to office and appointed once to the treasureship of La Grange Township, Mich., and in 1884 was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he had joined October 1, 1866, and then held the position of Past Grand Master. George assisted me much in records of his father's family in 1884. At that time they had two children, Ward Edgar Crawford, born March 28, 1869, and William Henry Crawford, born March 17, 1873, at La Grange, Cass County, Mich.

Harriett Maria Cole the oldest daughter of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole, who was born at Warren, Pa., October 7, 1836, married Joseph Charles Kellow at Cresco, Iowa, August 29, 1877. In 1884 Harriett and her husband resided at Jamestown, Iowa where he owned a farm and followed the same for an occupation. In 1865 or 66 I had the pleasure of meeting her at Penn Yan, N. Y. I must say I found her a very social and kind lady. Soon afterwards she returned home to Iowa and commenced teaching school on what was called the "Norwegian settlement" in the northern part of the state. The time must have been very dull and lonesome to her while living there. She wrote me soon afterwards that for many weeks she did not see a single person who could speak the English language, and at one time it was nearly two months before she saw one of her kindred friends, and that was another lady who happened to be teaching near by in 1884. They had no children.

Ezra Munson Cole the oldest son of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole, was born at Napersville, Du Page County, Ia., April 11, 1839; married Margaret Louisa Duff at New Oregon, Ia., December 13, 1865. Ezra was in the Civil War of 1861 for four years, and is now a farmer at Cresco, Ia. Their family consisted of six children namely: First, Helen Fanny, born at New Oregon, Ia., March 22, 1867, married William Hurd at Ord, Neb., December 14, 1885. They have one son Lloyd Cole, born March 7, 1902. Second, Standly Duff Cole, born at New Oregon, Ia., February 1, 1869, died at the same place August 5, 1869. Third, Bertha Louise Cole, born at Vernon Springs, Ia., February 9, 1870, married Herbert Mason at Ord, Neb., December 20, 1904. They had two children, Edward Ezra, born February 10, 1906 and Margaret Elizabeth, born February 3, 1911. Fourth, Elizabeth Cole, born at Cresco, Ia., November 8, 1872. Fifth, Edward Lewis Cole, born at New Oregon, Ia., November 13, 1875. Sixth, Fanny Mariah Cole, born at New Oregon, Ia., December 15, 1877, married Electus Pritchard at Minneapolis, Minn., December 13, 1902. Her husband is an engineer by occupation at the above place. They have two children, Ezra Charles, born December 21, 1903 and Grace Margaret, born January 16, 1906.

Mary Elizabeth the second daughter of Samuel M. and Susannah Cole, was born at Naperville, Ia., January 30, 1841, died at the same place March 1, 1841.

Julia Phoebe Cole the third daughter of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole, was born at Naperville, Ill., April 27, 1842, married Henry Clay Rand at Prairie-du-Chien, Wis., October 16, 1872. Her husband was an artist and mechanic, and hers that of a cloak and dress maker, and a favorite in her household. They have one daughter named Mildred (Cole) Rand, who was born at Waverly, Ia., February 16, 1881; who graduated from the Cresco High School in 1899. She is still single and follows the occupation of a milliner and resides at home.

Charles Milton Cole the second son of Samuel M. and Susannah Crawford Cole, was born at Naperville, Du Page County, Ill., January 10, 1846, married Augusta Matilda Hilke at Cresco, Howard County, Ia., March 14, 1880; died at New Oregon, Ia.,





HENRY CLAY RAND      MILDRED COLE RAND  
JULIA PHOEBE (COLE) RAND

April 12, 1905. Charles by trade was a painter. They had three children, Alma, Milfrid and Fred. E.

Susan Maria Cole the fourth daughter of Samuel M. and Susannah Cole, was born at Naperville, Ill., December 12, 1849. In 1884 she was still single and dress-maker at Waverly, Ia.

Linnie Hannah David Cole the fifth daughter of Samuel and M. Susannah (Crawford) Cole, was born at Naperville, Du Page County, Ill., February 3, 1853, died at New Oregon, Ia., July 22, 1901. When she was about one year old, she was taken from the place of her birth by her parents to Howard County, Ia. In life she was a successful teacher in the schools of the above state for nearly six years. Early in April of the year she was taken sick and breathed her last on her mother's birth day of that year. She belonged to the Congregational Church of that place for more than twenty-five years, and is buried in the cemetery by the side of her mother at New Oregon, Ia.

Lewis M. Cole the youngest son of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole, was born at New Oregon, Ia., November 17, 1855, married and has one child Alta born at Cresco, Ia., August 19, 1898.

Charles Coleman Crawford the oldest son of Nathaniel B. and Lucretia (Spencer) Crawford, was born at Price's Tavern, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 16, 1846, was killed at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. The history of Charles's death was given us by his brother George B. Crawford in a letter dated February 6, 1882 as follows: "My brother Charles C. Crawford was a member of Company M., 1st Michigan Cavalry. He enlisted at the time when he was but a few days over eighteen years of age, and went at once with his regiment to the front. The time of his enlistment was in February of 1864, and at the time when the old members of that regiment were reinlisting as veterans, after they had served their term of three years. At the time of his death, he was with his regiment at a place called "Yellow Tavern," a few miles from Richmond, Va. His company in advancing toward the enemy, came to the top of a hill, when a bullet from one of the Rebel guns hit him directly in the

mouth, killing him instantly. His body was buried upon the battle field and afterwards removed to the National Cemetery, where it now lies and will be taken care of by the Government."

Alma F. Crawford the oldest daughter of Nathaniel B. and Lueretia (Spencer) Crawford, was born at Price's Mills, Ohio, April 1, 1848. She married George F. Barker at Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich., August 19, 1866. Alma and her husband soon after their marriage moved from Dowagiac to Pleasantown, Mich. On their arrival here they found the country a vast wilderness, with but a few pioneers to keep company with them. Here deprived of all the privileges of a cultivated country and in a rude log cabin surrounded on all sides by the sturdy oaks of the forest, surrounded by the panthers and wolves to keep them awake at night, they commenced the first days of their married life never by them to be forgotten. Here in these early days, her husband took an active part in the organization of the township and building of school roads. After residing here until 1871, they moved into an adjoining town of Springdale and stayed there until 1877 and then went back to Pleasantown, and remained until 1879, when they moved to Benzonia, same state, where they were residing in 1884. Their children were Erie Grant Barker, born at Pleasantown, Mich., November 10, 1868, and died at the same place August 16, 1870. Orlean Earl Barker was born at the same place July 13, 1871. Jake Boyd Barker who was born at Springdale, Mich., November 16, 1875, and Israel Putnam Barker, born at Benzonia, Mich., July 28, 1881.

Jay Boyd Crawford the second son of Nathaniel B. and Lueretia (Spencer) Crawford, was born at Price's Mill, Trumbull County, Ohio, February 1, 1850, married Eva J. Hunter at Baltimore, Md., November 4, 1880. He went with his father's family to Michigan in 1855, and there attended school and then entered the high school at Dowagiac, the same state, from which he graduated in 1866 and entered a store at the same place as a clerk, where he worked a large portion of his time until April of 1874, when he went to Boston, Mass. and studied law and was admitted to the bar at this place July 6, 1875, and continued to practice

until the spring of 1881, when he was taken with a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs and was obliged to leave the city and return to his native land, Michigan. While at Boston he held the office of Justice of the Peace for five years. In 1857 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in 1884 held the entitled honor of Grand Master. He also was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and held at the above date Past-Chancellor, and has held the office of the Post of Grand Preceptor of Massachusetts. In the fall of 1880 he wrote a historical work entitled "The Credit Moblier of America," which at that time was causing an extended excitement among the American people and made a large sale of his books, which were highly appreciated by the people of this country. In 1884 he was engaged upon another historical work of a much larger sphere, the subject being unknown to us. They had one child, Jay Wilson Crawford, born at Baltimore, Md., September 8, 1881.

Phoebe Maria Crawford the second daughter of Nathaniel B. and Lucretia Crawford, was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, August 16, 1852, married for her first husband Frank M. Struble at La Grange, Mich., July 21, 1872, and for her second husband Hugh P. Garrett at the same place in October of 1876. Phoebe in 1855 went with her parents from the place of her birth to Cass County, Mich., where she resided until 1866 and then went to reside with her grandmother Phoebe Huston, at Dundee, N. Y. and remained for two years and went back to her former home in Michigan. After remaining here for a few years with her father, she went to live with an aunt (Emelia Brown) where she was living at the time of her first marriage. This marriage proved to have been an unhappy one, for some domestic difficulties arose between them and they separated. In 1876 she obtained a divorce and married Mr. Garrett, who was born at Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, October 26, 1830. A short time after her marriage to her second husband, they moved within two miles of Geneva, Neb., in Madison Township, Sec. 19, south-west quarter and six miles from Fremont Station upon the B.M.R.R., which was their nearest station where they followed farming for an occupation. By her first husband she had one child called

Florence Violet Struble, born at Volina, Mich., November 18, 1873, and by the second husband two children, whose names were Charles Winfield Garrett, born January 12, 1877 and Ralph Finley Garrett, born September 24, 1889 at La Grange, Cass County, Mich.

Lewis Rollin Crawford the oldest son of Nathaniel B. and Clarissa (Griffin) Crawford, was born at Wayne, Mich., January 30, 1868.

Myrtle Dell and Lillian May Crawford, the two daughters of Nathaniel B. and Clarissa Crawford, were born at Wayne, Mich., the former December 2, 1871 and the latter April 19, 1875.

William N. Diven the oldest son of David C. and Hannah (Crawford) Diven, was born at Reading, N. Y., July 14, 1845. She married Frank Bennett at the same place December 16, 1868. After their marriage they went to Wellsburgh, N. Y. and kept a hotel for a short time and then returned to Reading, following the same occupation until 1876 or 77, when they went to Elmira, N. Y., where he in 1882 was engaged as street car conductor.

Mary Diven the only daughter of David C. and Hannah Diven, was born at Reading, N. Y., August 4, 1849, died of consumption at Watkins, N. Y., June 11, 1873.

Charlotte A. Hyatt the oldest daughter of Uriah and Sarah (Crawford) Hyatt, was born at Dundee, N. Y., June 24, 1846, and in 1882 was still living with her mother at the above place.

Eugene Hyatt the oldest son of Uriah and Sarah Hyatt, was born at Dundee, N. Y., October 28, 1850. In 1882 he was also residing at the place of his birth.

Bellnetta Hyatt the second daughter of Uriah and Sarah Hyatt, was born at Dundee, N. Y., March 14, 1856, died at the same place of diphtheria May 23, 1863.

Freddie Hyatt the second son of Uriah and Sarah Hyatt, was born at Dundee, N. Y., July 24, 1862 and also died of diphtheria at the same place April 27, 1863.

Edgar H. Hyatt the youngest son of Uriah and Sarah Hyatt, was born at Dundee, N. Y., September 24, 1864. He is now married and has children. We have no records.

Inez M. Crawford the only daughter of George A. and Eliza (Hyslop) Crawford, was born at Batavia Township, Branch County, Mich., March 1, 1861. In 1882 she was living with her mother and step-father at Mazon, Ill. In 1879 she became a teacher in the public schools until her health failed her and she was obliged to resign her position and take up music for a living.

Louis H. Crawford the only son of George A. and Eliza Crawford, was born at Morris, Grundy County, Ill., September 22, 1862, died at Mazon, Ill., September 4, 1881. Louis stood very high in character and his death was commented upon quite largely in the papers of his native place, of which copies of the same were sent to me at that time.

In drawing to a close our chapter, we will say that we have given a history of every descendant of the Kent Branch of the Boyd Families from Ebenezer Boyd the progenator, of the same down to 1884, numbering 457 persons. Many of them were, single then, and since then have families, and some have died which will not be found in this book. What we have given is from the records of our former histories of this family; and for the time and expense of compiling for the last twenty-six years, we have cut out as our work is a Historical Book instead of a Genealogical work like the other work of 1884. While we do this we try to make the same more interesting to them who are not represented and not members of our respected families, by adding a large amount of historical matter pertaining to them. We have received since then, matter that is not found in our former edition. To gather in the records for the past twenty-six years would be a tedious task, as many of these descendants we neither know their address, or where they are living at the present day, and would require a vast amount of correspondence to obtain them.



## CHAPTER II

### HISTORY OF THE BOYDS OF SALEM, N. Y.

Salem, in Washington County, New York, like the other towns along the Hudson River, was at an early day the home of several families of the Boyds, when they emigrated here from the old Ireland and Scotland homes of their ancestors of that country. Among the early settlers was the family of Robert Boyd, whose descendants form this Chapter of the book as furnished us by the Hon. Robert K. Boyd, ex-councilman of Eau Claire, Wis., as follows:

Robert Boyd their ancestor, was born in the northern part of Ireland in 1745. He emigrated to America with his wife and family at about the close of the War of the Revolution. At this time there were a large company of Scotch-Irish emigrants under the leadership of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Thomas Clark (the first minister of the town of Salem, N. Y.), set sail for this country, and along with them came Robert and his family, and took up their first home in America here. The records show he was killed by an accident, December 7, 1783, leaving his wife with four children whose names were Robert, Joseph, John and William. Robert's wife is said to have survived him many years and died aged in the forepart of the nineteenth century. This lady is claimed by her descendants to be one of great bravery, so prominent among the Boyds families. One instant of this kind is given of her, that on one evening as she was sitting in her humble home (probably a log house), she was startled with horror to see a panther come to her door and enter her docile, with flash-

ing eyes and voracious look he advanced toward her. Quick as thought would let her, she seized a burning brand from the log fire-place and waved it in front of the desperate animal, which so quickly frightened the beast that he rushed from her household and she was saved.

Robert the oldest son of Robert, was born in Salem, N. Y., April 7, 1780. While a young man he went and lived in Otsego County, N. Y., and finally settled in Byron, Genesee County, N. Y. in 1822, and died here March 18, 1828, leaving one son (James) and three daughters. Two of these daughters died in 1840. One of them married a man named Morse, died leaving four children, and the other died unmarried. Their widow was living in 1882 with R. W. Boyd a nephew at Attica, N. Y. James the son, was born in Salem, N. Y., February 16, 1809 and came to the Genesee county, same state with his father in 1822. He spent the remainder of his days here and died at his home in Pembroke, March 4, 1872, leaving two sons, Robert W., born June 2, 1837 and James P., born March, 1841, both being born in Byron of that county. Robert resided here in Genesee county until 1880, when he moved to Attica, N. Y., following the profession of a mail route agent on the Erie Railroad until his death September 21, 1895. His children were:

Ella M. Boyd was born June 20, 1867 at Medina, N. Y., who is the wife of Peter M. Bower and resides in Attica. Their daughter Rachel, who was born April 22, 1896, is now in high school.

James P., the other son of James, was in 1882 a resident of Michigan, where he went in 1870 and was a traveling agent for the large dry goods house of Charles Root & Co., of Detroit. In 1882 he had a daughter then fifteen years of age.

Joseph Boyd the second son of Robert Boyd (we have but a little record of him) was born in Salem, N. Y., and in after years resided in Steuben County, N. Y., where he died, leaving four sons: John R., Isaac D., David and Joseph. John R. the oldest son, left a son named Randolph, and Isaac D., a son named Willard. They are supposed both to be living some where in the far west, where they went in early life.

John Boyd the third son of Robert Boyd, was born in Ireland in 1778 or 1782. His record we know nothing of; may have died unmarried.

William Boyd the youngest son of Robert, and the only one born in America, was born in Salem, Washington County, N. Y. in 1784, soon after the death of his father. In the War of 1812, he served his country in what was called the McFarland's Company, New York State Militia. For his first wife he married a lady whose name was ——— Younglove, and for his second wife, Mrs. Mary J. (Eaton) Hartwell, at or near Hammondsport, Steuben County, N. Y. William when young, was very prosperous financially, but lost all of his wealth in later years by becoming a bondsman to a dishonest, defaulting tax collector. He was a man of strong character and sterling principles, but was never a successful money maker. He was always suspicious of others, believing all men to be honest and upright, and he was ready to aid others with his earthly savings, when many times he was imposed upon by pretendent friends who had no more respect for him but to bunco him in their dealings. In 1852 he went from Addison, N. Y., to Illinois in McHenry County and in 1856 he emigrated from Illinois to St. Charles, Minn., where he lived until his death in the year 1864. By his first wife he was the father of four sons, whose names are John, William A., Thomas and Mathew S. By the second wife his children were Emily H., James, Isaac D. and Robert K.

John the eldest son of William Boyd, was born at Salem, N. Y., September 6, 1809, was married to Clarissa B. Smith, a talented young woman of Puritan descent on February 20, 1841. Their children were: First, Franklin, born in Illinois, December 26, 1841 and died in the U. S. Army near Memphis, Tenn., June 22, 1863. Second, Emily Louisa, born in Illinois, August 26, 1844 and died at St. Charles, Minn., February 22, 1866. Third, William Henry, born in Illinois, February 4, 1846, now a resident of St. Charles, Minn. Fourth, Harriet Augusta, born in Illinois, May 9, 1848 and died at St. Charles, Minn., February 28, 1870. Fifth, Adaline M., born May 6, 1851, died November 27, 1851.

Sixth, Charles Albert, born in Illinois, May 6, 1853, now a physician living in Scott's Bluff, Neb.

William H., son of John Boyd, was married to Ella Maynard at Saratoga, Minn., November 29, 1877. They have one daughter Hattie May, born at Saratoga, Minn., November 4, 1884; now a teacher in the high school at St. Charles, Minn.

William H. Boyd was a successful and influential farmer, but is now retired and living in St. Charles. Harriet A., daughter of John Boyd, was married to Wesley C. Randall in 1865 and died at St. Charles in February, 1870, leaving a daughter Eva, born in September, 1867, and a son Kathern K., who took the name of his foster-father Brainard, and now resides in Durand, Wis., being engaged in banking. He was married to Mary E. Kohr October 23, 1892, and his family consists of George Vaughn, born March 30, 1894; Carroll Keith, born March 28, 1897; Dorela Maria, born May 16, 1899; and Katherine M., born November 16, 1909.

Dr. Charles A. Boyd, son of John Boyd, was married to Hettie Putnam of Stockton, Minn.——— They have two sons, Frank, a physician, practicing in Omaha, Neb., and Ralph, a hardware merchant of the same place. Dr. Charles A. Boyd is a graduate of Rush Medical College; has had a large practice and is an influential man in his profession.

The descendants of William Boyd are nearly all above the medium height of good physique, healthy and long lived and proverbially exempt from chronic ailments or physical defects.

William A. Boyd the second son of William Boyd by his first wife, was born in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., September 18, 1818. While a young man he lived in Steuben County, N.Y., later he moved to Michigan and from there to Du Page County, Ill. Where he was a prominent settler of that state, and a prosperous and influential farmer. He was married twice, but had no children and died at Aurora, Ill.

Thomas Boyd the third son of William by his first wife, was born at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., May 1, 1821. He was married to Louisa Kenyon at Naperville, Ill., June 26, 1867.

His death was caused by an accident at the latter place August 27, 1880. He also like his brother William, was a pioneer settler of Illinois, coming there when all around Chicago was a wilderness and the city was scarcely more than a village. His family consisted of one child named Mabel, who was born at Naperville, Ill., October 3, 1869, and was married to G. W. Ferry at the same place, where she resides, having a family of four children: Irvin B., born May —, 1896; Lillis, born October —, 1899; Elmer, born in August, 1905; and Lorin, born December —, 1909.

Mathew S. Boyd the fourth or youngest son of William Boyd, by his first wife, was born at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., May 25, 1824; was married to Amanda J. Minium in Illinois on April 26, 1852. In 1864 with his wife and three children he moved to Minnesota where his wife died in the Town of Saratoga. For his second wife he married a widow named Esther Stowell, December 18, 1875. She survives him and is now living in St. Charles Minn. He died in St. Charles on July 2, 1909. His children by his first wife were as follows:

First, Arvilla, born in Illinois, October 28, 1853 and married at Dover, Minn. to Samuel Edwards. They reside at Groton, S. D. with their four children, Arthur S., Clarence V., Pearl M., a teacher and elocutionist and Roy S. Second, George, born in Illinois, December 17, 1855 now a farmer and dealer in live stock in Revillo, S. D. He was married to Adelia Mehin and had two children, John and Robert. Third, May E., born in Illinois, April 3, 1862 and married to Almon Adams, by whom she had a son, Casca O., born at St. Charles, September 3, 1889, and residing at Roosevelt, Minn. Her second husband's name is Allen H. Minium, with whom she resides in Roosevelt, Minn.

Emily H., daughter of William Boyd by his second marriage, was born in Hammondsport, N. Y., September 14, 1837; was married to Frederick V. Whiton, July 3, 1858, who died in the year 1903. Mrs. Whiton resides in Bradford, Penn. Her children were Camilla E., born July 27, 1859 and died December 23, 1899; Mary S., born January 30, 1865, married to L. L. Ball February 16, 1886, and now resides in Bradford, Penn. Mrs. Ball's children are Avery E., born May 5, 1896, died February

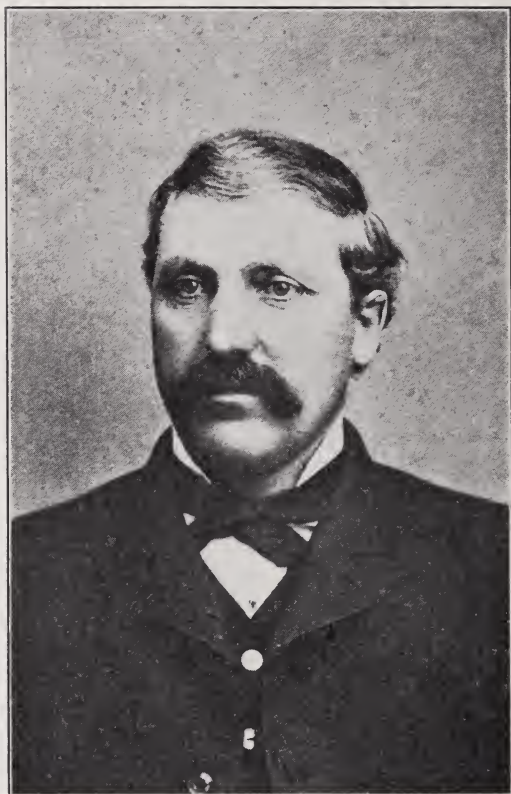
27, 1901. Harlon W., born December 2, 1898 and Wendell L., born June 25, 1904.

James Boyd, eldest son of William Boyd by his second marriage, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., June 24, 1839 and died unmarried October 6, 1881.

Isaac D., son of William Boyd, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., November 27, 1843, moved to Illinois with his parents in 1853, and to Minnesota in 1856. While only a boy, he developed unusual discretion and judgment in business, and it was largely due to his untiring industry and ability that his parents in their later years were able to enjoy the home which through adversity had been denied them in their native state and which they had sought for in what was then the far west. He has been successful and is now retired, living with his family at St. Charles, Minn. He served as a soldier in the Civil War; was married to Ida Russell in the year 1874, who is still living. Their children are as follows: George H., born March 19, 1875, drowned at Chatfield, Minn., July 4, 1894. Emily A., born May 24, 1877, graduate of the Winona State Normal School, now a teacher in Montana. Robert R., born August 4, 1879, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, now a mining engineer in Globe, Ariz. Clinton, born January 20, 1883, now engaged in farming at Midvale, Idaho. Ida May, born March 19, 1887, now living with her parents at St. Charles.

Robert K. Boyd, youngest son of William Boyd, was born at Addison, N. Y., April 24, 1845. In May, 1873 he was married at Chippewa Falls, Wis., to Bertha Dettloff, who died in 1880. By this marriage two sons died in infancy and one (Donald) survived. Donald Boyd was born in Eau Claire, Wis., November 20, 1876, was a soldier in the Spanish War. He is now a dealer in land, a surveyor, an expert in land titles, and a skilled accountant, and now resides with his family in Eau Claire, Wis. He was married to Grace E. Crandall in June, 1905; has an adopted son Harold, born in 1902, and a daughter Bertha M., born April 1, 1907. Robert K. Boyd's second marriage was to Miss May Smith in November, 1882. By this marriage he has one son Percy, born October 14, 1886—a graduate of the Uni-





ROBERT K. BOYD

versity of California in the course of mining engineering, and at the time of the earthquake and fire was a patrolman in San Francisco. Percy Boyd has had some experience in his profession in the copper mines of Arizona, but is now connected with a land and irrigating company in the State of Washington. In physique and in taste for adventure he inherits many of the characteristics of his father.



ROBERT K. BOYD

From a picture taken in January, 1863.

Recovering from wounds received in battle with Indians at Birch Coolie, Minn.

Age between 17 and 18

Robert K. Boyd has a natural pride in having led an active life mixed with hardship and adventure. The following notes are compiled from a copy of his autobiography, the original being in file in the archives of the Grand Army post of which he is a member as follows:

"He is the youngest son of William Boyd of Salem, N.Y., who himself was the youngest son of Robert Boyd, who came from Ireland. He was born at Addison, N. Y., April 24, 1845. At the age of eight he moved with his parents to McHenry County, Ill., and at eleven in 1856 moved to Minnesota, being four weeks on the road with ox teams. His father settled near St. Charles and being advanced in years, the three sons, James, Isaac and Robert, experienced more than their share of the hardships of frontier life. Robert's school life varied from nothing at all to a few weeks each winter up to the age of seventeen. It was easy for him to learn arithmetic, but he had no taste for other studies, and often after studying hard, his mind would be a blank when in

the class. He could however in a slow way of his own study things out, and what he once learned he never forgot.

He had a streak of the original savage in his nature, for he liked to be alone in the woods and had no desire for the graces of a higher life. He liked poetry however, especially of the romantic or sentimental kind, or relating to the adventures of half wild people. His dream of the future was to live in a shanty in the wild country, hunt, fish and trap for a living and be an uncouth hero. In 1861, when others feared a long war, he was afraid it would be over before he could see his share of it, and this feeling grew stronger that summer when a young man came home from the battle of Bull Run wounded in the arm. To his mind there was no jewel so bright as an honorable scar, yet at that time he little dreamed that during the next year he would wear a surplus of that kind of jewelry. In 1862 he thought of battles all day and dreamed of them at night, and one day in June, after a barn raising, his parents and friends looked for him in vain, for like many others of that time, he had run away to join the army. He left home without a cent and walked all night, mostly through a wild country, with only the stars to guide him. He went down into the rocky gorge of the Whitewater River in almost total darkness, forded the roaring stream and climbed to the higher ground at least 300 feet above, and kept on his course, arriving in Wabashaw the next afternoon, having walked fifty miles without food. From this place he stole a ride by steamboat to Lake City and walked to Red Wing, where he enlisted in Company "F" of the 6th Minnesota Infantry. After a few days he went with three other young men who had just enlisted, to St. Paul, their fare to this point being paid by their captain and they were expected to walk to Fort Snelling, five miles farther on, but they learned that at the Fort it would cost them ten cents each to cross the ferry, while if they went by river the steamboat fare was no more. Out of seventy-five cents earned at Red Wing, he had thirty cents left, and his companions were each thirty cents poorer than himself. He gave away his money to the others who needed it more, for he was willing to take chances on adventures. At the worst, he could jump overboard and swim ashore, and this

was exactly what he did do when the boatman in forcible terms demanded his fare and chased him from the gang plank to the upper deck, while the boat was at the Fort Snelling landing.

He was at Fort Snelling with other recruits during July and part of August, learning what he was compelled to do, of the duties of a soldier, drilling with the worthless Belgian musket, part of Fremont's unwise purchase of European arms.

On August 19th, a half-breed courier rode his foaming horse through the streets of St. Paul to the residence of Governor Ramsey, bringing a despatch from Major Galbraith, the Indian agent, that all the Sioux Indians of Minnesota were on the war path, murdering the white people of the frontier. Robert and his comrades were up all night, drawing clothing and handling goods and supplies, and in the morning went on board a small steamboat thickly crowded, and making its way to the west, toward the seat of trouble. At Belle Plaine they disembarked and marched to St. Peter, where they first tried their guns which had been issued to them on the way. These guns, known as the Austrian rifle, were found to be worthless. The officers refused to take their men into danger with such weapons, and this caused several days of delay waiting for better arms.

After obtaining the Springfield rifle—a serviceable gun of American make—they marched to Fort Ridgley, burying several bodies of murdered settlers, and passing the sites of many burned buildings. They relieved Fort Ridgley where the small garrison had been in a state of siege for ten days, and had defended themselves and many refugees in two hard battles. The roofs of the buildings were covered with earth as a protection from the fire arrows of the Indians.

For several days they stayed here and he admired the horsemanship of the half-breed scouts. To get better acquainted with the wild people, he stole sugar and crackers from the mess tent to make friends with the half-breed boys, and learn what he could of their language.

On August 31st, he was detailed to go into the enemy's country with a force of about one hundred and fifty men to bury the dead and gain information, all but one of the party being strangers

to him. They buried twenty-three soldiers at the battle-ground of Redwood Ferry, besides many settlers, he being one of the burial party of twenty men.

As the bodies had lain two weeks, the work was hard and repulsive, and some good men gave out and quit, but Robert, priding himself on having no nerves and no emotions, and to give the impression that he never became tired, took the hardest and most disagreeable part of the work.

That evening in camp the commander, Captain Grant beckoned to him and told him he had been watching him that day and would speak to his captain about him. He was slow to understand and thought he was to be reprimanded and the blood came hot to his face, but when the officer told him he had shown great fortitude in a hard place and that he wished he had more such men, it reached a tender spot in his nature, for he felt it to be the first real compliment that he had ever received. Little did either of them dream of what was in store for them at the next campground, that he would be disabled for life and his whole future changed by the events of a single day, or that his commander would go down in history with a cloud upon his name as being to blame for a great disaster. This was Captain H. P. Grant, who was in command of the expedition, but as an adviser he was accompanied by Major Joseph R. Brown, a former Indian agent and trader, who proved to be utterly ignorant of what the Indians would do in time of war.

On the evening of the second day, and after burying more than eighty bodies, they camped on the prairie near a valley known as Birch Coolie, and there Major Brown's advice made no preparation for a possible attack.

At day-break on September 2, the battle commenced, and Robert was desperately wounded in the first part of the fight. For more than thirty hours the battle continued. The small force being surrounded by many times their number of Indians, with no protection except such earthworks as could be made during the battle. During all this time he lay bleeding in five places, with only one swallow of water and a small piece of raw cabbage, this being his share of all there was to divide. He lay in a tent

in which there were more than one hundred bullet holes, and during the battle saw the bodies of men pushed onto the low earthworks to stop bullets. Up to this time the battle of Birch Coolie was the hardest ever fought with Indians, being before the Custer massacre and before the battle of General Forsythe with the Cheyennes under the Chief Roman Nose. During the battle the surgeon removed a bullet from the back part of his shoulder, which had come through from the front, broken the collar bone, passed through the shoulder blade and lodged in a mass of broken bones. When he was a boy at home it had been his pride that he would not flinch from pain, and in school he had let the others push a pin or the point of a knife into his arm and pretend that it did not hurt. He thought of this now, for the time had come which would show how much of this was real fortitude and how much had been only boyish vanity. This was after having suffered many hours from the loss of blood and from hunger and thirst, but he lay on the ground, every nerve and muscle relaxed, not even taking a deeper breath and let the surgeon cut into the flesh and pull the bullet out from among the splintered bones, a part of his shoulder blade. When the surgeon asked him if it did not hurt, he answered carelessly, "yes, a little." A volley of bullets cracking through the tent stopped the discussion and compelled all parties to lie flat to the ground, to escape them. Many times after the battle, while this wound was being dressed and pieces of bone were pulled out of the flesh, which was torn and bleeding, although sometimes he had everything turn dark before his eyes, he never allowed himself to flinch from the pain. He has held to this all his life and never allowed himself to give way to pain or discomfort of any kind.

In the night time, one of the half-breed scouts volunteered to ride through the lines of the Indians and go to Fort Ridgley for help, but before he could start, another volley of bullets killed the last good horse. Before the battle closed, out of their little band, thirteen lay dead, ten mortally wounded and more than fifty others totally disabled.

It was nearly noon on the second day that an Indian came in sight and announced to his comrades that they must all go west,

that a great many white men were coming. Before it was interpreted by the half-breeds, Robert understood its meaning, for the last words were wah see choo (white man) otah do (a great many), for like many others he had learned a few words of the language. When the troops came up, he staggered to his feet just able to stand. His cheek was torn open by a large bullet, so that one's thumb could easily be laid in the wound; a bullet was lodged in his thigh, the bones of his shoulder crushed, and his right hand and arm hanging useless, black and gorged with blood.

As he walked in front of his comrades, no one knew him until he asked if they had ever seen him before, when one of his chums exclaimed: "It is Bob Boyd." They all thought he could not live, and when they asked him what he did in the battle, he shocked them by saying "that he stopped a few bullets from doing any further damage." He was not suffering much pain at the time, and his vitality was such that he was inclined to make light of his wounds. He was taken to the hospital at Fort Ridgley and later to Fort Snelling, and was honorably discharged on account of his wounds, in March, 1863.

In August, 1864 he again enlisted in Company H. of the 11th Minnesota, and served until the close of the war. At the time of enlistment, his shoulder was still lame and the wound was not healed, but he got past the examining surgeon by a scheme which was well planned, but perhaps not exactly honest. He cut the button off from the collar of his flannel shirt and sewed it up with strong thread. The surgeon was in a great hurry, and as the applicant for military honors unbuttoned his wristbands and the lower buttons in front, and to his apparent surprise, found that the garment would not come open at the neck, the surgeon said, "never mind" and examined him with his shirt on. Afterward he marched many a weary mile with the weight of his knapsack, gun and all his accoutrements entirely on his left shoulder, for to ease what little conscience he was possessed of, he had pledged himself to never give up or fail in his duties on account of his lame shoulder.

During his second term of service, he guarded trains from Nashville to Chattanooga, and was afterwards stationed at northern Tennessee, guarding the railroad against guerillas, but was

greatly disappointed in not being with Sherman on the great march. Early in 1865 he was within hearing of the battle of Nashville, but was compelled to stay at his post, and so missed a chance to be in a great battle against the South.

During the winter after the war, he spent what little money he had saved in going to a commercial school, but afterwards failed to get employment in any kind of business. It was hard for him to get acquainted with men of influence, being ignorant of the manners and customs of business men, and he saw nothing ahead of him but a life of hard, manual labor. He worked on a farm, but even the jar of riding or walking on rough ground would affect his wounded shoulder and arm so that he could not work. At times he hoed corn with his left hand with a strap around his arm at the elbow to help in holding the hoe, and felt well paid when he earned half a man's wages. His pension was only six dollars a month, and this did not go far when prices were high on everything, except the farmer's work and what he had to sell. In the fall of 1867 by studying nights, he was able to teach school, and felt like a Wall Street broker when he earned twenty-five dollars a month during the next winter.

In 1868 he went to Wisconsin and worked at a saw mill for three seasons, teaching school two winters, but this was not to his taste and he thought it was not his right work. In 1871 he worked about a month in the office of the County Treasurer at Chippewa Falls, Wis., but was so slow in learning the duties of his position that his employer was not satisfied. He then went to Eau Claire and worked for a man who was writing a set of abstract books, making up the titles of land. He had only to write what was dictated, and in this way suited the employer who did not want a man who could learn about the business itself. After this he worked for three years in a real estate office at a fair salary. In 1875 he made a set of indexes of the land records of the county, and afterward engaged in looking over wild timber land and dealing in real estate. This has been his occupation up to the year 1910, when he was elected to the office of Councilman of the City of Eau Claire, under the commission form of government, his first public office. In business he had been fairly successful,

giving his two sons a much better start in life than he had for himself, and laying up all he thinks he will need for the future.

Although he has always suffered from his wounds, he has never regretted his experience in the Indian War, and would be glad if he had more hardships, dangers and adventures to look back to.

He is now (1911) sixty-six years of age, and has never been sick, although he has never tried to avoid exposure. He has always enjoyed hunting, fishing and camping in a wild country, can still walk all day, carry a heavy pack and camp alone in the woods in any weather, except the very coldest. Although he never tries to keep dry in the woods, he has never taken cold from being wet, nor suffered from rheumatism, lameness or disability of any kind except from his wounds. He is somewhat above the medium size, fairly strong and of wonderful endurance, and at this time if it were necessary, would not hesitate to swim a river of ice cold water.

He believes that his great endurance and freedom from sickness is largely due to the fact that he has always lived as near to nature as possible, cultivated every element of strength and endurance, and has never weakened his powers or perverted his faculties by the use of drugs, tobacco or stimulants of any kind. He has enjoyed the work of surveying and examining land in a wild country, and his best recreation is in camping, hunting or fishing, entirely away from all signs of civilization. Although he has friends among all classes of people, he has never cared for society, as the term is usually understood. His dealings have been mostly with the poorer people of the frontier, and he sees the world largely from their standpoint. When he meets them, they are at once his friends and he would quit the company of a college professor to talk with a backwood's hunter or land looker, an Indian or a half-breed.

The author feels justified in publishing the foregoing sketch of the life of Robert K. Boyd from the fact that his advice and assistance have been of great benefit in the preparation of this work. It is hoped that his name will be honored not only by his own kindred, but by the descendants of every branch of the Boyd Family as one who is well worthy of the name he bears.

## CHAPTER III

### HISTORY OF THE BOYDS OF MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

(1)—Robert Boyd, whose birthplace is unknown, is supposed to have been born in Scotland or Ireland. It is known that he came from the north of Ireland to Philadelphia, Pa., before the Revolutionary War. From there he went to Washington County, N. Y., and at the latter place lost his wife and all his children, except one daughter (who married Aaron McNeal). In 1776 or 1777 he removed to Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., where he married Sarah Hunter, widow of Robert Hunter, who was a Miss Lyons before her first marriage. He died in 1786, leaving two

#### CHILDREN

(2)—John. (3)—Alexander.

#### GENERATION SECOND

(2)—John Boyd the eldest son of Robert and Sarah (Hunter) Boyd, was born at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., in 1779; died in New York City in 1814 or 1815, leaving a widow and four children, whose names were Alexander, George W., Clara and Eliza Jane. Alexander was a barber and George a physician. Both died unmarried. Clara married a Doors (Dawes). She left two children. Her family were noted for personal beauty. Nothing has been learned of the children, and it is presumed this family has become extinct. No record of Eliza Jane.

(3)—Alexander Boyd the second son of Robert and Sarah (Hunter) Boyd, was born at Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y.,

May 10, 1782; married Mary Seybolt at Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y. in 1806; died at Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y., December 29, 1869.

Alexander's birthplace was about six miles from the village of New Windsor. His mother married for her third husband Thomas Marshall of the town of Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., and Alexander accompanied his mother to that place. His step-father had purchased a farm of Judge Wickham in 1796 for twenty shillings an acre. After staying there a short time, Alexander returned to Little Britain and lived with David McCutcheon, later he went to Salem, Washington County, N. Y., and made his home with Aaron McNeal, who had married his half-sister, and commenced to learn the wheel-wright trade. About this time he had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Alexander Proudfit preach, for whom he cherished a high regard ever afterward. From Salem he went to a place then called Nine Parners, Dutchess County, N. Y., to complete his trade. He did not stay here long, going to Deerpark, Orange County, N. Y., where he finished learning his trade with Abraham Taylor. At the end of three years he took up his residence with John Seybert (evidently John Seybolt), a year later went to New York, where he worked at his trade for six months, came back and made his home with Frederick Seybolt for three years, turning and making wheels. Here in the summer of 1806 he married Mary, a daughter of the above gentleman, and in April, 1807, moved to Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., buying a farm of sixty-one acres from Benjamin Youngs, paying at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre. He had at this time about \$500. He paid \$300 at the signing of the contract, and agreed to pay \$200 a year until all should be paid. He then added forty acres purchased of his step-father, and twelve acres bought of George Cook, and a wood-lot from Gen. Wickham. In 1823 he sold the whole tract to Erie Coleman, for less than \$4,000, and the same year bought a farm in Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y., at the rate of \$37.50 per acre. Here he resided until his death in 1869.

Alexander was awakened to the importance of religion by seeing Daniel Still die. For weeks he was greatly excited.

“Though your sins be as scarlet,” etc., rang continually in his mind and would not let him rest until he had settled the question of a personal profession of religion. He joined the Presbyterian Church at Westtown, some miles distant from his home in 1809, and was soon elected and ordained an elder. Later he transferred his membership to the church at Ridgebury, because it was nearer. Upon his removal to Hamptonburgh, he was made an elder there, and to the close of his life forty-six years later, was a ruling elder and an active and influential Christian. He was buried at Neelytown in the vicinity. His funeral services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. S. C. Hepburn, who took for his text Job v., 26: “Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like a shock of corn cometh in its season.”

## CHILDREN

(4)—Keturah A. (5)—Sarah J. (6)—Frederick S. (7)—John N. (8)—Abigail E. (9)—David R. (10)—Mary M. (11)—Charlotte A. (12)—Alexander P. (13)—George H.

## GENERATION THIRD

(4)—Keturah Ann Boyd the oldest daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., May, 1807; married Gabriel Horton at the same place March 8, 1828; died at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., in 1871, leaving one son, Charles H. She was a widow many years.

## CHILDREN

(14)—Charles H. Horton.

(5)—Sarah Jane Boyd the second daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., August 13, 1809; married Abial Decker, January 4, 1832; died February 19, 1895. Mr. Decker died November 10, 1889.

For twenty-five years of their married life, they farmed it near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., then came to Hamptonburgh, and the last years of their lives owned a farm and occupied it near Walden, Orange County, N. Y., within sight of the Post Office known as Allard's Corners, N. Y. Their family consisted of nine children.

## CHILDREN

(15)—Marietta. (16)—B. Franklin. (17)—Gabriel H. (18)—Alexander B. (19)—James A. (20)—David H. (21)—Ahial. (22)—Sarah A. (23)—A. Amelia.

(6)—Frederick Seybolt Boyd the oldest son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., November 30, 1811; married Joanna Jackson at New York City, January 8, 1835; died March 3, 1896.

Frederick's married life was spent in New York. He was a man of fine appearance and commanding presence. He earned the title of Colonel for activity as a volunteer during the riots. Two children, Mary Anna and Louise Fredericka, survived their parents.

## CHILDREN

(24)—George Frederick. (25)—Mary Anna. (26)—Ellen Bartolette. (27) — Louise Fredericka. (28) — Josephine. (29)—Charles Horton.

(7)—John Newton Boyd, second son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., July 19, 1814; married Mary Jane Millspough at Scotchtown, same county, November 18, 1840; died at Cireleville, same county, April 14, 1874.

John Newton Boyd early entertained earnest religious convictions, and determined to study for the ministry. He prepared for college at Montgomery Academy, entered the Junior Class at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1835; graduated two years later with honor, and as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; was graduated from the Theological Seminary, in 1840, and soon thereafter ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Hudson. He was married in the fall of that year, and accepted a call to Hempstead, Rockland County, N. Y. While residing there the Asiatic cholera raged with great fatality in New York City and Hempstead, thirty miles distant, did not escape its ravages. The epidemic attacked a family across the street from the parsonage, and almost every case proved fatal. Notwithstanding the risk, and the fright of the community, Mr. Boyd

fearlessly attended the stricken family alone. He came through the ordeal unharmed. After eleven years of successful labor in this field he resigned and took up his abode in Middletown. About this time there was a movement inaugurated to found a Presbyterian Church of the Old School faith, the church then of that denomination belonging to the New School branch. To this new society Rev. Mr. Boyd preached; the services being held in Gothic Hall. From this new organization has sprung the Westminster Presbyertian Church of Middletown, a strong and prosperous society. In June, 1852, he accepted a call to Liberty, N. Y., in 1858 accepted a call to the church at White Deer, Lycoming County, Pa., and in November, 1867, accepted a call to Circleville, Orange County, N. Y., to be near his relatives and those of his wife. Two years later heart disease developed, but he struggled hard to maintain his place in the pulpit until he should complete thirty years in the ministry, which he did in 1870 when he resigned. He built him a house at Circleville, died there, and there he was buried.

John Newton Boyd was a remarkable man. Like all others of his family he was of a cheerful nature, enjoyed a joke, laughed with appropriate jesture, and enjoyed the companionship of friends. Gifted with fine social qualities he was always popular with the people, whether they attended his church or not. He was a financier, settling the estate of his brother-in-law, Gabriel Horton, of which he was executor, with remarkable ability. His salary was always moderate, yet he accumulated a moderate competence with which to educate his children, and always left a congregation better off financially than when he assumed the pastorate. He was earnest and practical in his chosen calling, as shown by the large number of conversions which everywhere attended his ministry.

His widow survived him many years. Mary Jane Mills-paugh was born January 10, 1816. Her whole life was one of unselfishness and devotion to others. Of devout religious parents she continually lived in the fear of the Lord, as free from sin as any human life could be. Her influence was manifested in her children and grand-children, and by them she was idolized.

In her nineties she occupied a dentist's chair for the preservation of her teeth. Her faculties were unimpaired to the last and up to her final illness she read evenings. Notwithstanding her many earlier sicknesses, the closing years of her life were marked by physical and mental vigor. On January 14, 1908, the blessed soul was called to its reward. Ninety-two years and four days were her appointed time on earth, and although her whole life was a testimony to God, evidenced a fear to meet her Maker. In these later days of modern ideas and new beliefs regarding salvation, we may learn the lesson of a just God from her long life and following her example can press forward without a doubt towards a full and free redemption through the blood of the Lamb. Her earthly body lies beside that of her companion in the Circleville Presbyterian cemetery near the church they both loves so well.

#### CHILDREN

(30)—Samuel M. (31)—Mary S.

(8)—Abigail Eliza Boyd, third daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., September 19, 1816; married Nelson Crist at Hamptonburgh, same county, March 29, 1843; died September, 1858.

#### CHILDREN

(32)—Theodore.

(9)—David Robinson Boyd, third son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., June, 1819; married Frances Amelia Jackson at Middletown, same county, October 8, 1844; died at same place May 4, 1881.

The following clipping is from the Middletown Daily Press, published by his son and his partner, John W. Slauson:

"The subject of this sketch died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Stewart, in this place, Wednesday evening, of heart disease, aged sixty-one years. The deceased, who has resided in New York for a number of years, came to this village about three weeks ago, suffering from an affection of the heart, but was not considered dangerously ill. He died very suddenly.

"Mr. Boyd was born in the town of Minisink, in the year 1819, and removed with his family to the town of Hamptonburgh shortly after his birth, in which town he spent his early days. His vocation was that of a druggist, a business he followed throughout life with the exception of a few years spent in mining operations in California. Of late years he has been a drug broker in New York. He was a man of very genial disposition, quiet and unobtrusive, but always cheerful and companionable." His wife died in 1895.

## CHILDREN

(33)—Charles J.

(10)—Mary Matilda Boyd, fourth daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., February 22, 1821. To the sorrow of her family she became insane in 1847, and was committed to the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro, Vermont, where she died at an advanced age.

(11)—Charlotte Amanda Boyd, fifth daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., July 9, 1823; married John J. Green at Hamptonburgh, same county, September 15, 1847; died August 25, 1910. Her married life was spent on a farm at Hempstead, Rockland County, N. Y.

## CHILDREN

(34)—Charles H. (35)—George B.

(12)—Alexander Proudfit Boyd, fourth son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., September 30, 1825; married Mattie Chapman in California, March 28, 1876; died at Hollister, Cal., April 5, 1896.

## CHILDREN

(36)—Grace Nelson.

(13)—George Horton Boyd, youngest son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., June 29, 1829; married Augusta A. Gurnee at Hamptonburgh, same county, October 21, 1858. Living on a farm in the same town, near the Post Office named Crystal Run, with his good wife, the neighborhood being known as Mount Joy. This

hill must have been named in anticipation of "Uncle George" locating here, as he is so full of humor and happiness as to create sunshine in the darkest hour. Optimistic to the highest degree a wealthy resident of Middletown was heard to remark that he would give all his wealth to possess such a nature. He is a familiar figure on the streets of Middletown. He is the last of his generation.

## CHILDREN

(37)—Hattie G.

## GENERATION FOURTH

(14)—Charles H. Horton, only child of Gabriel and Keturah Ann (Boyd) Horton, was born at Minisink, Orange County, N.Y., April 4, 1832; married Hannah Wheeler in Middletown, same county, February 20, 1858; died in London, England, March 28, 1908.

## CHILDREN

(38)—Gabriel W.

(15)—Marietta Decker, oldest daughter of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker, was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., November 4, 1832; died at the same place October 21, 1846.

(16)—B. Franklin Decker, oldest son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker, was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., August 29, 1834; married Mary King at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., February 24, 1870; died at Campbell Hall, same county, where he was following the mercantile business, May 10, 1881. Franklin was a gallant volunteer in the Civil War of 1861. His death was the result of pneumonia.

## CHILDREN

(39)—Howard L. (40)—Emma J. (41)—Frances A.

(17)—Gabriel Horton Decker, second son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker, was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., June 23, 1836; died at same place from heart disease May 15, 1853.

(18)—Alexander Boyd Decker, third son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker, was born at Monticello, Sullivan County,

N. Y., May 1, 1838; married Emma K. Fisher at Atchison, Kan., February 2, 1871; died August 27, 1910. Left no children.

(19)—James Adams Decker, fourth son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker, was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., March 29, 1840; married Fannie M. Howell at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., October 22, 1879.

He was an honorable soldier in the Civil War. Is now a prosperous banker at Menomonie, Wis.

#### CHILDREN

(42)—Max Howell. (43)—Della. (44)—Fannie Masters.

(20)—David H. Decker, fifth son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker, was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., January 23, 1842; married Martha E. McLean at Nichols, Tioga County, N. Y., October 20, 1875. They have no children.

He resides at Waupaca, Wis., and is a physician, also editor of one of the newspapers of that place.

(21)—Ahial Decker, sixth son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker, was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., April 23, 1844; unmarried.

(22)—Sarah Amanda Decker, second daughter of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker, was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., February 12, 1847; died at Campbell Hall, Orange County, October 30, 1863.

(23)—Anna Amelia Decker, youngest daughter of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker, was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., September 16, 1849; married William V. Vail at Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., October 19, 1895. Resides at Montgomery. They have no children.

(24)—George Frederick Boyd, eldest son of Frederick S. and Joanna (Jackson) Boyd, was born in New York City———; died in infancy.

(25)—Mary Anna Boyd, eldest daughter of Frederick S. and Joanna (Jackson) Boyd, was born in New York City———; married James Barber, of Englewood, N. J., August 10, 1863. After the death of her husband she removed to New York.

(26)—Ellen Bartolette Boyd, second daughter of Frederick

S. and Joanna (Jackson) Boyd, was born in New York City —————; died in infancy.

(27)—Louise Fredericka Boyd, third daughter of Frederick S. and Joanna (Jackson) Boyd, was born in New York City —————; married Samuel Millspaugh Boyd, April 15, 1890. She alternates her residence between Middletown and New York City. She has no children of her own, but has been very gracious to her step-children.

(28)—Josephine Boyd, youngest daughter of Frederick S. and Joanna (Jackson) Boyd, was born in New York City —————; died in infancy.

(29)—Charles Horton Boyd, younger son of Frederick S. and Joanna (Jackson) Boyd, was born in New York City —————; died in infancy.

(30)—Samuel Millspaugh Boyd, only son of Rev. John N. and Mary Jane (Millspaugh) Boyd, was born at Hempstead, Rockland County, N. Y., November 16, 1841; married Mary O. Irwin at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., December 18, 1867; second Louise Fredericka Boyd April 15, 1890; died July 12, 1902, suddenly of rheumatism of the heart. Buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y., Plot No. 2143, grave 9.

Samuel, at the age of ten, was sent to the Rockland Institute at Nyack, N. Y., there being no school in the vicinity of his home. Eight months later he contracted scarlet fever and was obliged to return home, his sister and many of the neighbors also taking the disease. In the Providence of God none died. Accompanying his parents to Liberty, he attended for several years the Normal Institute at that place; at the age of fifteen he was clerking in the general store of Clement & Messiter. Going with his parents to Deer Valley, Pa., and here commenced the study of Latin and Greek under the teachings of Rev. W. W. Howard, principal of the Academy at Jersey Shore, Pa. In August, 1860, he entered the Freshman Class in the College of New Jersey, located at Princeton. He joined the "American Whig Society." At the end of his Junior year he was chosen Junior Orator for the Annual Commencement. He graduated with honor in 1864. Leaving college he accepted an invitation to make his home with a cousin

residing in Middletown, N. Y., where he began the study of law with the late Charles C. McQuoid, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and began the practice of law at that place.

Samuel M. Boyd, having an aptitude and taste for editorial work, his father-in-law, a man of means, purchased a half interest in the Middletown Mercury, a weekly newspaper of excellent standing upholding the doctrines of the Democratic party, and Samuel became the editor, giving up the law. In the spring of 1868, the other half-interest was bought. Samuel was happy and contented in this vocation and built the paper up to one of great influence. Unfortunately, in the spring of 1871, his father-in-law became financially embarrassed and to help him Samuel sold the paper and gave his father-in-law half the proceeds.

Samuel had invented in 1870 a system by which he supplied other newspapers with ready-set reading matter from stereotype plates. These met with great favor. This was the beginning of the business which has now grown to such large outputs by the American Press Association and other large houses. The subject of this sketch has the honor of being the founder of this enterprise.

In March, 1890, he was elected Mayor of Middletown, being the first Mayor to be elected by the people after the village became a city. The city was supposed to be good for 500 majority in those days for the Republicans. His majority was over 200. His record as Mayor was creditable, and being a forceful and convincing speaker, he was frequently called upon to address public and political meetings.

As Master of Hoffman Lodge, No. 412, Free and Accepted Masons, his proficiency and courtesy was best acknowledged by repeated re-elections. To this day the Masons of Middletown refer to his administrations with pride and admiration. His well-worn Ritual and Past-Master's jewel, as well as an elegant chair presented to him by the Lodge, are cherished possessions of his family. He possessed the Boyd humor and his company was always welcome.

## CHILDREN

(49)—Alice Anna. (50)—John Irwin. (51)—Irwin H. (52)—Frederick N.

(31)—Mary Seybolt Boyd, only daughter of Rev. John N. and Mary Jane (Millspaugh) Boyd, was born at Hempstead, Rockland County, N. Y., July 15, 1850; married Dwight Wayne Berry March 16, 1882; his death occurred November 14, 1897; married William Wirt Bailey November 21, 1908.

Mr. Berry was elected Mayor of Middletown in March, 1896, and died in office. Mr. Bailey was a friend of her girlhood days. They reside in Middletown, N. Y. There were no children born by either marriage. She reflects the goodness of her noble parents.

Mary Ann Boyd, oldest daughter of Frederick S. and Joanna (Jackson) Boyd, was born in New York City; married James Barber at Englewood, N. J., Aug. 10, 1863; after the death of her husband she removed to New York City.

## CHILDREN

(45)—Lillian. (46)—Frederick. (47)—Josephine. (48)—William.

(32)—Theodore Jackson Crist, only child of Nelson and Abigail Eliza (Boyd), was born at Hamptonburgh, Orange County, N. Y., April 22, 1844; married Cecelia J. Mapes February 4, 1869. He resides at Goshen, N. Y.

## CHILDREN

(53)—Mary B. (54)—Grant. (55)—Clara L. (56)—George W. (57)—Abigail B. (58)—Sarah M. (59)—Raymond H.

(33)—Charles Jackson Boyd, only child of David R. and Frances A. (Jackson) Boyd, was born in the City of New York February 19, 1847; married Mary E. Conkling June 11, 1873.

Charles J. at the age of fifteen entered the office of the Whig Press at Middletown, Orange County, and served an apprenticeship of four years; afterward he graduated from Wallkill Academy, and then from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He then clerked it in an insurance office in Newburgh, N. Y. Returning to Middletown he became a partner in the insurance

firm of Selah R. Corwin & Co. In the month of December, 1880, he purchased an interest in the Middletown Daily and Semi-Weekly Press, and put in twenty-five years in editorial pursuits. He sold his newspaper interest in February, 1906, and is now engaged again in the insurance business.

He has long been one of Middletown's leading citizens. As editor his forceful pen often shaped the policies of his party and city. Republican in politics, he served the village of Middletown as Village Clerk for seven years, and later represented his ward in the Orange County Board of Supervisors for seventeen years, being Chairman of the Board of 1892, 1894 and 1895. He was named without his knowledge by Gov. Morton to a place on the newly constituted State Commission of Prisons, serving six years. He was an intimate friend of Hon. Thomas C. Platt for many years.

His long service in Civic affairs has made him an encyclopedia on County and Municipal government. His appointment as a Republican by a Democratic Mayor to the Board of Water Commissioners of his city in 1910, best shows his worth as regards Civic Affairs.

## CHILDREN

(60)—Ada S. (61)—Helen A.

(34)—Charles H. Green, elder son of John J. and Charlotte Amanda (Boyd) Green, was born at Pomona, N. Y., September 19, 1849; married Ella Jones January 7, 1874; died June 23, 1907.

## CHILDREN

(62)—Charles. (63)—Emma E.

(35)—George Boyd Green, younger son of John J. and Charlotte Amanda (Boyd) Green, was born at Pomona, N. Y., June 30, 1865; married Nellie Gesner August 16, 1898. Now resides at Pomona, N. Y.

## CHILDREN

(64)—Charlotte A.

(36)—Grace Nelson Boyd, only child of Alexander P. and Mattie (Chapman) Boyd, was born at Hollister, California, February 2, 1877.

(37)—Hattie Gurnee Boyd, only child of George H. and Augusta A. (Gurnee) Boyd, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., June 2, 1864; married Homer Maxwell Green, March 9, 1898.

## CHILDREN

(65)—Harriet A. (66)—Helen G.

## GENERATION FIFTH

(38)—Gabriel Wheeler Horton, only child of Charles H. and Hannah (Wheeler) Horton, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., March 26, 1859; married Marion B. G. Clark December 2, 1888. Resides in London, Eng.

## CHILDREN

(67)—Hannah W.

(39)—Howard Lincoln Decker, only son of B. Franklin and Mary L. (King) Decker, was born at Campbell Hall, Orange County, N. Y., June 21, 1864; died January —, 1908.

(40)—Emma Jane Decker, oldest daughter of B. Franklin and Mary L. (King) Decker, was born at Campbell Hall, Orange County, N. Y., July 10, 1874; married Melvin R. Wilkin April 7, 1897; died June 24, 1903. No children.

(41)—Frances Amelia Decker, youngest daughter of B. Franklin and Mary L. (King) Decker, was born at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., August 17, 1881; married Alfred Roe April 3, 1902.

## CHILDREN

(68)—Alfred Russel. (69)—Francis Jesse.

(42)—Max Howell Decker, only son of James Adams and Fannie M. (Howell) Decker, was born at Menomonie, Wis., January 2, 1883. Resides at Chicago, Ill., unmarried.

(43)—Della Decker, elder daughter of James Adams and Fannie M. (Howell) Decker, was born at Menomonie, Wis., June 28, 1888. Teaching at Hudson, Wis., unmarried.

(44)—Fannie Masters Decker, younger daughter of James Adams and Fannie M. (Howell) Decker, was born at Menomonie, Wis., April 1, 1895.

(45)—Lillian Barber, elder daughter of James and Mary Anna (Boyd) Barber, was born at New York, ———, 18—; married William Taylor June 6, 1893. No children.

(46)—Frederick Barber, elder son of James and Mary Anna (Boyd) Barber, was born at New York ———, 18—; died December 12, 1905.

(47)—Josephine Barber, younger daughter of James and Mary Anna (Boyd) Barber, was born at New York ———; married Norman Hall November 26, 1907; one child named Norman Barber Hall, born at Williamsport, Pa., March 15, 1912.

(48)—William Barber, younger son of James and Mary Anna (Boyd) Barber, was born at New York ———; married Star-ella Starit December 29, 1896; one child.

(70)—Dorothy.

(49)—Alice Anna Boyd, only daughter of Samuel M. and Mary O. (Irwin) Boyd, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., August 8, 1868; died September 3, 1868.

(50)—John Irwin Boyd, oldest son of Samuel M. and Mary O. (Irwin) Boyd, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., August 8, 1868; died August 23, 1868.

#### CHILDREN

(51)—Irwin Horton Boyd, second son of Samuel M. and Mary O. (Irwin) Boyd, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., March 26, 1870; married S. Elizabeth Smith at Goshen, N. Y., June 21, 1898. No children.

Irwin is medical Examiner for the Pennsylvania Railroad and resides at Oil City, Pa. His religious ancestry is manifested by his prominence in church and Y. M. C. A. work.

(52)—Frederick Newton Boyd, third son of Samuel M. and Mary O. (Irwin) Boyd, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., April 3, 1872; married Grace C. Adams at Middletown, N. Y., September 5, 1895.

Frederick is connected with the Middletown Savings Bank. For many years he held a confidential position with the late E. H. Harriman, railroad magnate, having charge of the Union Pacific interests.

## CHILDREN

(71)—George A.

(53)—Mary Belle Crist, eldest daughter of Theodore and Cecelia (Mapes) Crist, was born November 18, 1869; married Frank M. Cox, of Middletown, April 26, 1893; died July 10, 1898.

## CHILDREN

(72)—Marion. (73)—Herbert.

(54)—Grant Crist, eldest son of Theodore and Cecelia (Mapes) Crist, was born April 6, 1871; died December 21, 1875.

(55)—Clara Louise Crist, second daughter of Theodore and Cecelia (Mapes) Crist, was born March 11, 1873; married William L. Dickerson June 30, 1908. Resides in Middletown, N. Y.

## CHILDREN

(74)—Louise.

(56)—George Washington Crist, second son of Theodore and Cecelia (Mapes) Crist, was born February 22, 1875; married Sarah A. Hewitt June 23, 1909.

## CHILDREN

(75)—Edith.

(57)—Abigail Boyd Crist, youngest daughter of Theodore and Cecelia (Mapes) Crist, was born April 23, 1877; not married.

(58)—Frank Mapes Crist, third son of Theodore J. and Cecelia (Mapes) Crist, was born July 21, 1879; married Emilie B. Mortimer September 27, 1905.

## CHILDREN

(76)—Clifford Crist. (77)—Beatrice C.

(59)—Raymond Horton Crist, youngest son of Theodore J. and Cecelia (Mapes) Crist, was born May 21, 1884; not married.

(60)—Ada Stewart Boyd, elder daughter of Charles J. and Mary E. (Conkling) Boyd, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., January 21, 1880; married Charles A. Lyman at same place November 7, 1906.

## CHILDREN

(78)—Ruth Isabelle.

(61)—Helen Ames Boyd, younger daughter of Charles J. and Mary E. (Conkling) Boyd, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., December 9, 1891.

(62)—Charles Green, only son of Charles H. and Ella (Jones) Green, was born July 5, 1876; died July 31, 1899.

(63)—Emma E. Green, elder daughter of Charles H. and Ella (Jones) Green, was born October 18, 1874; died January 29, 1876.

(64)—Charlotte A. Green, only child of George and Nellie (Gesner) Green, was born July 8, 1899; died August 8, 1899.

(65)—Harriet Augusta Boyd Green, elder daughter of Homer Maxwell and Hattie Gurnee (Boyd) Green, was born March 31, 1902.

(66)—Helen Gurnee Green, younger daughter of Homer Maxwell and Hattie Gurnee (Boyd) Green, was born November 20, 1904.

## GENERATION SIXTH

(67)—Hannah Wheeler Horton, only child of Gabriel Wheeler and Marion B. G. (Clark) Horton, was born December 29, 1889.

(68)—Alfred Russel Roe, eldest son of Alfred Roe and Frances (Decker) Roe, was born January 31, 1905.

(69)—Francis Jesse Roe, youngest son of Alfred and Frances (Decker) Roe, was born October 23, 1909.

(70)—Dorothy Barber, ——— daughter of William and Starella (Strait) Barber, was born July 16, 1899.

(71)—George Adams Boyd, only child of Frederick N. and Grace C. (Adams) Boyd, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., October 4, 1898.

George is the last male child in direct descent, and upon him rests the responsibility of the perpetuation of this branch of the Boyd Family.

(72)—Marion Cox, only daughter of Frank M. and Mary Belle (Crist) Cox, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., January 25, 1894; died July 3, 1898.

(73)—Herbert Cox, only son of Frank M. and Mary Belle (Crist) Cox, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., August 28, 1895; died July 7, 1898.

(74)—Louise Dickerson, only child of William L. and Clara Louise (Crist) Dickerson, was born at Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., July 1, 1909.

(75)—Edith Crist, only child of George W. and Sarah A. (Hewitt) Crist, was born at ———, May 10, 1910.

(76)—Clifford Crist, only son of Frank M. and Emilie B. (Mortimer) Crist, was born at ———, August 5, 1906.

(77)—Beatrice Cecelia Crist, only daughter of Frank M. and Emilie B. (Mortimer) Crist, was born at ———, December 26, 1909.

(78)—Ruth Isabelle Lyman, ——— daughter of Charles A. and Ada S. (Boyd) Lyman, was born at Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., October 16, 1908.

## CHAPTER IV

### BOYDS OF NEW WINDSOR, NEW YORK

While I was engaged in 1881 compiling a Genealogical History of my branch of the Boyd family from the records I had in my possession, I became confused, perplexed and disappointed in tracing the early history of my ancestors and their emigration to the United States and more so of the two brothers of Ebenezer (which tradition had given) of settling in Albany and Orange County, New York, the history of whom I was unable to obtain. I wrote to Mr. Stillman Boyd of Jefferson Valley, being then one of the oldest members of our branch and always having resided near the former home of our ancestor (Ebenezer Boyd of Kent, New York), if he could not enlighten us upon this subject. He being unable to do so, made me a reply by sending me the following letter he had received a few years previous from a descendant of the above family as follows:  
Stillman Boyd, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—A History of Putnam County, by William J. Blake, Esq., has accidentally fallen into my hands, in which it is stated that your family emigrated from Scotland, during the rebellion of the partizans of the "Stewart Dynastic" of 1745, and that there were three brothers, one of them settled at Albany and was known as General Boyd. Another settled in the lower part of Westchester County and was grandfather of the Boyds of Kent, New York. The third settled at New Windsor, Orange County, New York, and was ancestor of the Boyd family in that county.

This statement interested me by reason of its connection with my own family history, which I have by tradition as follows:

Samuel Boyd emigrated from County Down, northern part of Ireland, to the city of New York, early in the last century, where he lived and died an old bachelor, leaving a large estate. About 1750, his three brothers, Robert, James and Nathaniel, came over and settled in Little Britain, in the township of New Windsor, New York. Robert had a son Robert, who owned the old iron works near the mouth of the creek, between Newburg and New Windsor Landing. He was a Major in the Revolution, and afterwards removed to the city of New York, and inherited the estate of Samuel and left six sons: Samuel, Robert, John, Elias, Nathaniel and George. James, the third brother, was my great-grandfather. His family Bible, brought into Belfast, August 9, 1757, gives a record of his children. The sons were Samuel and Robert by his first wife, and James, David and Nathaniel by the second. Most of them remained in New Windsor and vicinity. He died in 1801, and was buried in Little Britain church yard. His only son, James, removed to this place, about 1794, died here in 1849, aged seventy-eight, leaving John (myself), Samuel of Brooklyn, New York, and Louis of this place.

The fourth brother—Nathaniel, had sixteen children whose descendants are many in America and Poughkeepsie, New York. I have taken some pains in investigating the genealogy of our family, and have been perplexed with finding names of Boyds on gravestones at Little Britain and Newburg and in the Surrogate records, which I could not trace to any stock of which I had any knowledge. The statement referred to in the history of Putnam County, explains in some measure what I could not before understand. I now write you "Sir" as one of the persons named, now living in the County of Kent, to inquire whether you or any of your connection can give me a more detailed outline of your family and particulars of the Orange County branch, and was there any relationship, known to exist, between the two families, for yours are stated to have come directly from Scotland.

Ours came from the North of Ireland, but were of Scotch lineage, and had retained their connection with Scotland by their marriage there.

If any of your connection is posted upon the matter of your genealogy, I would be glad to hear from them about it.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN BOYD,

Secretary of State of Connecticut.

Upon the receipt of the above letter from our cousin, I became anxious to learn whom the writer was and more in regard to his family that seemed to be so near connected to my own. After writing several letters and nearly nine months of time rolled away, and about to give up all hopes of hearing from him, I received a letter from his daughter, Miss Ellen W. Boyd of Albany, New York, stating her father had been called to his eternal home on the first day of December, 1881, three days before my last letter had reached them. From this time on Miss Boyd kindly aided me in giving what information she was able to give, and our associations between the two families living so near each other have given the impression that they were closely connected. Tradition says the Kent branch (my own) came over in the year of 1745, theirs in 1750. Yet each may vary a few years and they may all have come together.

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#### HISTORICAL PART

The history of this family in the "Old World" to our knowledge is very limited. Through the kindness of Miss Ellen W. Boyd and to Mr. Francis Boyd of Boston, Massachusetts, who allowed me the perusal of correspondence between him and Mr. John Boyd through the year of 1856 and 1857 while writing my first edition of the Boyd family in 1884, and to Mrs. Julia B. Ward, Pleasant Valley, New York, and to Mr. N. T. Boyd, Wappinger Falls, New York, the latter having taken a deep interest in compiling records and sending them to me in the Fall of 1908,

of his grandfather Nathaniel Boyd's descendants, shows that the knowledge of the early history of their family of Boyds is very perplexing.

This family went from Scotland to the northern part of Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth or the fore part of the eighteenth century and settled in the County of Down. The name of the ancestor who left his native land and went hither is not known to the present generation. But, to the present generations of descendants of the family, it is known to consist of four brothers and one sister, whose names were Samuel, Robert, James, Nathaniel and Mary. Samuel the oldest, came over to New York city early in the eighteenth century, and finding this country a free place of rest from the hardships and religious wars of the Old World, aided and induced his brothers and sister to come here and settle. They all remained in New York city for a short time, then went up the Hudson River, and made a permanent home at New Windsor, Orange County, New York. They were all married, except Samuel, and had large families, which showed them to have been advanced in years of life. Among these, the descendants of Robert seemed to have been the most singular. For says one correspondent to me, that a few years ago, he tried to trace out the history of Robert and his descendants. But as soon as some of them found out that their grandfather was a blacksmith, it seemed to scandalize them to such extent that they refused to give any more information on the subject.

The following is a very good descriptive letter of the family by Mrs. Julia B. Ward, a descendant of Nathaniel Boyd to Mr. John Boyd, a descendant of Robert Boyd, then living at Winsted, Connecticut, thus:

Pleasant Valley, 1852.

Mr. John Boyd,

Dear Sir:—It is now one year since the death of my father David Boyd, who died May 10, 1851. He was the youngest of his father's family. I have heard him relate in his last years much of his family history. My brothers and sisters have designated and requested me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter

of the 19th inst., and to write and give you what little information we possessed in answer to your inquiries. We much regret you never have visited our father and learned from him facts which he had obtained from other relatives to his pedigree, but like yourself, was unable to trace them to the period of the arrival of his ancestors in America.

I think he never knew the cause of their leaving their native land, nor the names of the parents of the five, who came from Ireland, or the name of the town or city in which they lived. The family was originally Scottish, and resided in the Southern part of Scotland (perhaps Ayeshire) but on account of religious persecutions, they left their homes and found an asylum in County Down, Ireland, and embarked at Belfast for America.

I never heard my father speak of Samuel or Mary. Probably they did not live long after the arrival of the family in this country. Robert, James and Nathaniel, I have heard him often mention, as from whom the family bearing our name had descended. Among Robert's descendants (beside those you mentioned) was a physician in New York city, and Geo. Boyd an Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, and among James' descendants, I have heard him class yourself and others, whom I do not remember.

Nathaniel was married in Ireland (as my grandfather John, who was born March 24, 1746, was only eight years of age when he arrived in America). By his first wife he had Jane, known afterwards as Jane Butler, who was born in 1744, and whose descendants are now living in Ohio.

John, my grandfather lived for sometime in Orange County, New York. He afterwards removed to Amenia, N. Y., where he died. Samuel, James and Mary (who married William Bradner), Nathaniel and Martha. By his second wife Martha Monsel (or Monel) he had Martha (married a Holman), Jane, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Mary (married Thompson and settled in Esopus, New York, and her children still reside there). Charles, Hannah (married Alexander), James, Robert W., Alexander, Nathaniel married for his third wife Jane Johnson, and died at my grandfather's in Little Britain, at an advanced age. John my grandfather had a daughter Mary, who married Barnum. Nathaniel

a Conrad, Samuel, Margaret who married a Winegar; John, James, Elizabeth (married William Reeder), Robert, Gilbert and David, all of whom are now dead, except my uncle Samuel upon whom you have mentioned of having called. Mr. William Reeder who married Aunt Elizabeth, is still living at or near Little Britain.

My father never knew as far as I know of any means of tracing back his pedigree to the first of their arrival here.

The family ancestors adhered to the articles of faith adopted by the Presbyterian church, which is a direct proof of their Scottish origin. It would be gratifying to us to trace our ancestry back to Kilmarnock line, if that is our origin and if our relationship to that branch of the family residing in Maine could be shown satisfactory. We may yet obtain from them the means of tracing it. I am sorry it is not in my power to give you more information upon the subject. But, if in your researches, you should learn anything of interest to us, would confer a great favor by communicating it. Your letter has aroused in us an interest we should perhaps have never felt and will lead us to collect what information we can respecting it. My mother (now the second wife) Clarissa Lewis, is still living in Poughkeepsie, together with my brother John G. Boyd, and my sister Mary E. Willsie. I am now residing with my husband Alson Ward in Pleasant Valley, New York.

I am very respectfully yours,

JULIA P. WARD.

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#### GENEALOGICAL PART

The ancestors of this branch in the Old Country we have but little knowledge of. There is no doubt that they went from Scotland to Ireland about the year of 1700, and settled in the Northern part of that country and was called Scotch-Seceders. Coming from the church of Scotland and went there to avoid the persecutions of their religious views at home. The record of the family shows that there were five children, named Samuel, Robert, James, Nathaniel and Mary, who came to America, and from them I shall have to give the following descendants down:

Samuel Boyd, the oldest of the above brothers was born (as we have stated before) in the Old Country, and is supposed to have come to New York city about the year of 1740. While here he sent means back to his brothers and sister, with words of encouragement and aided them to come over a few years afterwards. With good success he accumulated a large fortune while in New York city, and at the time of his death (having never married) he willed his property to one of his nephews, the only son of his Brother Robert Boyd.

Robert Boyd, the second Brother was born in the county of Down, Ireland. He came to New York city about 1755-6. From there he went to New Windsor, Orange County, New York, and settled near the mouth of Quassatch Creek, which empties into the Hudson River, about a mile below Newburgh, New York. There is little known of Robert except he had two children—Robert and Mary and without doubt, died near New Windsor, New York, and was buried there. His son Robert was born in the County of Down, Ireland in the year 1734. He married a Miss Smith at New Windsor, of which we have no date, and died October 29, 1804, age seventy, as appears on his monument in Little Britain church yard. He erected the iron and scythe works situated upon the creek, one mile below Newburgh. He is the one who inherited the estate of his uncle Samuel and moved to New York city in 1800, where he held the office of sheriff. The family of Robert consisted of six children namely:

First, Samuel who was born in New Windsor, Orange County, New York (no date of birth), married first, Eliza Pearson of New Jersey, February 16, 1793. Second, Anna Maria Bayard, September 24, 1812. He resided in New York city and was an Attorney-at-Law. His family consisted of Mary, Augustus, Robert, James, Kent, John, Eleanor, Samuel (a physician in Brooklyn) and Edward, by his first wife. And by the second wife Elizabeth Bayard, Anna Maria, and Isabella Graham.

Second, John the second son of Robert, we have no date of his birth, marriage, etc. He married a lady named Orr, at Ogdensburgh, New York. His family consisted of Robert R. Brooklyn,

Hannah wife of ——— Atwater. Eleanor (single) and George, who resides at Ogdensburgh, New York.

Third, Jenet, the wife of Rev. James Schoinegeozir, Agnes Boyd, wife of Dr. Baltus Van Kleck. Elias Boyd (died a bachelor), George Boyd an Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the other children of Robert we have no record of.

Mary Boyd, only daughter of Robert of the first generation in America was born in the County of Down, Ireland, about 1740. She married a gentleman named ——— Harris at New Windsor, Orange County, New York. We have no further record.

James Boyd the third brother who came to New York, and is ancestor of that branch, was born in the County of Down, Ireland, about the year of 1705. His first wife was Sarah——— whom he married about 1732; second wife Mary ——? about the year of 1753 or 54. Died at New Windsor, New York of which we have no date. James' first wife must have died in Ireland about 1750, for soon after his marriage to his second wife, he left for America, for records show that he set sail from Belfast, Ireland, August 9, 1753. While upon the journey over the dark blue waters of the ocean, they had a daughter born, who was afterwards christened "Sea Born Agnes." Soon after landing in New York, he went to New Windsor, the home of his other brother and made this his future home. It has been found by the discovery of his family Bible in Western New York, that he was the father of eleven children, five by his first wife and six by the second namely, which is taken from my history of this family in 1884.

First. The oldest son Samuel was born at the old homestead in Ireland in 1731. His first wife was Elizabeth McDoel whom he married at New Windsor, N. Y., about 1767. For his second wife Mary Lyons of the same place; we have no date. He died at Little Britain, same county, May 27, 1801. On comparing records it seems that Samuel visited America, some four years earlier than his father, or about the year of 1752. He then returned to Ireland, came back with his father in 1754, took up his residence in Little Britain, where he lived and died. He served with distinction through the French war, but hired a substitute in

the Revolution. His first wife was the daughter of Mathew Mc Doel and was born in the County of Down, Ireland in 1747. She died at Little Britain, N. Y., August 25, 1775. The second wife died at same place in 1812. His children were Elizabeth, James, Mathew and John, all by his first wife as follows: Elizabeth was born at Little Britain, N. Y., in 1769. Married Benjamin Jenkins September 10, 1791. He was born at Scituate Plymouth, Mass. October 15, 1765 and died June 18, 1853. He learned the scythe maker trade of Col. Robert Orr, at Bridgewater, Mass. From this place he came to New Windsor, N. Y., as foreman of the scythe works erected by Col. Robert Orr, then from here to Torrington, and in 1792 to Winsted, Conn. In company with Mr. James Boyd in 1795 he erected a double house and lived in the same until 1796 when he erected for his own use the Winsted Hotel. In 1812 he erected a scythe shop and carried on business until 1816. In 1818 he moved his family to Wayne County, Pa., and began a new country life in an unbroken forest upon the Lackawanna River, four miles from Honesdale. Here he made a new home, built a scythe shop and saw mill, before the first projections of the Hudson and Delaware Canal and Railroad visited this region and before Honesdale was thought of. This railroad was located through the lands he cleared and the pleasant village of Prompton grew up around him. Here he lived to a good old age, the pioneer of a region he had entered at the age of 52. His family consisted of eleven children, all born at Winsted, Conn., except the oldest who was born at Torrington, Conn., as follows: First, Elizabeth born October 5, 1792, married Horace Kent at Boston, Mass., and died October 24, 1820. Second, Susan B. born April 25, 1794, married at Winsted, Conn. in 1813. Died here in 1814. Had one son James Dwight, supposed to be living in 1884. Third, Benjamin, the oldest son was born December 6, 1796. Married Mary Kent October 4, 1820. Fourth, Samuel B. born December 4, 1798. First wife was Elizabeth Buck, and second wife Mary Jane Buckland. Fifth, Lional B. born 1799, died same place in 1807. Sixth, Louisa B. born 1801. Married first, Arah Bartlet, second, Jacob Davis. Seventh, Edward, born 1804. (Batchelor). Died 1854. Eighth,

Mariah, born 1806, married Ralph Case. Ninth, John B., born 1808, married Jane Greely. Tenth, Henrietta, born 1810, married Luman Hubbell at Winsted, Conn., October 7, 1837, who had married for his first wife Jane Munro Boyd, the daughter of James and Mary Boyd. Henrietta had one son, Luman Stillman Hubbell, born at Winsted, May 24, 1844. In 1884 resided near Mankate, Minn., married. Eleventh, Maretta B., born 1812, married Benjamin Jenkins, died in 1842.

James Boyd, the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth Boyd, was born at Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., November 15, 1770. Married first Mary Munro at Torrington, Conn., December 23, 1795. Second, Jane Munro half sister of his first wife, at Bridgewater, Mass., June 8, 1822. Died at Winsted, Conn., February 1, 1849. James went to Winsted, Conn., from New Windsor, N. Y., with his brother-in-law and partner (Mr. Jenkins), in 1792, having previously learned from him the scythe maker's trade at New Windsor, N. Y. He lived at first in a small house that stood on the west side of North Main Street, which was built by him and Mr. Jenkins in 1795, and occupied by both of them until 1802, then he built and moved in a house on the east side of Main Street, in the west village opposite Main Street. In 1803 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Jenkins, taking for his share the joint property of the firm in west Winsted village. In 1808 he built a forage and saw mill on the stream opposite the Clark house now owned by the New England Pen Company. In 1822 he erected a drafting and forging shop in the rear of the Beardsley house, and in 1828 rebuilt the upper forge on the Lake stream above Hurbbert's present Iron Works, and in 1816 the Old Iron Store on Main Street.

James was a man of indomitable energy. Few men ever did more hard work and thoroughly managed a large business than he did, until he passed the prime of his life. Frugal and temperate in all of his habits, with a spirit of kind disposition and benevolence. No wandering out-cast, however degraded he may have been, was ever turned away from his door without food and lodging when needed. With a good common education he possessed a strong discriminating mind and studious habits. Trained in

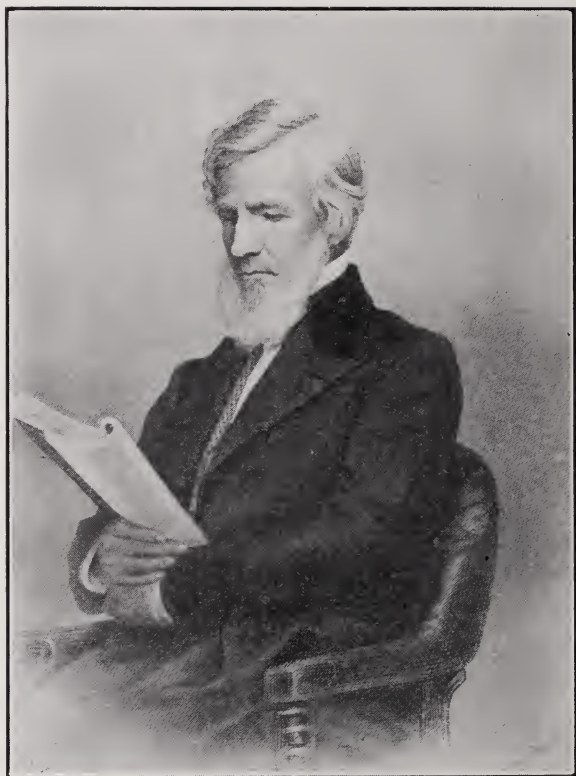
the faith of the Scotch Seceders, he made the Bible his constant study and committed the same to memory.

His first wife was the daughter of Alexander and—(McIntosh) Munro from Inverness, Scotland. She was born in Boston Mass. March 10, 1771, and died at Winsted, Conn., September 2, 1821. His second wife was the daughter of Alexander (Hutchinson) Munro and was born at Bridgewater, Mass., June 8, 1788, and died at Winsted, Conn., December 9, 1852. His family consisted of nine children by his first wife and four by his second, namely: First, Nancy was born at Winsted, Conn., May 27, 1797. She married at this place Lucius Clark, January — 1819. Her husband was born at Watery, Mass., August 22, 1790, and died at Winsted, Conn., December 28, 1863. He came from Massachusetts to Winsted with his father in 1807 and was engaged in Mercantile business until 1818, when he moved to Monroe County, N. Y., and went into business at Carthage, a place situated at the foot of Genesee Falls. In 1824 he returned to Winsted and then in company with Samuel Boyd opened a store and remained there until he went to Massachusetts in 1834. In 1841 he returned to Winsted and purchased a clock factory in the east village until 1845, when he purchased largely in real estate on the flats between east and west village. He was an upright and correct man of business qualifications. They had eight children namely: First, Caroline Clark, born in Rochester, N. Y., May 4, 1822, died at same place in 1822. Second, Frederick Boyd Clark born in Rochester, N. Y., December 11, 1823, died same place in 1825. Third, Lucius Hubbard Clark born at Winsted, Conn., September 25, 1825, died here in 1850. Fourth, Mary Munro Clark born at Winsted, Conn., May 24, 1827, married H. B. Alvoid, (no more record). Fifth, Thomas Montague Clark, born at Winsted, Januray 4, 1830, married first Julia Catiline Freeman at Collinsville, Conn., May 6, 1839. second, married Julia Van Sickel at Ovid, N. Y., December — 1878. His first wife died November — 1877, by whom he had ten children: Carrie, Luctis, Munro, Thomas, (died in infancy), Harry C., Caroline F. Boyd, Fanny, Jessie and Nancy, all born in Collinsville, Conn. Sixth, Edward Clark born at Winsted,

Conn., April 15, 1832, married Susan Holmes same place December 10, 1854 (no more record). Seventh, Martha Clark born at Springfield, Mass., in 1834 (now dead). Eighth, Susan Clark born at Freeding Hills, Mass., July 10, 1838, married Rev. Malcom McGregor Dana at Norwich, Conn.—a minister of the Congregational Church. They moved to St. Paul, Minn. in 1878.

John Boyd who was twin son of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd, was born at New Windsor, N. Y., March 17, 1779, married first, Emily Webster Beers at Winsted, Conn., May 17, 1831; second wife, Jerusha (Rockwell) Hinsdale at same place December 15, 1843, died at this place December 1, 1881. Mr. Boyd is the person whom I have referred to in this Chapter as writer of the letter and of whom I labored so long in 1881 to discover the author of, as my last letter reached his family a few days after his death. His first wife was the daughter of Elias and Jerusha (Fitch) Beers, and was born in New Hampshire March, 1809, and died at Winsted, Conn., November 25, 1842. Second wife was the daughter of Solomon and Sarah (McEwen) Rockwell and the widow of Theodore Hinsdale and was born March 28, 1803. His younger days were spent at home until he was old enough to be sent to a grammar school at Hartford, Conn. Here in the year of 1817 or 18, while boarding in the family of the Rev. Flint of the Scotch Church, he commemorated his name to the American people. Coming in one day from school he noticed upon the workstand of Mrs. Bissell, mother-in-law of Mr. Flint, a dingy piece of parchment covered on one side with black letters. In answer to inquiries of Mr. Boyd, she said having an occasion to use some paste-board, I sent to Mrs. Wyleys—our neighbor—and she sent me this. Mr. Boyd proposed to procure her a piece of paste-board in exchange for the parchment, which was accepted. Six or eight years rolled away before Mr. Boyd thoroughly examined the parchment with care, and soon learned its contents. It proved to be a portion of the duplicate Charter which Capt. Joseph Wadsworth had secured from the hands of Sir Edmund Andros, on the eventful night, October 31, 1687, when the light was suddenly extinguished in the old Hartford meeting-house, where the Assembly had met, and hid in the "Old Charter Oak." The





HON. JOHN BOYD  
Born 1799. Died 1881

original Charter now hanging in the Secretary's office is engrossed upon three skins or parchment. The duplicate was upon two, (not having so much ornamentation) and, what was rescued by Mr. Boyd was a part, about three-fourths of the second skin, and this is now in the possession of the "Connecticut Historical Society," where he placed it some years ago.

Mr. Boyd graduated from Yale College in 1821, and in the summer of 1881 was with his class in its Sixtieth Anniversary, nine members being present. After his graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He was elected to the general assembly from Winchester, Conn., in 1820 and 1832 and a Senator from the fifteenth district of Connecticut in 1853. County Commissioner of Litchfield County in 1848. In 1849 and 1850 Town Clerk of Winchester. For twenty-six years was Judge of Probate, and from the same district for fifteen years, until disqualified with age in 1869. Was Secretary of State for 1859-60 and 61. He was identified with the Anti-Slavery in the early days of the Anti-Slavery Agitation, and was several times a candidate for Governor on the ticket of that party. In 1827 he commenced business with his father as an Iron Manufacturer in Winsted under the firm of James Boyd & Son, taking the place of his twin brother who died in 1826, and continued in business with his father until he died in 1850, then resumed the whole business till 1853, when he retired, as his official duties occupied most of his time. His life was a life of sterling integrity, good sense, and sturdy adherence to the cause of doing right to those who knew him. Much better illustration is found of him in our former edition of the Boyd family in 1881, which for want of space had been left out. His family consisted of three children by his first wife. First, Ellen Wright Boyd who was born at Winstead, Conn., September 8, 1833. In 1884 she was still single and then held the Preceptress of St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y. To her we are indebted for much of valuable history in our former edition of 1884. Second, James Alexander Boyd, born in Winstead, Conn., November 12, 1835, died at the same place October 5, 1837. Third, Emily Beers Boyd born at Winstead, Conn., June 23, 1842, died at same place October 16, 1858.

Third, James Munro Boyd, twin son of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd, was born at New Windsor, N. Y., March 17, 1799. Through his younger days he was associated with his father in the manufacturing and trade in the Iron Industry. He was a great reader, social and warm-hearted young man and died un-married at Winsted, Conn., August 28, 1826.

Fourth, Eliza Boyd, second daughter of James and Mary, (Munro) Boyd, born at New Windsor, N. Y., March 18, 1801 (died same place) April 1, 1801.

Fifth, Samuel Boyd, third son of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd, was born in Winsted, Conn., June 24, 1804, married Sylvia Coe at same place September 20, 1825. The wife of Samuel was a daughter of Jonathan and Charlotte (Spencer) Coe and was born August 12, 1806. In 1832 he erected the Clifton Mill Works, now owned by the Winsted Hoe Company, manufacturing shovels, hoes and carpenter tools for two or three years, and then sold out to the Clifton Mill Company. In 1833 was appointed Custom-house appraiser at New Orleans, La. In 1850 he became a commission merchant in hardware in New York City, and in 1860 was appointed Custom-house appraiser at the latter place. In 1881 resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. His family consisted of five children, namely: First, James Munro Boyd, born at Winsted, Conn., September 28, 1826, drowned at the same place June 10, 1829. Second, Marianne Boyd, born in Winsted, Conn. July 31, 1828, married Henry Bascom Keen, (son of Robert and Pheobe (Page) Keen, who was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 18, 1825) at New Orleans, La., August 28, 1850, he died at New York, December, —. 1868 Her family consisted of five children. First, Robert Lewis Keen, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 23, 1851. Second, Henry, born at same place January 9, 1854. Third, James Munro, same place July 16, 1856. Fourth, Herbert Foss and Nellie Keen, which we have no record of.

Third, Sarah Jane Boyd, born in Winsted, Conn., June 10, 1831, married Thomas Howe Bird at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 30, 1853. His birth place Boston. Fourth, Robert Munro Boyd, born in Winsted, Conn., August 12, 1832, married

Kate Baldwin Crain at Bloomfield, N. J., November 10, 1859 a daughter of Mathew and Susan (Baldwin) Crain. In 1881 resided at Mount Clair, N. J., and had three children: Susan, Robert and Bertha, who were born in New Jersey. Fifth, Alice Isabel Boyd was born in New Orleans, La., June 26, 1845, married Rev. Nelson Willard at Mount Clair, N. J., May 11, 1869. He was for many years the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, N. Y. They have one child, Earnest Boyd Willard, who was born December 11, 1870. Sixth, Eliza, daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd, born in Winsted, Conn., June 25, 1804, died at same place September 10, 1821. Seventh, Mary Boyd, fourth daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd, born at Winsted, Conn., August 11, 1807, died at same place August 30, 1821. Eighth, Jane (Munro) Boyd, fifth daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd married at Winsted, Conn., June 22, 1831 Luman Hubbell and died there January 8, 1836. Her husband after her death married her cousin, Henrietta Jenkins, of whom I have given a history of. Her family consisted of two children: first, Andrew Lyman Hubbell was born at Winsted, Conn., March 5, 1834, married Martha Woodworth at Great Barrington, Mass., September 10, 1857. She was born April 15, 1836. Second, James Boyd Hubbell was born in Winsted, Conn., March 18, 1836, married Kate Amelia Tew, September 9, 1858. She was born December 17, 1836. They had five children, first, Louis Boyd Hubbell, born July 5, 1859. Second, Grace Hubbell born July 11, 1861. Third, Henrietta May Hubbell born May 11, 1862. Fourth, James Boyd Hubbell born December 22, 1866. Fifth, Andrew Lyman Hubbell born October 8, 1870.

Ninth, Susan Boyd, youngest daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd was born at Winsted, Conn., March 9, 1815, married Elijah Phelps Grant at the same place September 7, 1836. Her husband was a son of Elijah and Elizabeth Grant. He graduated at Yale College in 1830 and then after their marriage went to Canton, O., where he was a banker and lawyer until he died. She had seven children, which were all born at Canton, O. In 1881 she resided in Omaha, Neb. Children

were: First, Elizabeth Grant, born May 21, 1841, married Thomas J. Harford, Omaha, Neb., May 18, 1858. Second, Susan Grant, born January 8, 1841, died at Canton, O., July 19, 1841. Third, Mary Grant, born September 12, 1842, (married no record). Fourth, Chas. Fourier Grant, born August 12, 1844, died at Canton, O., May 25, 1845. Fifth, Jane Grant, born November 27, 1846. Sixth, Martha Grant, born April 30, 1849, died at Canton, O., June 27, 1859. Seventh, James Boyd Grant, born November 10, 1853.

Children of James and Jane (Munro) Boyd, his second wife, were as follows: First, Alexander Munro Boyd, born in Winsted, Conn., July 2, 1823, died at same place June 12, 1824. Second, Janet Boyd, born at same place May 16, 1825, died there April 12, 18—. Third, Elizabeth Boyd, born at Winsted, Conn., October 23, 1827, married Stephen H. Hubbard at same place June 1, 1859. Her husband was the managing editor of the Hartford Covenant for several years. Fourth, Lewis Boyd, born at Winsted, Conn., August 15, 1831, married Helen A. Peck in Fairfield County, Conn., November 6, 1862, died at New Brunswick, N. J., the date of which we have not. His occupation was that of a manufacturer. His first business was the manufacture of planters' hoes at Winsted from 1852 to 1860. Then to New York and to New Brunswick, N. J., and here entered into the manufacturing of Mason Fruit Jars until he died. His wife was an adopted child and went by the name of Helen Annetta Wooster, while her parental parents were Edward and Mary Ann Peck and was born in Winstead, Conn., April 18, 1840. They had five children, (record of 1884) namely: First, Anna born in New York, June 30, 1864, died at same place July 2, 1864. Second, still born son in Brooklyn, July 6, 1865. Third, Ralph Booth, born in Brooklyn, June 4, 1866. Fourth, Louis Roland, born December 10, 1867, died August 17, 1870. Fifth, James Hubbell, born Brooklyn, November 13, 1869, died August 17, 1870. Mathew and John Boyd two youngest sons of Samuel and Elizabeth (McDoel) Boyd we have no record, only that they died young at New Windsor, N. Y.

Sarah Boyd the oldest daughter of James and Sarah Boyd, was born in the County of Down, Ireland, August 13, 1738. Her history we have not; no doubt she remained in the Old World and may have died young.

Robert Boyd, second son of James and Sarah Boyd, was born in County of Down, Ireland, January 10, 1740. Came to this country with his parents and married Jane Smith at New Windsor, N. Y. His history we have not, only he had ten children as follows: First, Sarah. Second, Thomas, who married Hulda Mills at New Windsor, N. Y., January 1, 1794, and lived at Little Britain, same County. Third, Robert, who lived at Montgomery, N. Y. Fourth, Francis. Fifth, James. Sixth, Hannah. Seventh, John, who resided in 1881 at Canandaigua, N. Y. Eighth, Mary, the wife of James Waugh of Newburgh, N. Y. Ninth, Samuel. Tenth, Charles.

Mary Boyd, second daughter of James and Sarah Boyd, born in the County of Down, Ireland, March 28, 1742. She afterwards married and settled in Scotland and her history is not known to descendants on this side of the Ocean.

Jean Boyd, the third daughter of James and Sarah Boyd, was born in County of Down, Ireland, January 20, 1749, came to America and married Mr. Soper at Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. No more record.

Sea Born Agnes Boyd, the oldest daughter of James, by second wife Mary Boyd, was born upon the Ocean September 23, 1756. After coming to America she married Richard Hudson at Newburgh, N. Y., we have no further record.

James Boyd, the oldest son of James and Mary Boyd, we have no date of his birth, as it was torn from the old Bible of his father of 1756. When he became of age, he moved to Phelps, N. Y., where he died in 1830.

Elizabeth Boyd, the second daughter of James and Mary Boyd, was born in New Windsor, N. Y., February (the balance torn out of the Bible), married Isaac Belknap of Newburgh, N. Y., who was an officer in the Revolution.

David Boyd, the second son of James and Mary Boyd, was born at New Windsor, N. Y. (balance torn out of Bible), married

Sarah Humphrey at Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., died at same place in 1802. We have no history of him except that he moved from the place of his birth in 1780 or 1781 and had a family of six children as follows: First, James, born in Phelps, N. Y. in 1790, married first Urena Rodgers and for his second wife, Elizabeth Pullen, both at this place, which we have no date. He had two children by his first wife namely: John, who lives in Pennsylvania, and Harwood who died June 9, 1858. Second, David Boyd, who was also born at Phelps, N. Y. (no date), married Ann Ringer and their family consisted of Jane, John, Isabella R., Robert C., Sarah and Chas. David. Third, Eliza Jane, born at Phelps, N. Y., in 1792, married Harwood Bannister (no more record). Fourth, Mariah Boyd, born at Phelps, N. Y., in 1800, (no record). Fifth, Hugh Boyd, born at Phelps, N. Y., in 1796. His first wife was Elvira Swift, and the second Sarah Pullen (no records). His family consisted of one child named Henry, by his first wife who was born in 1834 and Mary E. born in 1837, James P. 1839, Caroline M. 1841 and Cordelia in 1843. Sixth, Oliver Boyd, born in Phelps, N. Y., in 1802, married first Anna Hurd, and then Elizabeth Manley for his second. His family consisted of two children, Eliza and Henry by his first wife.

#### NATHANIEL BOYD

The fourth brother that came to America with his other brothers that we have mentioned, was also born in the County of Down, Ireland, in the fore part of the eighteenth century. He married for his first wife Margaret Beck, for his second, Martha Monsel and for the third, Jane Johnson, of whom the latter is not known to descendants. The descendants of Nathaniel are numerous, as he was the respected father of seven children by his first wife, and nine by his second, namely: John, Samuel, James, Mary, Jane, Nathaniel and Martha. By his second wife, Jane, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Mary, Charles, Hannah, Jane, Robert and Nathaniel. For want of space in this history of the family we will have to confirm ourselves to a Historical History instead of a Genealogical one of the family. Therefore, will give the following copy of a letter we received of Mr. N. T. Boyd of Warppingers

Falls, N. Y., to us October 27, 1908, who has taken a very deep interest in the representation of his branch to us at our request as follows:

Warppingers Falls, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1908.

Mr. Wm. P. Boyd:

The early historical sketch as you have it outlined and recorded in your history of the Boyd Family and Descendants, of 1884, and such information as furnished by the late John Boyd and his daughter Miss Ellen W. Boyd, are the most complete and authentic that I know of or am possessed, in regard to Robert and his brother James, Nathaniel and their sister Mary, who settled at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y. and Little Britain, near the mouth of Quassatch Creek, which empties into the Hudson River about a mile below Newburgh, N. Y., in 1738. This is the first starting point of our branch of the family in this country from the County of Down, Ireland. In a history of Newburgh, N. Y., published in 1891, there is a map of the Winter Cantonment of the American army and its vicinity for 1783, showing the Boyd residence and referring to Robert Boyd the Revolutionary gun maker whose factory stood on the above creek. While in one of the Colonial Histories of State of New York, the correspondencies between the Boyd and the Military and State officials of the period are given, showing the integrity and business-like bearing of those gentlemen. Some years ago there was on exhibition at Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, a partition for a road or highway improvement with the signatures of Robert, Nathaniel and some other members of our families. Nathaniel was married in Ireland, doubtless in the County of Down, as he embarked at Belfast for America with his family. His first wife was known as Margaret Beck and the second as Margaret Monsel. But as to the last marriage whether it took place in Ireland or America is not known, but doubtless in America, and his third wife was Jane Johnson. He lived and died at Little Britain at an old age, leaving a large family like his brother James.

John Boyd, the third child and oldest son of Nathaniel by his first wife was born in the County of Down, Ireland, March

24, 1746, and came to America with his parents at the age of eight years (1754). In later years he returned to Amenia Union and owned a large track of land at the time of his death, which took place August 17, 1817. There is no doubt that he received a proportion of his father-in-law's estate. His wife died October 5, 1820. His name appears with 300 other persons on the Roll of Honor during the Revolutionary War. In the records of the New York State he was known as a Lieutenant in Capt. Colby Chamberlain's Company in the sixth Dutchess County Regiment, March 20, 1778, and later as Captain in the fifth Dutchess County Regiment under Col. Wm. Humphrey. In faith he was a Presbyterian and was connected with the Church at Amenia, N. Y. Among his fellow men he was a man highly esteemed and trusted. Frequently he acted as messenger and financially at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His family consisted of eleven children, many of them died in early life. His youngest son David was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., May 21, 1795. He remained at his native place with the exception of a few years which he passed in Little Britain until he was 17, attending the best schools of the day, and then he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., to learn the tanners' trade with his brother James, who was already located. Later he removed to Poughkeepsie and entered the yards and employment of Mr. John Gary, remaining with him for several years perfecting his knowledge of the trade. After remaining with Mr. Gary for a time, that gentleman removed his business to Troy, N. Y. It was then that Mr. Boyd met his wife whose maiden name was Rhoda Bettis, a sister-in-law of Mr. Gary and married her April 27, 1817. She was born at Foster, R. I., June 10, 1792, and died at Poughkeepsie, February 12, 1836. Soon after this he returned to Poughkeepsie and commenced business for himself at the old yard. He opened a leather and finding store on Main Street. Some years afterwards he erected for himself a larger and more extensive tannery in another location of the city. His worth and integrity as a citizen can not be over-estimated, for he was connected with the bank of Poughkeepsie as director for sixteen years. In religious views he was a Scotch Presbyterian and served many years as a trustee of that church.

In masonry he was connected with Solomon Lodge, No. 6 as secretary and treasurer. He was a member of Fire Engine Company Protection, No. 1 in 1821. On the tenth day of May, 1851, he breathed his last, leaving three children by his first wife as follows: First, Mary Eliza, who was the wife of Abraham Wiltsee. Second, John Gary. Third, Julia, who was the wife of Alson Ward. His second wife died April 11, 1856, leaving no children. After his death his business fell into the hands of his son and son-in-law, under the firm of Boyd and Wiltsee.

John Boyd, the only son of David Boyd was born in Poughkeepsie, February 12, 1825. Fortunately he had good advantages in his youth by being given a fine, business education. He became engaged with his father in business life, beginning as an apprentice and succeeding his father in his twenty-sixth year. September 9, 1852, he united his destiny by marrying Miss Pheobe E. Trowbridge, a daughter of Stephen B. and Eliza (Conklin) Trowbridge, both branches tracing their lineage back to English descendants. This firm of Boyd and Wiltsee continued in business at the same place for over twenty-five years. Mr. Boyd was a gentleman of gentle disposition, always making friends and retaining them through life. The year of 1847 found him a member of the Howard Hose Company, No. 2, and for thirty years he was an active and interested trustee in the Presbyterian Church of his native place. Was connected with the Poughkeepsie National Bank as director for twenty-two years, and in that time was its President and Vice-President; was also a member of the Water Board of that city, having the honor conferred upon him as President for years, as well as trustee of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery. His death occurred April 6, 1886, being the father of three children, thus: First, Nathan T. Second, Henry S., who died in infancy and Frederick.

Nathan T. Boyd, the oldest son of the above John, was born in Poughkeepsie, April 17, 1856. In his younger days he attended one of the best schools in that city until he entered as book-keeper in the First National Bank in 1875. Three years later he accepted a like position in the store of his uncle, known as the Messrs. Trowbridge & Co., and a short time spent in the service

of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. of Illinois. On February 1, 1888, this firm dissolved and he entered as one of the successors under the name of Kirby DeBois & Boyd. In 1896 he retired from active life and removed to Yonkers, N. Y., and managed his interest in New York City. On the death of his mother-in-law, he removed to Warppingers Falls, N. Y., where he has since resided. Here he retained his membership in the Amrita Club, and in the Phoenix Hose Company, No. 1 (acting as treasurer) for full term of five years. Also now a veteran of the Veteran Firemen Association of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and a member of the Dutchess County Society of New York. His wife was Alice M. White, daughter of Charles D. and Mary (Haynes) White, whose ancestors are traced back to the Mayflower, whom he married October 24, 1889. His brother Frederick J. Boyd, the youngest son of his father's household, was born in Poughkeepsie, March 18, 1868. He was educated at Bisbee's School and Eastman Business College. In 1888 he entered the office of Adriance Platt & Company after three years clerkship he entered the office of a smelting and refining company in New York and shortly afterwards was sent as their agent to St. Louis, Mo., and to have charge of the affairs of this company at that place. He was a member of the National Guards and received an honorable discharge from the State of New York, November 3, 1894. While in St. Louis he was connected with a Battery Company during the Spanish War and in 1898 was sent to Porto Rico and was at Ponce when peace was declared. On his return he entered the employ of a large mining company and made his headquarters at San Lois Postose, Durango, Agnascalients and Sombrerete. Later he entered the office of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in the City of Mexico, Mexico, as manager and auditor. Now he is engaged in the grocery business at Guadalajara, Jalisco Mexico, the firm being known as Boyd & Smith. He married here a Bartda Solane at El Paso, Texas, May 10, 1906. She was born August 24, 1877 at Muleros, State of Durango, Mexico and was the daughter of Juan and Refugio (Rodriguez) Solans. Their family consisted of two sons: First, David, born May 21, 1906 at the City of Mexico and second, Stephen T. Boyd, born November





JOHN AND MARY (TOOKER) BOYD

Died 1868 and 1869

28, 1909 at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. Mary who came with her brothers to America (we know nothing about her, except that she was born in the County of Down, Ireland, and settled at New Windsor, N. Y. Here she married a man named Waugh, but who her descendants are to-day is not known, if she had any, or when she died.

#### SAMUEL BOYD

Samuel Boyd the second son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Beck) Boyd was born in the County of Down, Ireland, June 7, 1754 according to an old Bible record now in the possession of some of his descendants bearing the date of 1789. He married Mahetable Tuthill at Goshen, Orange County where he afterward lived about the year 1783 or 1784. She was born August 1, 1757 and died October 23, 1851. He died in the town of Mount Hope August 12, 1831. After a time he resided at Mount Hope where he built a house in the wilderness. By this union they had seven children whose names were: Joshua, Mary, John, Mahetable, Margaret, Keturah and Freigift, whose records are as follows:

#### GENERATION SECOND

Joshua the oldest son of Samuel and Mahetable Boyd was born in the town of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., March 10, 1785, married Dorcas Sarah Dickinson, and (no record), died at Newburgh, November 3, 1875. His wife was born July—1790, and died at Newburgh, N. Y., December 15, 1881. The occupation of Joshua was that of a minister of the Dutch Reform Denomination. His first pastorage was at Roxbury and Middletown, N. Y., in 1826-7. Herkimer, N. Y. and Fallsburgh, N. Y. 1827. Rotterdam first time in 1828-1836 and second time 1836-1840. Middleburgh in 1840-1842. Germantown, N. Y., 1842-49. Also at Hudson and Newburgh, N. Y. at a later date. They had no children.

Mary the oldest daughter of Samuel and Mahetable Boyd, was born in the town of Mount Hope, M. Y., May 17, 1787, married Daniel Fullerton in the town of Mount Hope, and for her second

husband Isaac Miller Prince in the town of Mount Hope. By her first husband she had one child named Malinda.

John Boyd the second son of Samuel and Mahetable Boyd, was born in the town of Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y., March 17, 1789. He married Mary Tooker at ———— and died in the town of Mount Hope, November 3, 1868. His wife died in the town of Mount Hope, March 2, 1869. In life John was an industrious pioneer, having cleared a large farm from the original forest, and lived to see the same conducted on modern lines with farm machinery. In order to increase his income he hauled lumber during the winter and drove a market wagon once or twice weekly during the summer months, carrying farm produce to Newburgh, N. Y., a distance of thirty miles, which was his nearest point of shipment until the Erie Railroad was constructed about the year of 1846-7. While on his return trip he would bring merchandise to the different stores along his route. He also was identified with the Presbyterian Church at Mount Hope, holding the position as one of its officers and elders. His family consisted of ten children, whose names were John Harry, Daniel Tooker, Martha Ann, Nathaniel Tuthill, Mary, Samuel, Elsie Dorcas, Harriet, David and Sylvester Swezy. Mahetable Boyd the second daughter of Samuel and Mahetable Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., August 8, 1790, married Salem Goldsmith and died at Otisville, N. Y., June 12, 1875. Her husband was born at ———— and died at ————. They had no children. Margaret Boyd the third daughter of Samuel and Mahetable Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, May 9, 1793, and died unmarried at Otisville, N. Y., March 12, 1870.

Keturah Boyd the fourth daughter of Samuel and Mahetable Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., February 26, 1796, and married John Ayres in the town of Mallhill, Orange County, N. Y., December 18, 1817 and died in same place October 28, 1840. Her husband was born at ———— October 18, 1796 and died in the town of Mallhill, March 2, 1864. By occupation they were farmers and their family consisted of nine children namely: Martha Jane, David, Mahetable, Ann, Samuel, Charles, Harriet, Jesse, Dorcas Sarah and Fanny E. Freigift Tuthill Boyd the





DANIEL TOOKER BOYD  
Born 1817. Died 1892



ESTHER (DICKS) BOYD  
Born 1822. Died 1886

third son of Samuel and Mahetable Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y., August 12, 1797, married Lucretia Tompkins at ———— probably about 1845, and died at Franklin Forks, Pa., ———— 1880. The history of his family and descendants to us is quite meager. He resided at Franklin Forks, Pa. They had five children whose names were: Joshua, Carolina, John Tuthill, Mary Elizabeth and Francis M.

### GENERATION THIRD

Malinda Fullerton the only daughter of Daniel Fullerton and Mary (Boyd) Fullerton was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., September 22, 1810, married Daniel P. Quackinbush in the same town September 26, 1829. Her husband was born at New York City, January 16, 1805, and died at Otisville, N. Y., January 25, 1883. Her death took place at Otisville, N. Y., March 29, 1883. They had eleven children. Lorenzo, Mary Jane, Isaac L., Hannah Ann, Daniel W., Malinda Elizabeth, Margaret Eliza, Avery Gilbert, Emily Carolina, Esther Angelica and Mary Rice. John Harvey Boyd the oldest son of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, October 19, 1815, and married Cynthia Penny for his first wife at Mount Hope, December 1837, who was born in the town of Mount Hope and died in the same town April 24, 1850. For his second wife, Sarah Ann Tooker at Mount Hope, N. Y., about 1853. His early life was in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., in the occupation of a farmer and mechanic. During the year of 1863 he moved with his family to the State of Wisconsin where he enlisted in the Civil War in Company H, 36th Wisconsin Volunteers. A short time after entering the service of his country including several battles he was taken sick and died at Campbell's Hospital at Washington, March 30, 1865. By his first wife he was the father of five children: Frances Jeannette, Myra, Horace Tooker, Martha Adelia and Orange John, and by the second wife four: Barton Emmet, Matilla Lillian, Wm. Harvey and Valney B.

Daniel Tooker Boyd, second son of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., March 28, 1817, married Esther Dicks in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., April

4, 1844, and died at Middletown, N. Y., July 30, 1892. His occupation in life was that of a farmer, owning a large farm near Mount Hope which he sold prior to his moving to Middletown. Daniel possessed a very genial temperament which to him made many warm friendships when the village of Mount Hope was a prospering village of Orange County. There was a large church society here, and in this he was one of the leading spirits, giving much of his time and help to the church. His wife was a most estimable woman also, and a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Dicks of the town of Wallkill, N. Y., who was born at the latter place November 21, 1822 and died at Middletown, N. Y., March 14, 1886. Their family consisted of four children: Samuel Jerome, George Lewis, Robert Terry and Mary Alida.

Martha Ann Boyd the oldest daughter of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., March 11, 1819, married John Kortright Penney, M. D., at Newburgh, N. Y., ———, and died at East Saginaw, Mich., January 2, 1857. For a time she and her husband lived at Hudson, N. Y., where her husband followed his profession while conducting a drug store and in 1856 moved to East Saginaw, Mich. Their family consisted of three children: Theodore A., Carolina and Sarah Dorcas.

Mary Boyd the second daughter of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born near Mount Hope, N. Y., April 8, 1823, and became the second wife of her brother-in-law John Kortright Penney, whom she married near Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y., ———, and died at East Saginaw, Mich., July 3, 1862, having no children.

Nathaniel Tuthill Boyd the third son of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., December 29, 1820, died at same place November 19, 1824.

Samuel Boyd the fourth son of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., February 10, 1825 and died at the same place October 16, 1846.

Elsie Dorcas Boyd the third daughter of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., December 15, 1826 and died at the same place January 4, 1850.





SAMUEL J. AND ROBERT TERRY BOYD

Harriet Boyd the fourth daughter of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., October 29, 1828 died at the same place September 11, 1829.

David Boyd the fifth son of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., July 11, 1830, and died at the same place September 16, 1830.

Sylvester Swezy Boyd the youngest son of John and Mary (Tooker) Boyd was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., February 16, 1832, died at same place December 7, 1833.

Martha Jane Ayres the oldest daughter of John and Keturah (Boyd) Ayres was born at ——— January 23, 1819, married John J. Schennerhorn at Schenectady, N. Y., ——— and died at same place March 13, 1888. We have no further record except that she had three children, Sarah Elizabeth, John Jacob and Angelica Keturah.

David Ayres the oldest son of John and Keturah (Boyd) Ayres was born near Middletown, N. Y., August 27, 1820, married at Middletown, N. Y. Ellen Sayers, where he lived in early life and then they moved to Footville, Wis., where she died July 14, 1895. They had two children named Charles and George, both of whom are dead, we have no further record.

Mehtible Ann Ayres the second daughter of John and Keturah (Boyd) Ayres was born at Middletown, N. Y., June 23, 1822, married John Kirby at Middletown, N. Y., February 20, 1847. Her husband's occupation was that of a carpenter. She died at Slate Hill, N. Y., March 24, 1906. They had five children Keturah Ann, Martha Jane, Jesse Winfield, Fannie Elizabeth and Sarah Wisner.

Samuel Ayers the second son of John and Keturah (Boyd) Ayres was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., September 26, 1824, married Mary Hulse in the same town September 18, 1850, who was born in the town of Wallkill, December 15, 1826 and died in the same town January 10, 1896. Samuel died in Middletown, N. Y., February 4, 1903. In life he was a prominent groceryman, in which business he was very successful, starting in his younger days as a clerk and then on his own account until he sold the same to his oldest son a short time before he died. His family consisted

of four children: Rensselaer Hulse, Frank Boyd, Mary Louise and Henry Martin.

Charles Ayres the third son of John and Keturah (Boyd) Ayres was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., December 7, 1826, married Fanny Antoinette Davis of the same town February 7, 1867 and died near Middletown, N. Y., March 11, 1892. His wife was a daughter of Isaac and Salley C. (Hulse) Davis and was born at ———— October 23, 1843. By occupation he was a shoemaker and by this union had four children: Frederick, Mary Antoinette, John and Clarence.

Harriet the third daughter of John and Keturah (Boyd) Ayres was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., July 15, 1829 and died at the same place July 28, 1829.

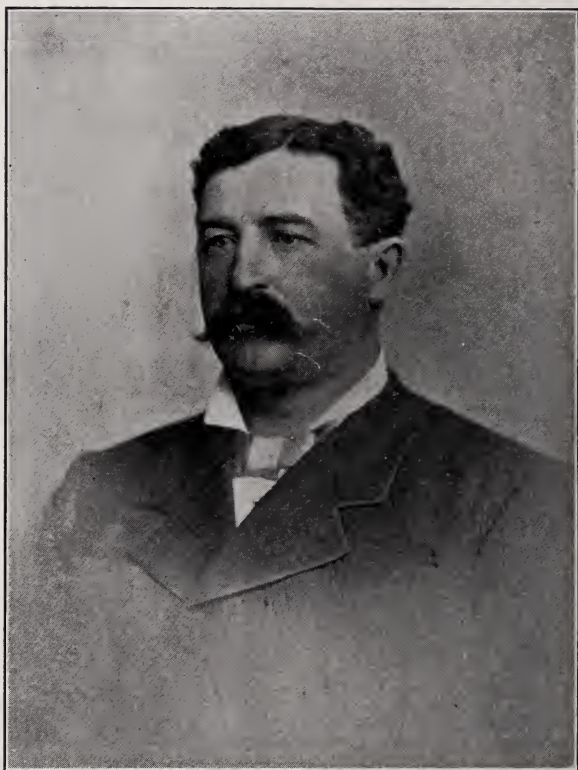
Jesse Ayres the fourth son of John and Keturah (Boyd) Ayres was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., March 16, 1831, married Adaline Gordon at ————, and died at Middletown, N. Y., December 25, 1896, where he had been employed as a railroad machinist for a number of years. Their children were George, Arabell and Nellie.

Dorcas Sarah Ayres the fourth daughter of John and Keturah (Boyd) Ayres was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., August 1, 1833, married Enos Mapes Smith near Middletown, N. Y., February 19, 1858 and died at Middletown, N. Y., July 26, 1911. Her husband was born March 16, 1833 and died June 10 1901. They resided near Middletown, N. Y., and had seven children: Alice E., J. Edward, Emma J., Mary F., Henry C., Minnie L. and Ida J.

Fannie E. Ayres the youngest daughter of John and Keturah (Boyd) Ayres was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., July 1, 1835 and died at Middletown, N. Y., January 30, 1888.

Joshua Boyd the oldest son of Freigift Tuthill and Lucretia (Tompkins) Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., ————, married Sarah Kirby at Middletown, N. Y., ———— and died at Monticour, Pa., November 21, 1910. His early life was spent at Mount Hope, N. Y., and later moved to Franklin Forks, Susquehanna County, Pa., where he conducted a general country store. His family consisted of two children, Annie Bell and Augusta.





AVERY G. QUACKENBUSH

Carolina Boyd the oldest daughter of Freigift Tuthill and Lucretia (Tompkins) Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., married William Burrows and has no children.

John Tuthill Boyd the second son of Freigift Tuthill and Lucretia (Tompkins) Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., married Francis A. Parker who died at Rutherford, N. J., ——— 1903. His early life was spent on a farm and afterwards became a travelling merchant in Eastern Pennsylvania, and later had a store at Harlem and Brooklyn, New York. They had no children

Mary Elizabeth Boyd the second daughter of Freigift Tuthill and Lucretia (Tompkins) Boyd was born at ——— married Lyman Smith. They have one son, Lewis.

Francis M. Boyd the youngest daughter of Freigift Tuthill (Tompkins) Boyd was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y. She resided a number of years with her uncle, Rev. Joshua Boyd at Newburgh, N. Y. Now resides at Binghamton, N. Y.

#### GENERATION FOURTH

Lorenzo Quackenbush the oldest son of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., November 8, 1830 and died at the same place September 27, 1833

Mary Jane Quackenbush the oldest daughter of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., Orange County, July 27, 1833 and died at the same place September 7, 1834.

Isaac L. Quackenbush the second son of David P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush was born at Finchville, in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., February 26, 1835, and married Emeline Decker at Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y. By occupation he was a harness maker. They had two children, Lillian who married Willis Whitner of Saffernes, N. Y., and Harry A. who married Lillian Hendershott of Germantown, N. Y. They have one child, Willis.

Hannah Ann Quackenbush the second daughter of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush and born in the town of

Mount Hope, N. Y., September 30, 1837, married James Albert Lancaster of Jersey City, N. J., April 23, 1858 and died at Otisville, N. Y., April 14, 1864. She had three children: George Albert, Charles P. and Ella Mary.

Daniel W. Quackenbush the third son of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., June 20, 1840, died at the same place July 14, 1840.

Malinda Elizabeth Quackenbush the third daughter of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush, was born at the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., September 1, 1842, married W. B. Jacobus of Mount Clare, N. Y., June 16, 1874. Have two sons, Herbert Hall and Clarence Willard.

Margaret Eliza Quackenbush the fourth daughter of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush, was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., July 17, 1844, married George Stratton of Thompsonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., December 28, 1870 and died at Chester, N. Y., July 3, 1911. They had one daughter, Lena Irene.

Avery Gilbert Quackenbush the fourth son of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush, was born at Finchville, town of Mount Hope, N. Y., February 2, 1847. Avery for over forty years has been connected with the Erie Railroad Company, being one of its most faithful and reliable employees. He now resides at Otisville with his two sisters.

Erilly Caroline Quackenbush the fifth daughter of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush, was born at Otisville, N. Y., (where she now resides) October 12, 1849.

Esther Angleica Quackenbush the sixth daughter of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush, was born at Otisville, N. Y., (where she now resides) July 7, 1852.

Mary Rice Quackenbush the seventh daughter of Daniel P. and Malinda (Fullerton) Quackenbush, was born at Otisville, N. Y., June 12, 1855, married Samuel Shorter of Middletown, N. Y., October 3, 1883. They had four children namely: Nellie M., Ida Mae, Bert and Harry.

Francis Janetta Boyd the oldest daughter of John H. and Cynthia (Penney) Boyd was born near Mount Hope, N. Y.,





VALNEY B. BOYD      BARTON EMMET BOYD      WM. HARVEY BOYD  
SARAH ANN (TOOKER) BOYD      MATILDA LILLIAN (BOYD) CHILLEY

October 13, 1838, married Sidney Van Auken of Montrose, Pa., October 27, 1859 and died at Oswego, N. Y., September 5, 1877. Her husband at the time of the Civil War of 1861, was a member of Company in 151st, Pennsylvania Volunteers, regiment of Infantry. They had four children whose names were: Olive T., Minnie A., Lucy E. and Maud L.

Myra Boyd the second daughter of John Harvey and Cynthia (Penney) Boyd was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., ——— married Walter Jenners of Forest Lake, Pa., July ——— 1858. They lived for several years at Brackneyville, Pa. and now reside at Binghamton, N. Y. They had three children, Ella L., Charles H. and Orphee A.

Horace Tooker Boyd, the oldest son of John Harvey and Cynthia (Penney) Boyd, was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., December 1, 1844, married Fanny Harding of Middletown, N. Y., ———, died at the above place May 1, 1872. He was a soldier in the war of 1861. Their family consisted of several children, who with the wife are all dead and the family has become extinct.

Martha Adelia Boyd the third daughter of John Harvey and Cynthia (Penney) Boyd, was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., ——— 1849, married Charles Blanchard Goodnough of Binghamton, N. Y., November 26, 1866, and died at the latter place February 22, 1882. Her husband at the time of their marriage was one of the faculty in Lowell's Commercial College at that place. They had no children.

Orange John Boyd the youngest son of John Harvey and Cynthia (Penney) Boyd, was born at Mount Hope, N. Y. He spent his early life at the place of his birth, and in 1863 moved with his parents to the State of Wisconsin and later to New Buffalo, North Dakota, where he now lives.

Barton Emmet Boyd the oldest son of John Harvey and Sarah Ann (Tooker) Boyd was born at Brooklyn Center, Pa., January 6, 1855, married Tabitha Louise Fox at Smithland, Iowa, July 14, 1879. During the year of 1863 with his parents he went to Wisconsin, and at the age of sixteen he obtained employment in a dry goods store at Sioux City, Iowa. For the

next twenty-five years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Smithland and Mobile, Iowa. While at the latter place, he held the office of Postmaster for twelve years. In July of 1903 he moved with his family from Morilli, Iowa, to Willow-nook Farm near Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada, where he is now extensively engaged in stock raising. In religious life his family are identified with the Congregational Church. They have six children: Ethelyn Rita, Mary Lillian, Beatrice Evelyn, Wm. Emmet, Zerma Grace and Barton Lewis Raymond.

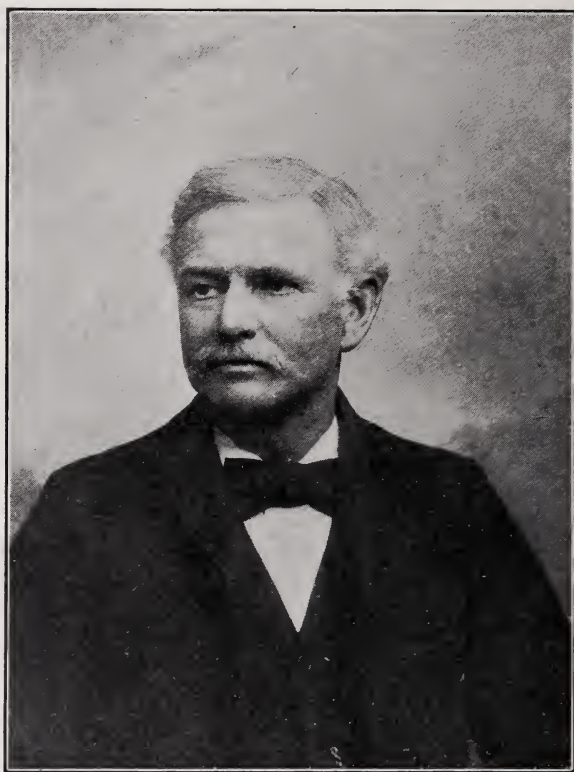
Matilla Lillian Boyd the oldest daughter of John Harvey and Sarah Ann (Tooker) Boyd, was born at Forest Lake, Pa., November 8, 1857, married Herbert H. Cilley at Westfield, Iowa, April 25, 1885. Her husband is a prominent physician and surgeon at Akron, Iowa. They have four children whose names are, George, Emmet Orin, Chester Carlton and Herbert Arthur.

William Harvey Boyd the second son of John Harvey and Sarah Ann (Tooker) Boyd, was born in Wayne County, Pa., October 5, 1860, married Laura M. Shull at Rutland, La Salle County, Ill., August 12, 1886. He has been employed as well as having an interest in the Plymouth Milling Company for nearly twenty-five years at Lee Mars, Iowa. They have become the parents of four children: Harvey Austin, Gerdena Louise, Harold Romain Martin and Mary Eda.

Volney Beckner Boyd the third son of John Harvey and Sarah Ann (Tooker) Boyd, was born at ———, Wisconsin, August 2, 1863, married Lucy M. Gibson at Westfield, Iowa, February 2, 1889. His occupation is that of a farmer and their family consists of seven children: Roy Barton, Herbert William, Esther Ann, Lester Austin, Robin Volney, Cecil Clair and Frank H.

Samuel Jerome Boyd the oldest son of Daniel Tooker and Esther (Dicks) Boyd, was born in the town of Mount Hope, N. Y., January 5, 1847, married Hannah Eugenia Knight, a daughter of James M. and Lydia (Thorn) Knight in the town of Wallkill, Orange County, N. Y., December 7, 1870. His wife was born near Middletown, N. Y., June 23, 1848. Samuel by





SAMUEL JEROME BOYD

occupation is a farmer, except for a few years when he was in the hardware trade at Middletown, N. Y., and for a time employed by the board of water commissioners in the same city. In the winter of 1910-11, Mr. Boyd paid me a visit at my home in Conesus. Meeting as strangers I found in him a genial and a social person to visit with. To him is due great praise in assisting me in compiling the records of his branch and securing twenty-two names to help us out in publishing the same. His family consisted of three children, whose names are: Charles Luther, Grace Alena and Florence Ruth.

George Lewis Boyd the second son of Daniel Tooker and Esther (Dicks) Boyd, was born in the town of Warragonda, Orange County, N. Y., March 9, 1850. He was a graduate of Mount Hope, N. Y. School and attended Lowell's Commercial College at Binghamton, N. Y., and died March 17, 1870, soon after returning from school, and was missed by all that knew him.

Robert Terry Boyd the third son of Daniel Tooker and Esther (Dicks) Boyd, was born in the town of Warragonda, N.Y., February 21, 1852, married Augusta Belle Robertson at the above place November 12, 1873. Robert's occupation until 1870, was that of a farmer. He then went to Jersey City, N. J., and engaged in the milk and cream business and followed the same for nearly forty years. During the latter part of the year 1909, his health failed him and he retired from business. His family consisted of two sons, William and Frank Robertson Boyd.

Mary Alida Boyd only daughter of Daniel Tooker and Esther (Dicks) Boyd, was born at Mount Hope, April 8, 1856, married Elting DuBoice France at Middletown, N. Y., December 26, 1883. Their family consisted of two daughters, Ethel Mary and Alice McNish.

Theodore A. Penney the oldest son of John Kortright and Martha Ann (Boyd) Penney. He was engaged for a time as druggist in his father's store at Hudson, N. Y., and later from the State of Michigan joined a regiment and served in the War of 1861. Was taken prisoner and for a time was confined in Libbey Prison at Richmond, Va. He came home and married

———. They have one child named John. Our record is limited. He died previous to 1870.

Caroline Penney the oldest daughter of John Kortright and Martha Ann (Boyd) Penney was born at ———, married Lorenzo William Frain at Hartwellville, Mich., (no record). They reside at Dutton, Oklahoma. They have four children: Charles Seymour, M. Theodora, Florence Nightingale and Octavious Lorenzo.

Sarah Dorcas Penney the second daughter of John Kortright and Martha Ann (Boyd) Penney, was born (no record), married Arthur D. Hughes at Grand Lodge, Mich., (no record). Mr. Hughes was at one time State Senator. They had two children: Mabel Low, who married Frederick V. Henderick, M. D., at Boston, Mass., September —, 1911, and Harold Arthur.

Keturah Ann Kirby the oldest daughter of John and Mahitable (Ayres) Kirby was born near Middletown, N. Y., October 8, 1848, died at State Hill, N. Y., August 25, 1865.

Martha Jane Kirby the second daughter of John and Mahitable (Ayres) Kirby was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., September 25, 1851, married Sidney B. Kirby of ——— Iowa, August —, 1887. The occupation of her husband was that of an expert machinist and died at Middletown, N. Y., December 27, 1902. No children.

Jesse Winfield Kirby the oldest son of John and Mahitable (Ayres) Kirby, was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., April 19, 1855, died at Slate Hill, N. Y., May 7, 1879. Single.

Fannie Elizabeth Kirby the third daughter of John and Mahitable (Ayres) Kirby, was born at Mount Hope, N. Y., March 15, 1860, married John G. Taylor of Slate Hill, N. Y., January 25, 1882. Their residence was at Newton, N.J., but returned to Slate Hill, N. Y., where they now reside. They had two children: Mattee Kirby and Lena Boyd.

Sarah Wisner Kirby the fourth daughter of John and Mahitable (Ayres) Kirby, was born at Slate Hill, N. Y., August 14, 1862, married William W. Bacon of Chester, N. Y., ———. Her husband has been for nearly thirty years in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company and now is a prominent citizen at





ROBERT T. BOYD

Harriman, N. Y., Orange County. Their family consists of one son: William Kirby Bacon.

Rensselaer H. Ayres the oldest son of Samuel and Mary (Hulse) Ayres, was born at Middletown, N. Y., February 17, 1852, married for his first wife Caroline E. Miller at ———, February 13, 1882, who died at Middletown, N. Y., January 21, 1886. For his second wife he married Mary Ida Miller at ——— January 31, 1888. By occupation he was a groceryman. They had no children.

Frank Boyd Ayres the second son of Samuel and Mary (Hulse) Ayres, was born at Middletown, N. Y., May 24, 1858, married Dolly Smith Jackson near Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., June 18, 1884. His wife was born at the same place November 17, 1860. She died at Middletown, June, 22, 1898. His occupation for more than twenty-five years was that of a Hardware merchant at his native place. Their family consisted of three children: Roberta Jackson, Marguerite Wilson and Gladys Doritha.

Mary Louise Ayres the only daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hulse) Ayres, was born at Middletown, N. Y., June 28, 1863. She still resides at Middletown, N. Y.

Henry Martin Ayres the third son of Samuel and Mary (Hulse) Ayres, was born at Middletown, N. Y., October 17, 1860, died at the same place November 19, 1881.

Frederick Ayres the oldest son of Charles and Fanny (Davis) Ayres was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., April 23, 1869, married Nora Sanford at Middletown, N. Y., September 19, 1888. Mr. Ayres' occupation is that of a plumber. No children.

Mary Antoinette Ayres the oldest daughter of Charles and Fanny Antoinette (Davis) Ayres was born at Middletown, N. Y., July 17, 1871, married Robert Todd at ———, November 17, 1891. Her husband is connected with Springfield Gas Light Company of Springfield, Mass, where they reside. They have one child: a son named Charles Davis Todd.

John Ayres the second son of Charles and Fanny (Davis) Ayres, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., November 27, 1872, married Josephine Gertrude Horton at Middletown, N.Y.,

October 10, 1894. Her husband's occupation is that of superintendent of the Orange County Telephone Company of Middletown, N. Y., where they reside. They have two children, Jennie May and Josephine Isabella.

Clarence Ayres the third son of Charles and Fanny (Davis) Ayres, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., November 27, 1875, married Anna Colloton at ———, February 17, 1898. Mr. Ayres is superintendent of the Warwick Valley Telephone Company of Orange County, N. Y., and resides at that place. They have two children: Francis May and Clara B.

Alice E. Smith the oldest daughter of Enos M. and Dorcas S. (Ayres) Smith, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., November 21, 1860, married George F. Overton at ———, January 13, 1886. Their family consisted of five children: Grace May, Pearl M., Edith B., Frank Roy and Clarence.

J. Edward Smith the oldest son of Enos M. and Dorcas S. (Ayres) Smith, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y. April 3, 1863, married Ida K. Lee near Middletown, N. Y., June 12, 1895. Edward by occupation is a hardware merchant of the firm of Ayres & Galloway of Middletown, N. Y. They have two children: whose names are Ralph Lee and Margaret Elizabeth.

Emma J. Smith the second daughter of Enos M. and Dorcas S. (Ayres) Smith, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., May 28, 1865.

Mary F. Smith the third daughter of Enos M. and Dorcas S. (Ayres) Smith, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., January 12, 1867, married David Decker at ———, June 20, 1898. They have two children: Charles Edgar and Roy Lester.

Henry E. Smith the second son of Enos M. and Dorcas S. (Ayres) Smith, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., September 20, 1870, married Ada Miller at ———, March 10, 1898. They have one child named Leonard.

Minnie L. Smith the fourth daughter of Enos M. and Dorcas S. (Ayres) Smith, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., November 20, 1873, married Judson James at ———, June 15, 1898. Her husband is a missionary in India. They have two sons: William and Russell Wiles.





FRANK BOYD AYRES

Ida J. Smith the fifth daughter of Enos M. and Dorcus S. (Ayres) Smith, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., May 30, 1875, married Ulysses Winnie at ———, November 28, 1906. They have one daughter named Gladys Estella.

Annie Belle Boyd the oldest daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Kirby) Boyd, was born at Franklyn Forks, Pa., ———, married William Titsworth of Montrose, Pa.—For several years her husband has been an attorney at Montrose, Pa., and we are informed he is mayor of the town. They have one daughter, called Dorothy.

Augusta Boyd the second daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Kirby) Boyd, was born at Franklyn Forks, Pa., ———, married William Wilson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., ———. Her husband was for several years one of the faculty in Wood's Commercial College at New York. They have one son by the name of Donald Boyd Wilson.

#### GENERATIONS FIVE AND SIX

Lillian Quackenbush the only daughter of Isaac L. and Emeline (Decker) Quackenbush, was born at Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., ———, married Willis Whitner of Suffernes, N. Y.

Harry A. Quackenbush the only son of Isaac L. and Emeline (Decker) Quackenbush, was born at Port Jervis, N. Y., September —, 1872, married Lillian Hendershot at Germantown, Orange County, N. Y. They have one child named Willis, who was born at Germantown, N. Y.

George Albert Lancaster the oldest son of James Albert and Hannah Ann (Quackenbush) Lancaster, was born at Jersey City, N. J., October 2, 1860, married May Tillotson at West Brookville, N. Y. They have one daughter named Myrtle Caroline, who was born at Harriman, Orange County, N. Y., September 11, 1891.

Charles P. Lancaster the youngest son of James Albert and Hannah Ann (Quackenbush) Lancaster, was born at Jersey City, N. J., ———, married first Margaret Henderson of New York, June —, 1890, who died at Port Jervis, N. Y., July 3, 1892. For

his second wife Adelia Yoman of Middletown, N. Y., They have one child by the name of Kenneth Avery, who was born at Middletown, N. Y.

Ella May Lancaster the only daughter of James Albert and Hannah Ann (Quackenbush) Lancaster was born at Jersey City N. J., ———, and now resides at Chester, Orange County, N.Y.

Herbert Hall Jacobus the oldest son of W. B. and Malinda Elizabeth (Quackenbush) Jacobus, was born at Mount Clair, N. J., October 3, 1875, married Anna Spear at Newark, N. J., and has one child named Dorothea Elizabeth, who was born at Mount Clair, N. J.

Clarence Willard Jacobus the youngest son of W. B. and Malinda Elizabeth (Quackenbush) Jacobus, was born at Mount Clair, N. J., January 3, 1868, married Ethel Harrington at Southwick, Mass., ———. Have one child, Freda Ellen, born at Springfield, Mass.

Lena Stratton the only daughter of George and Margaret Eliza Quackenbush, was born at Thompsonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., November 19, 1872 and died at Otisville, N. Y., December 6, 1893.

Children of Samuel and Mary Rice (Quackenbush) Shorter, were all born at Middletown, N. Y., as follows: First, Nellie M. who was born July 18, 1884, married John Gaynor of Nyack, N. Y., January 30, 1910. They have one daughter, born at the above place February 7, 1911. Second, Ida Mae born July 8, 1886. Third, Bert born July 8, 1888. Fourth, Harry born November —, 1895.

Children of Sidney and Francis Janette (Boyd) Van Huben, all born at Montrose, Pa., as follows: First, Olive E. born October 11, 1861, married Dewing at Clayville, N. Y., ———. They have two daughters, no more record. Second, Minnie A. born July 27, 1864, married for her first husband ——— Allen and had one daughter named Lula. For her second husband, Fred K. Braga. They have one daughter named Ruth, born at Middletown, N. Y. Third, Lucy E. born June 27, 1873 and died May 26, 1875. Fourth, Maud L. born January 2, 1867, now lives at Seneca Falls, N. Y.





CHARLES LUTHER BOYD

Children of Walter and Myra (Boyd) Jenners, all born at Forest Lake, Pa. First, Ella L. born ———, 1859. Second, Charles H. born November 7, 1861. Third, Orphee A. born March 24, 1866.

Children of Horace Tooker and Fanny (Harding) Boyd, of which there were several we have no record of. All of them are now dead.

Children of Barton Emmitt and Tabitha Louise (Fox) Boyd, as follows: First, Ethelyn Reta Boyd born at Smithland, Iowa, October 16, 1880, married John E. Robt. Meredith of New York City, February 5, 1907. Her husband lost his life at sea in the above year. Ethelyn is a graduate from Merville, Iowa, High School and later from the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and also from the University of South Dakota, at Vermillion of that State. They had one son named Chas. Wm. Robt. Boyd Meredith born at Spokane, Wash., March 24, 1908. Their home is now at Wetaskwin, Alberta, Canada. Second, Mary Lillian Boyd born at Smithland, Iowa, June 22, 1882, died at the same place August 8, 1882. Third, Beatrice, Evelyn Boyd born at Merville, Iowa, September 24, 1883, married Henry A. Lee at Wetaskwin, Alberta, Canada, September 2, 1908. She was a graduate from Merville, Iowa, High School and later attended Whitman College at Walla Walla, Washington State. Now lives at Alberta, Canada. Fourth, William Emmitt Boyd the oldest son was born at Merville, Iowa, March 24, 1885. He graduated from the high school at Merville and later learned the harness maker's trade and now resides at Killam, Alberta, Canada. Fifth, Zer-mah Grace Boyd the fourth daughter, was born at Merville, Iowa, September 21, 1888, married Oscar E. Lee of Ohiton, Alberta, Canada May 24, 1908. She attended school at first at Merville, Iowa and later at Brunate Hall, Spokane, Wash. At the time of their marriage, her husband was a merchant at the above place, but since they have removed to Vancouver, B. C. They have one daughter Julia Louise, born at ———, July 22, 1909. Sixth, Barton Lewis Raymond Boyd the second son was born at Merville, Iowa, June 21, 1899 and died at same place June 29, 1899.

Children of Herbert H. and Matilla Lillian (Boyd) Cilley, are as follows: First, George the oldest son was born at Westfield, Iowa, February 18, 1886, married Irene M. Mace of Medical Lake, Washington, August 26, 1908. They have two children, one born at Akron Iowa, whose name is Margaret Lillian, born July 14, 1909 and a babe born May 7, 1911 at Blanchard, Idaho, whose name we have not. Second, Emmet Orin Boyd born at Westfield, Iowa, October 29, 1888. Third, Chester Carleton Boyd born at Akron, Iowa, February 14, 1896. Fourth, Herbert Arthur Boyd born at Akron, Iowa, January 7, 1898.

Children of William Harvey and Laura M. (Shull) Boyd, all born at Lee Mars, Iowa, are as follows: First, Harvey Aust'n Boyd born May 23, 1887. Now a mail clerk in the City of Lee Mars, Iowa. Second, Gerdina Louise Boyd born May 29, 1889, died at same place July —, 1889. Third, Harold Romain Boyd born March 21, 1892. Fourth, Mary Eda Boyd born May 29, 1898.

Children of Volney Beckner and Lucy M. (Gibson) Boyd, all born at Akron, Iowa, except the oldest. Roy Barton whose birthplace was Westfield, same state. First, Roy Barton Boyd born at Westfield, Iowa, November 3, 1889, married Florence Thorpe of Miller, South Dakota, October 29, 1910. Second, Herbert William Boyd born April 20, 1891, died in 1891, age nine months. Third and fourth, Esther Ann and Lester Austin Boyd, twins, were born September 15, 1893. Fifth, Robert Volney Boyd born March 12, 1898. Sixth, Cecil Clare Boyd born January 7, 1901. Seventh, Frank H. Boyd born November 21, 1907, died January 1908.

Children of Samuel Jerome and Hannah Eugenia (Knight) Boyd are namely: First, Charles Luther Boyd the oldest son born near Mount Hope, N. Y., November 2, 1871, married M. Elizabeth the oldest daughter of Wilkin and Amelia (Mapes) Carpenter at Middletown, N. Y., April 25, 1899. Charles' early life was spent upon a farm with his father. For a time he attended the Middletown High School and soon after became engaged in the stationary business. In January of 1897 he accepted a position as clerk in the Merchant's National Bank at the latter





FRANK ROBERTSON BOYD, M. D.

place, later he was promoted to the position of cashier. His family consists of one daughter named Florence Hazel born at Middletown, N. Y., January 7, 1904. Second, Grace Alma Boyd the oldest daughter was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., June 22, 1877. Third, Florence Ruth Boyd the youngest daughter was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., September 13, 1890. She was a graduate from the Middletown N. Y., High School in class of 1908, and is now following the vocation of teaching.

Children of Robert Terry and Augusta Bell (Robertson) Boyd. First, William born at Jersey City, N. J., January 13, 1875, died at same place March 21, 1875. Second, Frank Robertson Boyd born at Jersey City, N. J., September 11, 1877. He graduated from the High School in Jersey City in 1896; the New York University in 1902. He graduated and received an appointment on the staff in Bellevue Hospital for two years and then commenced practice as a Physician at 359 Lenox Ave., New York City where he has an extensive practice.

Children of Elting DuBoice and Mary Alida (Boyd) France. First, Ethel Mary France born at Middletown, N. Y., January 13, 1886. Second, Alice McNish France born at Middletown, N. Y., September 20, 1893, died at the same place June 11, 1896.

John, the only son of Theodore and — (no more record) Penney, children of Lorenzo William and Caroline (Penney) Frain. The record of place and birth we have not. Their names are as follows: First, Charles Seymour, married Estella Munroe at Largusbugh. Mich. (no record) They now live in New York City and have one child named Madaline. Second, M. Theodora lives in New York City. Third, Florence Nightingale married Hector J. Hayes of Muir, Mich., and now lives in Detroit. They have one daughter named Esther. Fourth, Octavious Lorenzo married Carribal Cook of Lansing, Mich. They have one daughter named Eulalia. They now reside in Dutton, Oklahoma.

Children of Arthur D. and Sarah Dorcas (Penney) Hughes. First, Mabel Low who lives in Boston and is assistant to the Pastor of the Pilgrim Church in Dorchester, Mass. Second, Harold Arthur, who resides at Los Angeles, Cal.

Mattie Kirby Taylor the oldest daughter of John E. and Fanny Elizabeth (Kirby) Taylor was born at Newtown, N. J., December 15, 1883 and died at the same place November 14, 1894. She was a very bright young lady of musical talent. Her sister Lena Boyd Taylor was born at State Hill, N. Y., April 12, 1885. She graduated from the Normal School at South Lancaster, Mass. in June of 1908 and now follows the occupation of teaching.

William Kirby Bacon only son of William W. and Sarah Wisner (Kirby) Bacon was born at Chester, N. Y., May 13, 1894. He expects to graduate soon from South Lancaster, Mass. High School.

Children of Frank Boyd and Dolly Smith (Jackson) Ayres. First, Roberta Jackson Ayres was born at Middletown, N. Y., July 5, 1886, married Frank Webster, M. D., of the above place April —, 1911. They now reside at Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y. Second, Margaret Wilson Ayres was born at Middletown, N. Y., August 15, 1889. She is a graduate of the Middletown High School of 1908 and a singer of note. Third, Gladys Dorothy Ayres the youngest was also born at Middletown, N. Y., June 1, 1898.

Charles Davis Todd the son of Robert and Mary Antoinette (Ayres) Todd was born at Middletown, N. Y., November 3, 1892.

Children of John and Josephine Gertrude (Horton) Ayres. First, Jennie May Ayres was born at Middletown, N. Y., May 14, 1895. Second, Josephine Isabella Ayres was born at same place February 22, 1902.

Children of Clarence and Anna (Colloton) Ayres. First, Frank Francis May Ayres was born at Middletown, N. Y., December 28, 1898. Second, Clara B. Ayres was born at Newburgh, N. Y., July 9, 1903, died August 1, 1904.

Grace May, Pearl M., Edith B., Frank Roy and Clarence Smith are children of George and Alice (Smith) Overton of which we have no record.

Ralph Lee and Margaret Elizabeth are children of J. Edward and Ida K. (Lee) Smith. We have no record.

Charles Edgar and Roy Lester are children of Dewitt and Mary F. (Smith) Decker. No record.

Leonard the only son of Henry E. and Ada (Miller) Smith. We have no record.

Wilber and Russel Miles, children of Judson and Minnie L. (Smith) James. No record.

Gladys Estella the daughter of Ulysses and Ida I. (Smith) Winnie. No record.







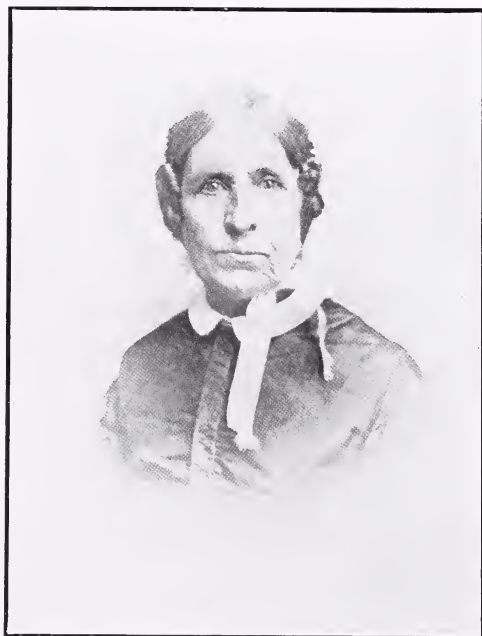
CHRISTOPHER WHITAKER  
1793-1881



PARTHENIA (BOYD) WHITAKER  
1794-1883



NATHANIEL GRIFFING  
1794-1889



SUSAN (BOYD) GRIFFING  
1802-1895



## CHAPTER V

### HISTORY OF THE BOYDS OF ALBANY, N. Y.

John Boyd, the emigrant ancestor and founder of one of the Albany, New York, families of that name, was born in the North of Ireland in 1725 of Scotch parentage. There is a well-founded belief that he was one of the Kilmarnock family of Boyd, descended from a branch that settled in Antrim County, Ireland. Many family characteristics and traditions testify to this, also the fact that he used as his seal the coat of arms of the Kilmarnock Boyds, his descendants continuing the use of the same to the present time. Shortly after John Boyd emigrated from Ireland, another family of Boyds came directly from Scotland to Albany, and they found themselves to be own cousins. However, the distinction remained of Scotch Boyds and Irish Boyds.

The data in the following sketch was taken from family Bible records, old letters, newspaper clippings and Munsell's Annals of Albany, and is authentic:

In the spring of 1762, John Boyd, with his wife Ann Logan and three children, came to Albany, New York, where he became a prosperous merchant. He resided in Albany until 1793, when, as it appears on the Session Records of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder, he removed to the country, meaning Johnstown, New York. There he established a saw mill in partnership with John Rogers, his brother-in-law, and there he died, July 6, 1799, age seventy-four years. Ann Logan his wife was born 1739, married 1757, was also of Scotch descent.

She had a brother James Logan who settled in the Champlain country of New York State, who died 1784, and a sister Agnes Logan, who accompanied the emigration to America, having married John Rogers the day of their sailing in the spring of 1762. Ann Logan Boyd, after the death of her husband, returned to Albany, resided with her daughter Nancy Boyd McHench until her death, February 9, 1815. She was buried at Johnstown by the side of her husband. Nine (9) children were born to John and Ann Boyd; a daughter and eight sons. The only daughter Nancy or Agnes, was born February 26, 1760, married at Albany, May 11, 1786, Peter McHench, and died February, 1851. They had five children—we have the record of only one—William McHench, who married his cousin Margaret Boyd, daughter of David and Margaret (Maxwell) Boyd, and had seven children, of these only one married—David Boyd McHench, whose wife was Elizabeth Dillon. They had one daughter Laura, who married Franklin Janes and had one son, David McHench Janes who died September 17, 1899, aged seventeen years.

John Logan Boyd, or John, Jr., as he was usually called, the eldest son was born October 8, 1758 in Ireland. He grew to manhood in Albany, then settled in Ballston now Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, where he was a millwright and farmer. He was the first supervisor of Charlton in 1791; later a justice of the peace; and was therefore of good standing and repute. In politics, he was undoubtedly a moderate Royalist or "Tory," was once arrested on suspicion by the Commissioner of Conspiracies of Albany County and his father was one of his bondsmen in the sum of £200. He was driven from home however, by Burgoyne's approach and with his neighbors petitioned the authorities for better military protection. He married Anna Northrop, March 25, 1779. They had twelve children, ten of whom were born in Charlton, one Mary or Polly in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1782, and the youngest child born in Newark, near Niagara, Ontario, Canada, to which place the family removed about 1799, where they probably died and were buried. Polly Boyd, born 1782, married John Laird, a farmer and carpenter of Charlton, New York, prior to 1798, when they removed to

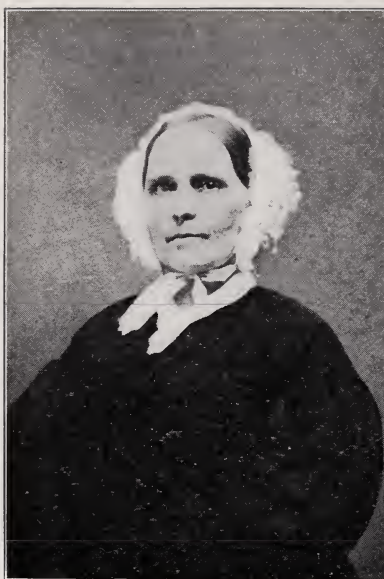
Onondaga County, New York. Their first child was born 1804. Hon. John L. Boyd, son of John and Anna Northrop, moved to Cincinnati, Cortland County, New York, in 1811. He represented his county in the State Legislature in 1828. Another son of John and Anna was well known in Albany, as Thomas Boyd, the hatter.

James Boyd the second son of John and Ann, was born February 2, 1762, in Antrim, Ireland, and was an infant in arms when his parents arrived in Albany. When seventeen years old, he became a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving as private under Colonel P. P. Schuyler, in the 3rd Albany Co. Militia, from October 28, 1779 to November 4, 1781. After the Revolution, he settled in Schenectady and became a well known public man and prosperous farmer. He was for fourteen years in succession, supervisor of the town of Schenectady, held various other offices of trust, was twice elected, 1811, 1812, a member of the state Legislature, in which he voted for the building of the Erie Canal, which was at that time considered a wild project, never to be realized. When quite advanced in years, he was obliged to part with his fine farm at Glenville on the Mohawk, because he had endorsed notes for a friend, which he eventually had to pay, and with his family moved to Warren County, N. Y. where in the Fourteenth Township, he established a saw mill. He afterwards removed to Albany, and held the position of weigh master of the Erie Canal. He died February 2, 1839, aged seventy-seven years. He married January 16, 1783, Alida Condé, born June 16, 1763, and died August 4, 1838, daughter of Jesse and Parthenia Ogden Condé, of Charlton, Saratoga County. Her grandfather Adam Condé was High constable of Albany in 1725 and was killed in the Buel-Kendall Indian Massacre in 1748, at Schenectady. His wife Catherine De Graaf, born November 30, 1736, was daughter of Jesse and Altie (Hennion) Ackerman of New York, and granddaughter of Claas Andries De Graaf, who was born 1628, in Holland, and one of the early settlers of Schenectady, New York. James and Alida Boyd had two sons and seven daughters and many hundred descendants.

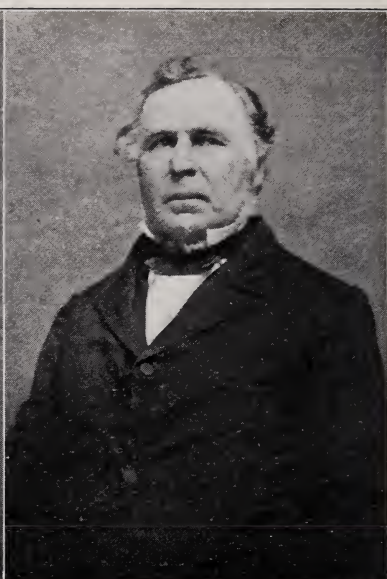
John Boyd, the eldest son of James and Alida, was born at Schenectady, February 12, 1786, and died at Milroy, Indiana,

January 21, 1887, nearly one hundred and one years old. When twenty-one, he was chosen Captain of militia in the war of 1812. His company with the Regiment was called to Sacketts Harbor; while enroute he was chosen Adjutant General, and served in that capacity during the war. At the close, he returned to work on the farm, at the earnest desire of his father, giving up his own ambition to serve in the regular army, for which service he had special ability and fitness. He went with his family to Warren County, where he held the agency of several townships, also the agency of the Thurman and Gilcrist estates and again exhibited all the qualities of a leader. In 1820, he moved to Indiana and settled in Rush County; cleared a large farm, a part of which is now included in the city of Rushville. After Rushville had encroached upon his homestead, he moved to Milroy, a small town seven miles south, to be near his children. To the very end of his one hundred and one years, he retained his faculties in a wonderful way and died peacefully sitting in his chair talking with friends. It is said of him, that he never was sick a day in his life, and when quite advanced in life rode all the way from Rushville to Schenectady on horseback, returning the same way. On February 12, 1886, the people of Rush County, Indiana, celebrated the centennial birthday of Captain John Boyd, with a grand procession, headed by a band of music, assembling at the largest church, where appropriate addresses were made and ending with a banquet. The people flocked in numbers to see a man who had lived one hundred years. Captain John Boyd, married at Schenectady, Maria Vedder and had eight children: first, Eveliza, April, 1816, married Mr. Springer; had Jackson and George Springer and Maria, who married Mr. McCartey and had daughters Nettie and Jennie McCartey. Second, James, February 11, 1818. Third, Anna Maria, 1821. Fourth, John, 1823, died 1843. Fifth, Alida, February 14, 1826, who married Mr. Parsons and had John and Daniel Parsons and Catherine, who married Mr. Markwell. Sixth, Charles, 1828, died 1832. Eighth, Wilmot, 1833, died 1855. Seventh, Jesse Condé, January 22, 1830, married Lucinda Innis, March 4, 1852 and had nine children as follows: First, William Marshall Boyd, November 11,





ELCY (NOBLE) BOYD  
Died 1872



JESSE CONDE BOYD  
Born 1803. Died 1891



MARY J. BOYD EASTON  
CHARLES LANSING BOYD

MARGARET A. BOYD FERRIS  
ROBERT BOYD

ALIDA BOYD BURTON  
JAMES BOYD

1854, who by wife Amanda, had Chase and Horatio, twin, Ernest, Jessie May, and Clare Paul Boyd. Second, Alexander Henry Boyd, August 15, 1855, married Sidney C. Stewart and had Harry A. 1884 and Nellie Maud Boyd, 1894. Third, Laura Ellen, 1858, died 1882. Fourth, Emma Irene Boyd, 1862, died 1890, married William Gruell and had Orien and Sarah Gruell. Fifth, James Sidney Boyd, 1864. Sixth, John Franklin Boyd, February 24, 1860, who by wife Laura, had Mazie Agnes, and Mary Dean Boyd. Seventh, Charles Elbert Boyd, 1866-1877. Eighth, Frederick B. Boyd, December 21, 1873, who married Jessie Anna Robinson and had Charles Frederick Boyd, born May 27, 1896. Ninth, Christina Boyd, September 8, 1869.

Jesse Conde Boyd, the second son of James and Alida was born at Schenectady, June 5, 1803, and there spent his youth, When a young man he went to Johnsburgh, Warren County, and engaged in making lumber with his father. In 1831, he moved to Albany, where he was Weigh Master on the Erie Canal and for nine years a lumber dealer. About 1850, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, one of the pioneers of the place. He subsequently resided on a farm at Dixon and later at Aurora, Illinois. Shortly after the death of his wife at Aurora, July 7, 1872, he returned to Chicago, to live with his sons, Robert and Charles L. Boyd. In 1889, he exchanged some property in Chicago for a place at Montague, Michigan, and at the age of eighty-four years, became once more a farmer, to him the "ideal life." He died June 6, 1891, aged eighty-eight years, was buried in Graceland Cemetery, at Chicago, Illinois. He married at Johnsburgh, New York, January 15, 1824, Elcy Noble, daughter of Edward and Mary (Leach) Noble. To them were born twelve children, of these six lived to marry and have descendants, namely: First, Alida Boyd, born January 25, 1826, married Hiram Burton of Albany, and had Elcy Noble Burton, who married Herman H. Mund, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Florence and Herbert Burton unmarried. Hiram and Alida Burton were among the pioneer settlers of Denver, Colorado, in 1860. Alida Boyd Burton, is now living (1911) in Denver, in her eighty-sixth year, in perfect health, with a bright active mind; she was able to witness the unveiling of a

monument dedicated to the Pioneers of Colorado, on June 24, 1911. Second, Mary J. Boyd, second child of Jesse and Elcy, born August 9, 1827, married Charles Patterson Easton of Albany, January 26, 1847. For thirty-eight years Mr. Easton was one of the leading lumber merchants of the city, and actively engaged in promoting the public school system. Mary Boyd Easton died October 30, 1903, in her seventy-seventh year. Of the nine children born of this marriage, five are living. First, William Easton, married Caroline A. Newton, and had Helen N. and Mary Boyd Easton. Second, Edward Easton, who married Sarah F. Jones and had Charles P.; Edith; Edward, Jr.; Mary Boyd; Roland J.; Elcy Noble; Arthur Boyd; Robert P.; William 2nd; Lillian Alice; Conde Philip, and Adrian Noble Easton. Third, Alice Easton, who married Arthur W. Pray of Boston, Massachusetts, no children. Fourth, Frederick Easton, who married Mary Young, had one daughter Alice. Fifth, I. B. Easton, lumber dealer, N. Y. City, married Marion B. Ramsdell. Third, Margaret A. Boyd, third child of Jesse and Elcy, born December 22, 1828, married Thomas R. Ferris of Albany, a manufacturer of furniture, picture frames and mirrors; they had David Ferris, now residing at Syracuse, New York, who married Elizabeth Ramsey, no children. Jesse B.; Thomas R., Jr.; and Charles Ferris, died unmarried. Edward M., married Julia Pratt, no children. Mary Ferris married Edward Tice of Albany, and had Fred; Grace; Alice; Caroline and Elsie Tice. Grace Ferris married W. B. Moore, of Syracuse, New York, had Elcy and Harriet Moore. Howard Ferris married Augusta Kane, has Mary and Edward Ferris residing in Albany. Margaret Boyd Ferris in her eighty-third year, now residing with her daughter at Syracuse, New York.

Fourth, James Boyd the eldest son of Jesse and Elcy, was born at Albany, June 22, 1831, died at Springfield, Massachusetts, 1905. He was one of the early bankers and brokers of Chicago. Shortly after the war, he went to New York city where he was for forty years a member of the Stock Exchange. It has been the lot of few to have passed through more exciting and history making epochs than James Boyd. That he did so with unblemished character and a high record for upright dealings, all know





CATHERINE (BOYD) VIELE  
Born 1789. Died 1867

who are familiar with the history of the New York Stock Exchange. He was an enthusiastic Sunday School worker and every Sunday found him in his place as leader of a Mission School attended by several hundred pupils. He married at Chicago, Sarah Lock, and had six children: William L., who married Kittie Mills, had one son Kenneth Mills Boyd. Mary Elcy, Mell Lois, and James who died young. Jesse, the twin of James, married and has a son James. James Van Wagner, M. D., married Mabel Smith, has Muriel and Bruce Boyd, now living at Springfield, Massachusetts. Fifth, Robert Boyd, son of Jesse and Elcy, born at Albany, July 13, 1841, since his early youth has been a resident of Chicago, and in the banking business. He is now connected with the Illinois Savings and Trust Company Bank, in the safety deposit department. He married first, Celia Stow at Chicago and had Robert, Jr., who died while a student at Cornell, and William Stow Boyd. He married second, Helen Pitcher and had Alexander Boyd, who married Louise Barber. All reside at Hinsdale Illinois.

Sixth, Charles Lansing Boyd, son of Jesse and Elcy, born at Albany, May 11, 1843, spent his life in Chicago, and has been actively connected with the business enterprise of the city. He married Mulvina Lock, had one son and four daughters: James Boyd, married and now living at New Orleans, Louisiana; Emma Lock Boyd, married John Mairs Gilcrist, has two children; Elcy Noble Boyd married James Edward Moore, has a son James E. Moore. Hannah Lock Boyd died 1884 and Marjory Boyd.

Catherine Boyd, the eldest of the seven daughters of James and Alida Conde Boyd was born at Schenectady, November 17, 1784, married Jacob Viele of same place, who was born October 18, 1775 and died at Elmira, March 4, 1850. She died at Troy, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1867. After her marriage she resided in Schenectady, New York, until the year of 1833, when they moved to Bath, New York, and from there to Elmira in 1840, and after her husband's death in 1851, took up her residence at Troy, Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of fourteen children all born in Schenectady, New York, as follows: First, Philip Viele, who was born September 2, 1804, and died at Salamanca, New

York, December 5, 1884; second, James Boyd Viele, who was born May 30, 1810, died in Boulder, Colorado in 1904; third, Rachel Viele, who died at the age of 20 years; fourth, John Veile, fifth, Clarissa Ann Viele, born January 5, 1812, died at Bath, New York, November 10, 1880; sixth, Cornelis Viele, born in 1816, and died at Elmira, New York, January, 1850; seventh, Catherine Viele, born November 16, 1818, died at Bath, New York, January 20, 1903 (she was Mrs. Jas. Hunter); eighth, Maria Viele; ninth, Alexander Viele, born in July, ——— and died at Hannible, Mo.; tenth, Jacob J. Viele, born April 22, 1825, died at Troy, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1870; eleventh, Deborah Viele (Mrs. Chas. N. Grohs) was born October 11, 1827, died at Troy, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1898. She has a daughter Mrs. Frederic H. Hoffman of Troy, Pennsylvania; twelfth, Giles Fonda Viele, born March 1, 1829, died at Troy, Pennsylvania; thirteenth, Rachel Viele (Mrs. Jacob Anque) born May 20, 1830, died at Troy, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1883; fourteenth, Jessie Viele died at the age of three years. Ann Boyd, the second daughter born in Schenectady, 1792, married Charles Vedder also of Schenectady and died at New Orleans, La., March 1830, leaving a son James and a daughter Catherine Vedder.

Parthenia Boyd, the third daughter born November 29, 1794, at Schenectady, married February 18, 1813, Christopher Whitaker, born in Dutchess county, New York, November 29, 1793. Their entire married life was spent in Johnsburg, Warren County where all their nine children were born, namely: First, Abram, July 5, 1814, married Matilda Hays, 1847, and had Parthenia E.; second, James born February 9, 1816, married Anna Sheffield 1842, had John Boyd 1850, Albert Conde, 1852 and Harriet A., 1859; third, John born 1820, died 1825; fourth, Charles Brown, December 11, 1821, married Abigail Richards Graves 1835, he died at Elgin, Illinois, June 6, 1877, their children: Leslie C., Herbert L., Clara; Adele married Garrett Dillenback, now in the drug business at Albany. Edith M. and Annie B. Whitaker; fifth, David, September 7, 1823, married Samantha Ferris, had Philip A. and Fred Whitaker; Sixth, Catherine, 1826; seventh, Robert, 1828; eighth, Alida, 1831; all died unmarried;

ninth, Nancy McHench Whitaker, 1832, who married Rev. I. J. Hoag, and died November, 1902.

Wilmot Boyd, the fourth daughter born at Schenectady, December 29, 1796, died at Detroit, Michigan, March 20, 1877 in her eighty-first year, married Charles Taylor Brown of Charlton, Saratoga County. They had five children: First, Nathan Hollister, born May 10, 1815, married Amanda Hall, March, 1840 and died February 20, 1884. Their children were four: Catherine Taylor, 1841; Esther, 1843, living at Detroit, 1910; Lydia Barclay, 1845 and Charles Hall Brown, July 5, 1849, who married Georgiana Newcomb, December 4, 1867, they had three sons: First, Charles F., 1868, who married Caroline King, had daughter Georgiana Brown; second, George Hollister, 1870, married Mabel L. Pollock, have daughter Madeline Brown; third, Herbert Stanley Brown, 1872.

Second, James Alexander born October 13, 1817, died May 21, 1882, married Naomi Loomis Bancroft in 1848, had Frank Wilmot, 1855, died 1893, married Frances Marjory Bagley, had Marjory Wilmot and Dorothy Frank Brown. Van Vechten Brown, son of James and Naomi, born 1869, died 1871. Other children of Wilmot Boyd and Charles Taylor Brown, were Anson, 1816; Esther, 1821; and Alida Ann, 1824, all died unmarried. A few years after the death of their father in 1830, the family removed from Charlton, New York to Detroit, Michigan, where the sons, Nathan Hollister Brown and James Alexander Brown became prominent physicians.

Margaret Boyd, the fifth daughter of James and Alida, born October 25, 1800, at Schenectady, married, 1818, Fredrick Nicholas Clute, son of Susan Switz and Nicholas Clute, born 1800, died 1879. Margaret his wife died June 4, 1878 in her seventy-eighth year. Their children: First, Susan, 1820 married Jeremiah Spohn; second, Alida, 1822, married John F. Spohn and had Charles Clute Spohn, born 1857, who by wife Amelia had Frederick N. and Howard E. Spohn; third, Abraham S. 1824-1829; fourth, Wilmot Boyd Clute, married Levi Fralick, had Margaret M. Fralick, 1853; fifth, Anna C. Clute, 1830, married James Rikers; sixth, Nancy L., 1832-1859; seventh, Harriet Amelia,

1835, married George H. Condé, and removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and eighth, James Boyd Clute, 1840, died 1862.

Susan Boyd, the sixth daughter, born at Schenectady, December 18, 1801, married, July 20, 1823, Nathaniel Griffing of Thurman, Warren County, New York. She went as a bride to the Griffing homestead, lived there for seventy-two years and there died August 11, 1895 in the ninety-fourth year of her age. Their children were: first, Stephen Boyd, born June 12, 1830, died November 24, 1907, married Fannie Brown of Chicago, June, 1859, had Helen E., who married Louis K. Hildebrand and had Helen May, Clement Alvin; M'liss Louise, and Edwin Francis Hildebrand. Residing at Hinsdale, Illinois, Clement Alvin married Helen R. Childs, they have one son, Frank Childs Hildebrand and reside at Riverton, Nebraska. George Cameron, eldest son of Stephen B. Griffing, born 1861, married Adeline G. McSpadden, had Emma H. and Helen Griffing. He married second Nina Brown, lives at Clark, South Dakota; Edward Vincent, second son of Stephen B. Griffing, 1864, died 1889 at Clark, South Dakota. Second, James Griffing born 1832, died 1834; third, Helen Griffing, born April 12, 1836, died June 25, 1891, married April 26, 1856, Frederick R. Osborne, had five children: Frederick Stodard, 1865; Henry Griffing, 1867, and Charles Boyd, 1869, died young. Isabella the eldest daughter, married Orley Hazleton, had Alice Hazleton who married Rev. Augustus Hayward Lane of Saratoga Springs. Susan Boyd Osborne, the second daughter married Rae Sims of Glen Falls, New York, no children. Fourth, Elizabeth Griffing, born July 28, 1839, married Andrew J. Taylor of Glen Falls, New York. Fifth, Henry Griffing, born July 28, 1839, twin of Elizabeth. He is unmarried, living at Warrensburgh, New York, very highly regarded. He is a leading man of Warren County in business and politics, very active and prominent in the Episcopal church.

Nancy McHench Boyd, the seventh daughter of James and Alida, born at Schenectady, November 5, 1807, died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 18, 1883, age seventy-six years, married Jessie Martin Van Slyke of Schenectady, had two children: James Boyd, who died young and Harriet M. Van Slyke, December 17,





HENRY GRIFFING

1842, married at Milwaukee, September 6, 1864, Alfred Levi Cary, (lawyer), their children: Robert John, 1868; Walter, 1871; Harriet Sophia, 1873, who married in 1901, Charles L. Jones; and Irving Boyd Cary 1875.

Alexander Boyd, third son of John and Ann Logan Boyd, was born at Albany, September 14, 1764, and died at Middleburgh, Schoharie County, New York, in 1854, age ninety years. In Middleburgh, where he spent his life, he was an extensive farmer, much esteemed and respected by all classes. He was noted for charitable deeds, especially kind to his slaves of whom he owned a large number. In 1813, he received the nomination for Congress from the Whig party in Schoharie County, and although the county was strongly Democratic, he was elected by an overwhelming majority. He was a deacon in the Dutch Reformed church for many years and Sunday always found him in church no matter what the weather. It is said of him that he walked the whole distance from Middleburgh to Albany when he was eighty-four years old. He married Elizabeth Becker, the daughter of Peter, and had thirteen children.

First, John, born July 29, 1784, married Kate Van Epps, settled at Laurens, Otsego County, New York, no children. Second, Helen, born December 10, 1785, on October 1, 1809 married James Van Gaasbeek, M. D., had seven children as follows: Eliza C. Van Gaasbeek, August 4, 1811, married in 1836, Elijah Parson; Deborah Van Gaasbeek, September 14, 1812, died unmarried. Margaret Van Gaasbeek, August 4, 1814, married in 1840, Israel Larkin. Alexander Boyd Van Gaasbeek, born April 11, 1816, died January 15, 1911 in his ninety-fifth year, married February 20, 1851, Antoinette H. Keller and had Amos C. Van Gaasbeek, now living in Orange, New Jersey, who married Helen W. Comstock, no children; and Antoinette Hoyt Van Gaasbeek who married John Francis Nash, has three children, Helen; Alexander V. G., and Antoinette Nash, residing in Syracuse, New York. Mr. A. B. Van Gaasbeek, until eighty-five years of age was actively engaged in the carpet business in Albany and was a remarkable example of the longevity and activity of the Boyds.

William Van Gaasbeek, March 27, 1818, died December 19, 1903, age eighty-five years, married September 22, 1840, Phoebe Ford and had: Helen P. Van Gaasbeek, who married John Jay, of London, England, their children, Phoebe; Caroline and William P. Jay. Eliza J. Van Gaasbeek who married Mr. Baldwin of Castleton, Vermont, and had Minnetta, William and Edwin Baldwin. John Van Gaasbeek married — had John F. Van Gaasbeek and William Van Gaasbeek, residing at Albany, New York. John Van Gaasbeek, born October 26, 1820, married June 1843, Mary Groat, no children. Edwin Van Gaasbeek, born March 7, 1823, died 1872.

Third, David Boyd, third child of Alexander, born November 3, 1788, married, 1819, Nancy Vanderzee of Bethlehem, Albany County. Lived at Middleburgh, had seven children: 1819, (Elizabeth); 1823, Alexander; Susan; Ann; Margaret; 1823, Vanderzee; 1826, Amah. Ann Boyd, fourth child born March 7, 1791, married George Dial of DeKalb, St. Lawrence County, New York, had seven or eight children. Albert Boyd, fifth child, born March 1, 1793, married Ann Heron of Middleburgh, lived in St. Lawrence County, had seven children. Peter Boyd, sixth child, August 25, 1795, married Helen De Voe of Oneida County, lived there and had four children. James Boyd, seventh child, December 6, 1797 married Emily Stimpson of Schoharie County, lived at Livingstonville, Schoharie County, had two children. Margaret Boyd, eighth child, born February 10, 1800, married Jan. 26, 1826 John C. Van Vechten, lived at Sloansville, Schoharie County died August 20, 1886, had ten children: First, Cornelia B. born Nov. 24, 1827, died Feb. 23, 1885, married Peter Enders, Feb. 15 1848. Second, Maria, 1829-1831; James, 1831-1900, married Sophia Deitz, 1853; Eliza, 1833, married Peter Warner; Ann, 1835, married Charles Baumes; Helen, 1837, married William Avery; Jane, 1839-1857; Delia, 1842, married B. F. Gage; Caroline, 1846-1848; Margaret, born February 24, 1844, married John Wynkoop Veeder, had Van Vechten, James Wynkoop, and Florence R. Veeder. Van Vechten Veeder in 1911 was a Judge in the United States District Court, New York. William A. Boyd, ninth child of Alexander, born,

December 13, 1802, died September 17, 1880, age seventy-eight years. After several years spent successfully in farming in Schoharie County, he moved to Albany in 1850, entered into partnership with his son Rodger D. Boyd in the drygoods business. In 1874, the firm was dissolved and Mr. Boyd retired from active business life. He married first Margaret Dougerty who died in 1830, second, Sarah M. Sternberg of Livingstonville, had seven children as follows: First, Rodger D. born June 22, 1828, married Delia Godfrey and had six children: Wm. A., Ida, Henry, Cora, Alice, Harlow Boyd. Second, William A., Jr., June 10, 1830, married Laney Williams and had six children. Third, Elizabeth, born July 11, 1839, married Seth Wheeler, April 3, 1861, died Jan. 2, 1911. Children, Edgar Wheeler, who married Alice Birch and had Archibald Birch; Thomas Boyd, and Edgar Thorn Wheeler. Harriet E., who married Howard Martin and had Elizabeth Martin. William A. Wheeler, who married Rubie Holt Hyam; Sarah Boyd Wheeler, who married Joseph House, and Seth Wheeler, Jr., who married Alice E. Fitch. Fourth, Henry H. Boyd, born, 1841, died 1844. Fifth, Edwin Boyd, born 1843, died 1843. Sixth, Mary and Seventh, Martha, born July 22, 1844. Martha Boyd married Rev. Charles F. Hull and had Myra, Harriet, and Firman Hull.

Nancy Boyd, tenth child of Alexander, born February 2, 1805, married Daniel Larkin at Williamsbridge, Schoharie County, and had four children. Alexander Boyd, born February 26, 1807, eleventh child of Alexander, located in the West, it is not known where nor who he married. Hugh Boyd, the twelfth child born July 10, 1809, died young. Delia Boyd, thirteenth child, born July 15, 1812, married Jehial Larkin. They lived together forty-seven years, had no children and died within twenty-four hours of each other September, 1883.

Captain Hugh Boyd, the fourth son of John and Ann Logan, born at Albany, January 25, 1767, died there December 29, 1816, age forty-nine years, married Catherine Staats of Albany, January 14, 1796. Children, Ann, born January 6, 1797, (it is not known who she married,) and probably Hugh Boyd, born 1817, died, June 27, 1842, age twenty-five, his wife was Mary A. D. Boyd

they had two children, Hugh and Mary Catherine, both died in infancy. Captain Hugh Boyd was associated with his brother Hamilton Boyd in operating a line of passenger and freight sloops on the Hudson River. It is a tradition in the family, that Hugh and Hamilton Boyd were the pilots on the steamboat "Fulton" on its first trip from New York to Albany.

David Boyd, the fifth son of John and Ann Logan was born at Albany, December 4, 1770, died at Schenectady, November 3, 1834. He became a prominent citizen of Schenectady, was one of the organizers of the Mohawk Bank, one of the first banking institutions in the State, and was for nearly fifty years its cashier. February 5, 1823, he was elected county judge, serving until January 31, 1825. In 1826, he was elected Mayor of Schenectady. In 1812, he was presidential elector. His wife Margaret Maxwell, born December 29, 1772, married March 7, 1793, died October 14, 1856. Their children were: First, Euphemia, born 1794, died unmarried, 1851; second, Hugh M., December 8, 1795, died May 7, 1847, married Mary Dow, June 4, 1822, and had Mary Boyd, who married Newton Thacher, and Mattie Boyd, who married Mr. Gray and had three daughters. Third, Margaret, born December 16, 1797, died October 18, 1852, married William McHench, her cousin and had, Margaret, Euphemia, Sarah, all unmarried. David Boyd McHench, who married Elizabeth Dillon; Mary and Caroline McHench unmarried. Fourth, David Maxwell, January 23, 1800, died 1801. Fifth, Ann August 30, 1802, died unmarried. Sixth, John Hamilton, born August 9, 1805, died August 13, 1869, unmarried. Seventh, Ursula, Jane, 1808, died, 1811. Eighth, Ursula Jane, born September 24, 1811, died, 1877, married George H. Thacher, June 15, 1843, and had Margaret Thacher, born 1845, died, 1858. John Boyd Thacher, born September 11, 1847, married Emma Treadwell, 1872, died February 25, 1909, at Albany, New York, no children. He was graduated from William College, 1869, became actively interested with his father in the Thacher Car Wheel Works, one of the leading industries of Albany. He was widely known as a public man, traveller and author; State Senator in 1883 and twice Mayor of Albany. Among his more prominent

literary works may be mentioned: "Christopher Columbus, His Life, His Works, His Remains;" "The Continent of America, its Discovery, and its Baptism," "Charlecote," "Cabotian Discoveries" and "Little Speeches." George H. Thacher, Jr., his brother, born November 20, 1851, married Emma L. Bennett, January 1, 1880, and had George H., Jr.; John Boyd, 2nd; Thomas O.; Emma L.; Roland T.; Kenelm R.; and Edwin T. Thacher.

Ninth, Dr. David Boyd youngest son of David and Margaret Maxwell, born December 4, 1813, died unmarried, December 12, 1865. He was a graduate of Union College. Lived at Charlton, Saratoga County, New York.

Thomas Boyd, the sixth son of John and Ann Logan Boyd, was born at Albany, April 19, 1772, and died in New York city, March 18, 1856, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He practiced medicine for over sixty years; fifty of them in New York city and at the time of his death, was the oldest physician in the city. He lived a remarkable life of unceasing activity and usefulness, enjoying the affectionate respect of all who came within the sphere of his influence and was greatly beloved. He was distinguished through life for his kindness and generosity, especially toward the poor and unfortunate, upon whom he lavished his care without the hope or thought of reward. He married October 22, 1793, Sarah Graham daughter of Rev. Chauncy and Elizabeth Van Wyck Graham, born January 11, 1770, died August 16, 1855. To them were born seven children: First, Elizabeth married John H. McCall, died, February 12, 1881; second, John Thomas, July 4, 1797, died June 8, 1859. He was for many years the leading auctioneer in the city of New York, and in 1841, founded "Boyd's City Express." He married, April 16, 1838, Hannah Agnes Shea and had: John Thomas Boyd born March 22, 1840, married Annette and had William Augustus second, a physician in the Griscom Borough of Bronx, New York; Florence Annette; John Thomas, Jr.; Erastus Graham; Carlisle T., and Gertrude Boyd.

William Augustus, second son of John Thomas and Hannah Boyd, born November 25, 1841, married Adeline Todd Speaight, April 16, 1873, she died February 25, 1899. He was graduated

from Columbia College, New York, class 1861, admitted to the Bar, November 25, 1862, and Corporation Counsel of the city of New York from 1875 to 1889. In the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the 62nd Regiment, New York Volunteers. His children: Adeline V.; Beatrice S.; Beverly; Lucille; Addie Storm; Natalie G.; Leontine A.; Constance C. and Gansevoort M. Boyd. Sarah Matilda, born July 9, 1844, eldest daughter of John Thomas Boyd and wife Hannah, married Thomas Storm, who died May 1, 1890, she subsequently married Charles E. Orvis. Her children: Clarence; Edna G.; and Mabel Louise Storm. Theodore Chauncy and Hamilton, two sons of John Thomas and Hannah Boyd died young.

Melville Boyd, youngest son of John T. and Hannah, born October 6, 1850, died March 3, 1894. Married Mary H. Davidson, (nee Walden), who died October 7, 1896. He graduated from the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia, in 1873, was ordained a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1874. He was Rector of the Episcopal church in King George County, Virginia and subsequently at Ashland, Virginia. In 1877, he became Rector of All Saints Church, Brooklyn, New York. During a pastorate of seventeen years, he built one of the finest churches in Brooklyn; died March 3, 1894 in his forty-third year. He was possessed of rare intellectual gifts and an attractive personality, he spared not himself in the cause in which he enlisted and the fruit of his efforts was conspicuously abundant. His children: Mary Melville; Melville, Jr.; Reginald Price, and Ruth Boyd.

Theodore Chauncy, born September, 1799, third child of Dr. Thomas and Sarah Graham Boyd, married Sarah P. Cummings and died August 7, 1843.

Fourth, Margaret A. Boyd, sister of the above, married Alexander Chalmers and died February 27, 1841.

Fifth, William Hugh Boyd, son of Dr. Thomas, was also a physician and died of yellow fever at New Orleans, La., September 6, 1837. Sixth, Maria, and seventh, Sarah Matilda Boyd; both daughters of Dr. Thomas, died unmarried, 1879 and 1881 respectively.

William Boyd, the seventh son of John and Ann Logan, was born September 14, 1775, at Albany, and died there April 24, 1840. He was the Captain of a passenger sloop plying between Albany and New York for a number of years; he afterwards engaged in the silversmith and jewelry business at Albany, continuing until his death. He was a director of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank in 1817 and a member of St. Andrew's Society. He married Hannah Hook, May 29, 1809, who was born 1783, died, February, 1856. They had eight children: Catherine Hook, 1810; John, 1811; Thomas Hook, 1813; Thomas Hook (2), 1815; William, 1817; Howard, 1819; Catherine, 1821; Anna Mary Boyd, 1823. The only son to marry, was Howard Boyd, May, 1819, died, July 27, 1889, married in 1849, Mary A. Morrow, and had Caroline Henry Boyd, who married Henry Sage Dermott, had Caroline Henry Dermott, married W. T. Corning, 1902, now living in Hartford, Connecticut; have one daughter; Stephen Cannon Dermott, and Katherine Schuyler Dermott.

William Wendell Boyd, son of Howard and Mary, married Mary E. Shafer, no children. Catherine Boyd, September 7, 1821, daughter of William and Hannah, married Stephen Reuben Schuyler, who was born December 5, 1850, died November, 1877, had no children.

Hamilton Boyd, the eighth son of John and Ann Logan, was born at Albany, February 17, 1778, died September 20, 1822, married first, Ann Bradshaw, second, Eliza Kirby, who died January 15, 1824. Hamilton and his brother Hugh, together operated a line of sloops in the Hudson River, Troy being their headquarters. The children of Hamilton and Ann Bradshaw were: James Hamilton, died young; Mary Ann Boyd, born 1804, died March 3; 1878, married her kinsman James Peter Boyd, son of Peter and Margaret McMurray Boyd, grandson of James and Jane Boyd, natives of Scotland, who arrived in New York, 1774. James and Jane Boyd had ten sons born and educated in the city of Albany. Several of them became identified with the mercantile interests of the city and were extensively known for their probity and honorable dealing. Mary A. and James Peter Boyd had: Charles, born July 25, 1834, died April 13, 1856 at

Princeton College on the eve of graduation. Rev. John Campbell, born ———, died 1902, was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of Fonda, New York; married, first, Clarissa G. Schuyler, second, Clara Davis; had Grace Rutherford Boyd, who married William H. Metcalf and had John Trumbull, Arthur and Anna Metcalf; also had Donald; Hamilton; Rachel, and Margaret Boyd. Mary G., daughter of James P. and Mary A. Boyd, married September 5, 1865, Charles H. Van Benthuyzen and had, Charles Fredrick Boyd, and Marion Van Benthuyzen. Another daughter, Margaret Boyd, died unmarried; James Peter Boyd, Jr., married Alice Maud Glassford, no children. He is now one of the prominent physicians of Albany.

Edward Hugh Boyd, son of Hamilton and Eliza Kirby, born May, 1815, died, 1884, married May 29, 1850, Jane Frances Bradford, who was born at Auburn, New York, December 1, 1826, died 1887. Their children were Edward, who died in infancy; George Hamilton, born, 1857, at Elyria, Ohio, married in 1889, Ida Hope Wood of Montreal, Canada, and had Edward Hamilton Boyd. Geo. Hamilton Boyd is president and treasurer of the Thomas D. West Foundry Co., Sharpsville, Pa. Anna Bradford, daughter of Edward Hugh and Jane F. Boyd, married, 1882, Dwight P. Briggs.

## CHAPTER VI

### HISTORY OF THE BOYDS OF BOSTON, MASS.

In giving a genealogical record of this family, it may be well for us to state that we do not include the many families of that name in Boston, but of this family of whom Col. Francis Boyd (now deceased) was a descendant, and who prepared the record for our edition of 1884 and took a deep interest at that time in our work and furnished us much valuable matter pertaining to the Boyds of the Old World.

This family of Boyds are known to us by what is called "Scotch-Irish Boyds." They came from the North of Ireland to this country at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century and which no doubt are descendants of the Protestant Scotch families who left their native homes in Scotland for Ireland at the beginning of that century. This family is one of the only families of the Boyds, we have discovered, that are able to connect their lineal descent back to the old country. Along with Colonel Boyd, was his uncle William Boyd of the same place, who also assisted in furnishing many incidents of their branch of the home in Ireland, before coming to America; we would be glad to give if our space would admit. Taken from letters between Colonel Francis Boyd and his uncle William Boyd of which the former has given me permission to copy, is as follows:

#### HISTORICAL PART

In giving the records of this family, it may be interesting to our readers to give a description of their native place in Ireland,

from whence they came to America. The old Homestead was situated at Moville, which in the language of that country, was called "Ma-Hill" or "Maugh-ill," which interpreted the Mayh—meaning a plain. This place was situated one mile from Newtownards, and old town settled in King James I. time. The interpretation of the word meaning "an eminence" or in other words a "Newtown on an Eminence" which layed about ten miles from Belfast. The whole population in and about Newtown were originally from Scotland. Their language, attachments, religious observances of set-times and holidays, prejudices and antipathies, were all Scotch, even to the honest belief in witches and a good liking to bag-pipes.

Donaghadee—situated ten miles from Newtownards and twenty-two miles from Belfast, was a famous shipping port of cattle across the channel to Port Patrick in Scotland. These droves were mostly raised in the Northern part of Ireland and generally driven through Newtownards on their way to Donaghadee, in charge of the "Upper Country men" (Irish inhabitants). William Boyd, living at Mansfield, Massachusetts in 1884, then eighty-four years old, says: "That among my boyhood recollections, the other boys and I of the place would be attracted toward the cattle to see their size and immense growth of horns. Our mothers would call us in by saying: "came in an' stay in till them folks hae a gane awa, for they're Eerish oot there maunna gang neer them."

Some three or four years before the death of Daniel Boyd in 1841, a descendant of this family and a resident of Washington, D. C., who was an uncle to Francis Boyd, he collected a genealogical history of his family ancestors tracing it very authoritively to the descent of his grandfather Hugh Boyd, who died in 1800, to a younger branch of the Kilmarnock Boyds of Scotland, who was driven to the Northern part of Ireland during the reign of King James II, by reason of their Presbyterian religious belief. We were sorry when we were to work on our first edition of the Boyds' Family in 1884, to be informed that the Documents which would have been of deep interest to us now as well as then were destroyed by fire.

## GENEALOGICAL PART

The history of the Ancestors of this family—as far back as the descendants can trace them—is to Hugh Boyd, who when living, resided at Movilla, in the Township of Newtownards, County of Down, Ireland. The year of the coming of these Boyds from Scotland to this place, the descendants have only traced back there to the above Hugh, who was born in Movilla in 1742, and married for his first wife, Jane Craig at the same place in 1766. They both died at the beginning of the eighteenth century, at the advance age (as supposed) of three score and ten. Yet, he may have been five or six years older than his wife. In life, Hugh was a farmer and was buried at Movilla, Ireland. His family as far as known, consisted of five children named, William, Hugh, Peggy, Mary and John.

## SECOND GENERATION

William the oldest son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd was born at Movilla, Ireland in 1767. He married here Jane Gaw in 1794 and died at this place in 1847; William's occupation was that of a farmer and always resided at the place of his birth. His wife was born here in 1770 and died in 1852. His family consisted of twelve children of whom nine of them grew up to man and womanhood. They were all born at his native place. Hugh the oldest son was born in 1797 and died here in 1872, but was never married. The second son was called William and was born in 1800, and died at the above place, 1872. He was married and had one son living in 1884, whose name was not known to our informant, who was born in 1830. The rest at that time were dead. The third child of William Boyd and Jane Gaw, was a daughter named Jane, who was born in 1802, and married John Sloan of Belfast, Ireland, and died at the place of his birth in 1847. She was the mother of five children, whose names were William I., Archie, Isabel, Margaret and Thomas. In 1884, three of them were married and lived at Belfast, Ireland. William's fourth child was named John and was born in 1806; married Margaret Gamble at New York in 1834, and died at the same place, October 28, 1869. John came to America in 1830. His

wife is also dead. His family consisted of five children, namely: Jane, born in 1837; Margaret in 1839. In 1884, they were both married and have families and resided at Yonkers, New York. The next was William H., who was born in 1841 and married a Miss Brazil at Brooklyn, New York, in 1865, had no children in 1884, and resided in New York city, where he kept a drug store. The next was Adam G., who was born in 1843, and died in 1876, and John who was born, 1847. James the fourth son of William and Jane Gaw, was born in 1808, married a sister of his brother John's wife, named Hannah Gamble at New York, in 1841 and died at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1883. He was a remarkable man among his friends, as he was upright and honest; a true christian and a loving father, who was proud of his family and always bore a good name. His memory was wonderful and he loved to tell his children of his connection and of things he had seen himself. He came to America in 1839 and first settled in New York city, and from here to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1849, where his wife died in 1876. His family consisted of four children, namely: First, Hannah G., who was born in 1841, and in 1884, still resided in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. To her we were indebted when we were preparing our edition of the Boyd family in 1884, for records, etc. of her father's family. The second, was Thomas H., who was born in 1845, and died unmarried March 7, 1882. In 1863, he enlisted in Knap's Battery and remained with them until discharged. His sister Hannah, writes me and says: "A noble young man worthy of his aged father, as he bowed his white haired head over the cold form of his darling boy and exclaimed, 'he never disobeyed me or gave me an hour of pain.'" The third child of James was Mary A., who was born in 1847, and married Jacob G. Royal in 1871, and had two children, whose names were M. May Royal, born in 1872 and George B. Royal, born in 1875. The youngest son of James was William J., who was born in 1852, and now resides at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Thomas, the fifth son of William, was born in 1810, and married a lady by the name of Armstrong in 1856, and breathed his last at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867. Thomas came to America in 1834, and settled first at New York

city and from here removed his family to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania in 1858. His wife also died. He had three children that grew up to manhood. First, was William G., who was born in 1847 and was married in 1873, and had two children, whose names are Edward G. and Lillie; second, was Thomas, who was born in 1849. He went to Kansas in 1877, and followed the occupation of a farmer. Third was David, the youngest son, who was born in 1857. He and his oldest brother William are printers and reside at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Margaret, the second daughter of William was born in 1810. She married the Rev. Henry Seymour in 1840, and died in 1853, followed by her husband's death in 1881. Their home in 1884 was in Canada and had three children grow up to adult age, whose names were Jane, Margaret who died in 1853, and Ellen.

Eliza, the third daughter of William was born in 1818, she was never married, but remained at home until the death of her brother Hughe, when she went to live with her sister Mrs. Mary Potter at Newtownards, Ireland. Mary, the youngest daughter of William was born in 1823, and married John Potter at Newtownards, Ireland, September, 1860, he died there December 25, 1879. In 1884, she was still living at that place.

Second Hugh Boyd, the second Son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd, was born at Newtownards, Ireland in 1870. He married at this place, Mary Patton in 1792, and died at Boston, Massachusetts in 1833. Hugh resided at the place of his birth until 1818, when he and his wife emigrated to New Brunswick, and resided there for four or six years. In 1824 they went to Boston and made a permanent home until their death, where she died in 1836. Before leaving his native country, he followed the occupation of farming. Their family consisted of twelve children, namely: James, Jane, William, William, Hugh, Sarah Thomas, Daniel, Esther, Henry, Esther and Robert, whom we speak of in our generation third.

Peggy, the oldest daughter of Hugh and Jane Craig, we have no record of her birth. She is said to have died in 1835 or 36, at Newtownard, Ireland, where she always resided and remained a maiden lady.

Mary Boyd, the youngest daughter of Hugh, was also born at Newtownard, Ireland in 1776, and died at the same place unmarried, in 1867.

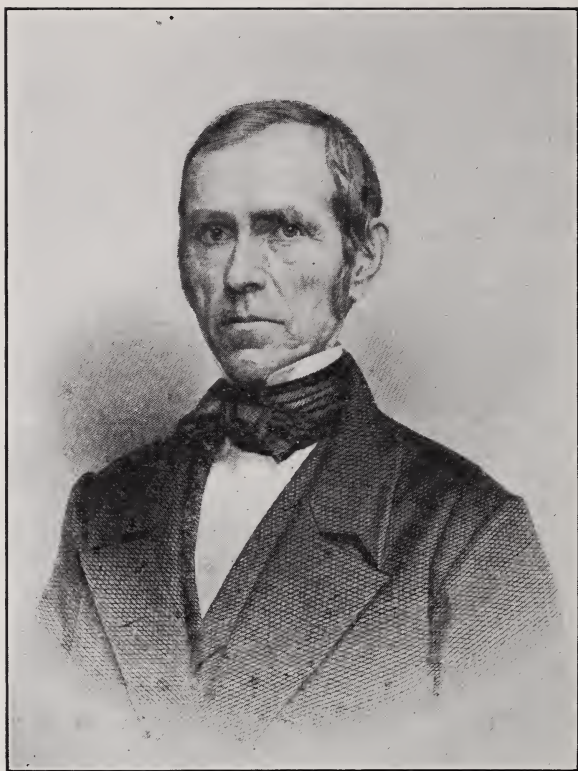
John Boyd, the youngest son of Hugh Boyd, we have no record of his birth, marriage or death. He died several years ago while residing at Belfast, Ireland. His family consisted of two sons and daughters, namely: William, who is dead and left two daughters; Mary Jane and Susan. The latter married a young man by the name of Hugh McClemont, a carpenter by trade at Belfast, Ireland. Edward went to New York City and married there and was the parental father of one child, named Edward, and died before his brother William. Jane died many years ago.

### THIRD GENERATION

James Boyd, the oldest son of Hugh and Mary (Patton) Boyd, was born at Newtownard, Ireland, November 11, 1793. Married Margaret Curry at Cairney Caw, Ireland, July 4, 1815, died at Boston, Massachusetts, October 10, 1845. His wife was born in Ireland, February 15, 1794, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, July 26, 1874. James emigrated to America in 1817 and took up a permanent residence at Boston, except a short time at Cannelton, Maryland. Here, though brought up in the tenets of the Scotch Presbyterian church belief, joined the Unitarian faith of Channing. His unsectarian mind commanded while living the respect of his Catholic countrymen, that since his death, have given proof that the contemporaries of his manhood has cherished his memory, for kind deeds in the past. It would be useless to try to describe his patience and perseverance in his work of life. For many years, he gave sixteen hours to mechanical labor and very often extra midnight hours in correspondence or writing for the press on local subjects connected with Boston and the State.

In starting life in America, he had but a small sum of money, caring not for the accommodation of life, but to maintain and educate a large family of children. This lesson may be derived from his example, "what man has done, others may do." If





JAMES BOYD  
Born 1793. Died 1845

more of the Irishmen of the present day, would follow the same course with fidelity, both Ireland and the United States would be the better off.

It would encroach too much upon our space, to enter into a general record of James' occupation in business; his connection in politics and with local charitable institutions of Boston, and his Western home or to refer to many records of his aptness with the pen in poetry and prose. Shakespeare, next to his Bible, 'commanded much of his readings in the illustrations of human life. Moor's was his favorite in Irish songs. But Burns' poetry touched his noble Scotch blood. He could repeat from memory many of Burns' best verses. Evidence of their traits would be more appropriate in a private memoir, and under a better compiler than myself.

A general history of James can be found in a work called "New England Manufacturers and Manufactories," Vol. I, published by J. D. VanSickle & Co., Boston, in 1879 to which those who are interested in his life can refer.

James' wife's father, was Francis Curry of Caineey Caw Parish, Rahalp County Down, Ireland. He was a farmer; his wife was Margaret Cavin, his mother was a Dunbar, hers, a Litton. Francis Curry was a man of exemplary character and untiring industry. He died in 1852, in his one hundred and second year of age. His wife, at the age of seventy.

James' family consisted of twelve children all born at Boston, except the oldest, who was born at Newtownard, Ireland. There names were as follows:

First, Francis Boyd, who was born May 2, 1816. He was united in marriage to Mary Ripley Everett at Boston, Massachusetts, August 22, 1839, who was also born at same place, September 24, 1816. Francis died at Boston. When living he was known as Colonel Boyd, and prior to his death he followed the occupation of a commission merchant and a former ship owner. His residence was at Hyde Park, near Boston, Mass. Francis secured his title as Colonel, by being connected with the State Militia. While we were preparing our first edition of the Boyd History of 1884, he took a deep interest in the same and furnished

us much valuable matter pertaining to the Boyds of Scotland, and of his own family, and many interesting letters passed between us and continued afterwards until his death. His family consisted of nine children, all born in Boston, except the last one, which was born at Hull, the same state. Their names were as follows: First, Francis Everett Boyd, who was born June 6, 1840. Second, Moses Everett Boyd, born April 5, 1842. Third, Mary Ripley Boyd, born May 16, 1845. Fourth, James William Boyd, born April 10, 1848, died May 16, 1861. Fifth, Eliza Everett Boyd, born June 3, 1850, died April 10, 1851. Sixth, Eliza Grove Everett Boyd, born November 25, 1851. Seventh, Susan Everett Boyd, born September 7, 1854. Eighth, Catherine Everett Boyd, born June 17, 1857, died September 1, 1858. Ninth, Edward Wyman, who was born June 9, 1861.

Second, James Patton Boyd, the second son of James, was born May 16, 1818; died and was buried at sea, May 30, 1843.

Third, John Boyd, the third son of James, was born April 22, 1820, married Catherine G. Smith, which we have no date. Died, May 12, 1862. In 1884, none of his children were living.

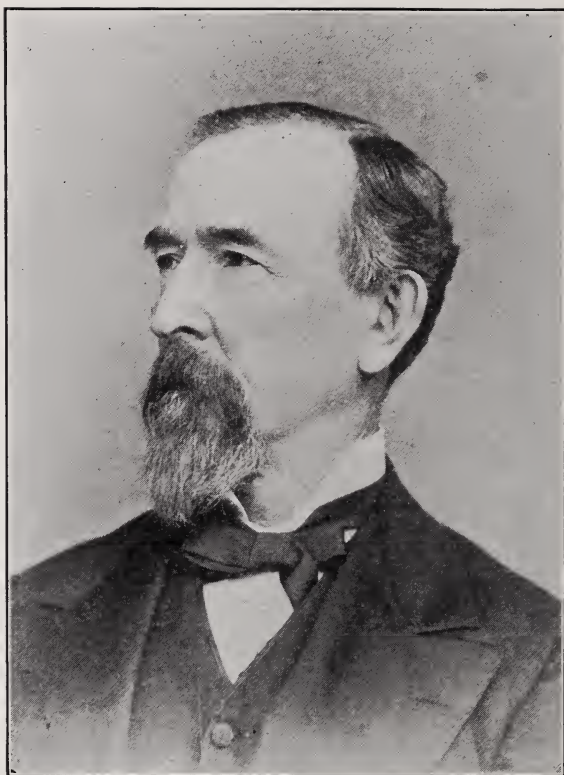
Fourth, William Boyd, fourth son of James, was born December 14, 1821, died January 19, 1822.

Fifth, William Boyd second, the fifth son of James, born December 3, 1822, died September 19, 1847.

Sixth, Frederick Boyd, the sixth son of James, was born April 29, 1824, married Elizabeth Dalzell at Davenport, Iowa, September 16, 1850. His wife was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1825. We have no more record of him and his family, only that they had three children, whose names were John Dalzell Boyd, who was born at Cannelton, Maryland, July 12, 1851. Margaret Curry Boyd, born near Davenport, Iowa, October 1, 1854, and married George Castle, November 3, 1881, who was born in England, August 22, 1848, and Frederick, born at Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1864.

Seventh, Margaret C. Boyd, the oldest daughter of James, was born September 8, 1824, married Edward Wyman at Cambridge, Massachusetts (no date), died March 22, 1854, leaving one daughter who was living in 1884, who was called Margaret C. Wyman.





COL. FRANCIS BOYD  
Taken Jan. 9, 1884

Eighth, Jenet Alexander Boyd, the second daughter of James, was born May 8, 1828. Died September 2, 1829.

Ninth, Alexander Boyd, the seventh son of James, was born February 13, 1830. Married Miss Harriet Fay Wheeler, April 28, 1857, who died at Lynfield, Massachusetts, August 26, 1872. In 1888, Alexander was living in Boston, Massachusetts and was senior partner of the firm of James Boyd & Sons. His family consisted of five children, all born in Boston, except the oldest one as follows: First, James Boyd, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 1, 1858. He married Elizabeth I. Longstreth, at Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1882. Second, Alexander, born October 5, 1860. Third, Harry Wheeler Boyd, born June 25, 1864. Fourth, Allen Richard Boyd, born January 5, 1864. Fifth, Harriet Ann Boyd, born October 11, 1871.

Tenth, infant of James Boyd, who was born July 5, 1832, and died July 6, 1832. This child was the first interment in the famous "Mount Auburn Cemetery" near Boston, up to the burial of the mother in 1874. There has in the period of forty-two years, been interred in this cemetery 18,931 persons.

Eleventh, Jane Louisa Boyd, the third daughter of James, was born September 1, 1833, died October 14, 1857.

Twelfth, Charles Barnard Boyd, the youngest son of James and Margaret (Curry) Boyd, was born March 10, 1835, and died April 7, 1865.

Jane Boyd, the oldest daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd, was born at Newtownard, Ireland, and was married to Hugh Finley at St. Andres, Ireland. She died at Schoolcraft, Michigan, of which we have no more record.

William Boyd, third son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd, was born at Newtownard, Ireland and died in infancy.

William Boyd (second), was the fourth son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd he also was born at Newtownard, Ireland, January 1, 1800, married at Taunton, Massachusetts, Catherine Francis, April 17, 1826. In the year of 1818, he came to America and settled first in New Brunswick, then to Massachusetts and in 1884, was residing at Mansfield, same State where he died a few years afterwards. He was also of great assistance to me in my edition of 1884, and

I was indebted to him for much valuable information pertaining to his branch of the Boyd families, as well as to the general history pertaining to his native place in Ireland. His family consisted of three children, namely: First, Catherine Evelyn Boyd, born at Taunton, Massachusetts, June 5, 1830, and died at Garrettsville, Ohio, May 12, 1837. Second William Francis Boyd, born at same place, April 29, 1832, and married Jennie White at Mansfield, Massachusetts. No more record. Third, Catherine Eliza Boyd, who was born at Garrettsville, Ohio, April 2, 1838, and married Luther P. Harding at Mansfield, Massachusetts. No more record. Hugh Boyd, the fourth son of Hugh, was born and died in infancy at Newtownard, Ireland (no date).

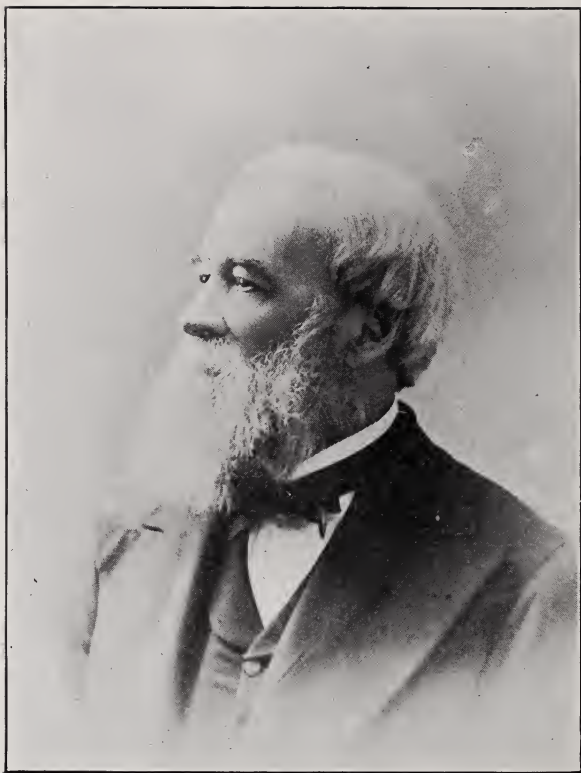
Sarah Boyd, the second daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd, was born at Newtownard, Ireland, March 17, 1803, and married William McMaster in 1819 or 20. He died several years ago and his widow in 1884, was living at Schoolcraft, Michigan. Thomas Boyd, the fifth son of Hugh, was born at Newtownard, Ireland, August 10, 1808, and while a young man, emigrated to America and at Boston, Massachusetts, November 8, 1829, married Agnes Y. Allen, who was born December 11, 1809, and died January 8, 1839. In 1884, he was residing at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Their family consisted of four children, namely Charles Hildreth, Born August 19, 1830 and died July 17, 1832. Second, Charles Howard Boyd, born July 13, 1832, and died August 31, 1833. Third, Agnes Allen Boyd, born August 16, 1834. Fourth, Francis Louise Boyd, born June 21, 1836.

Daniel Boyd, the sixth son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd, was born at Newtownard, Ireland, of which we have no date and died in Boston, Massachusetts, June 10, 1844.

Esther Boyd, the third daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd was born at Newtownard, and died there in infancy.

Henry Boyd, the seventh son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd, was born in Newtownard, Ireland, May 10, 1810. He married Hannah Robinson, October 20, 1833, the date of her birth was April 7, 1813, and died April 26, 1881. In 1884, he was still living at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Their family consisted of nine children, namely: First, Mary Thomas Boyd, who





WILLIAM BOYD  
Taken 1884. Born 1800

was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 1835, and was united in marriage to Ebenezer Crocker at Wareham, Massachusetts, August 16, 1854. Second, Henry W. Boyd, born at the same place, November, 1836, and died there, May 27, 1839. Third, Sarah Perkins Boyd, also born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, December 1839. Fourth, Henry Withrell, born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, December, 1841. Fifth, Maria Louise Boyd, was born at same place, March 1843, died at Wareham, Massachusetts, May 27, 1865. Sixth, James Patten Boyd, born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, September, 1845, died in Pennsylvania, August 1, 1871. Seventh, Deborah Edson Boyd, born at Wareham, Massachusetts, November, 1848, and married Myron B. Hoyt, at the same place, July 14, 1869. Eighth, Hannah Robinson, born at Wareham, Massachusetts, January, 1850. Ninth, Louise Collyer Boyd, born at Wareham, Massachusetts, May, 1852. Esther Boyd the fourth daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd, was born in Newtownard, Ireland, November 15, 1815, and in 1884, was still living in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Robert Boyd, youngest son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd, was born at Newtownard, Ireland, June 5, 1817, married Eliza Jane Weston, at St. Louis, Missouri, February 13, 1872. In 1884, they were residing at Owensborough, Kentucky.



## CHAPTER VII

### THE BOYDS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

The history of this family has been one of great interest to the present generation, and more so by the fate of Lieut. Thomas Boyd, who was captured and cruelly massacred at the ambuscade of a company of Gen. Sullivan's army in 1779, which is given hereafter. In the summer of 1842 my father Hiram Boyd, of the Kent branch of Conesus, N. Y., while upon a visit to friends in Lycoming County, Pa., learned that Mary, one of the daughters were living near Washingtonville in an adjoining county, with her daughter, Mrs. Wilson. He resolved to pay her a visit. They set out one morning overland route to Mrs. Boyd's residence. Here they found an aged couple of herself and husband passing the last days of their life in a gentle manner. On making known who they were and their errand, were kindly received and made to feel at home. Here they revealed the ancestry of each one to the other, and parted after enjoying the society of each other for the day, fully convinced they were closely connected together.

According to their genealogical interpretation, John who is supposed to be the ancestor of this family in America, after parting with his brother Ebenezer in New York City, went into Orange County, N. Y., and soon afterwards from here to Washingtonville, Northumberland County, Pa., where he was residing at the time of his death. Here he married while young a Miss Hathorn, and in a few years afterward died leaving a widowed wife and four children. The birth place of is not known, whether the

same was in Ireland or Scotland, which must have taken place near the year 1720.

The parting scenes when the brothers went forth in the morning of their departure from the roof of their parental homestead at Washingtonville, never to return, must have been quite solemn as Mary their only sister described it to my father at the time of his visit to her. She said on the morning of their departure, they all rose early as little sleep had been had through the night. Her mother prepared a scanty breakfast, while at the same time wiped from her reddened eyes tears as they came forth. They all sat down to the table in silence. After they had eaten but little of the last meal together, the boys rose, took down their guns and strapped their rifle belts around them, followed each other out of the Low Log Cabin without saying a word. The mother followed them to the door and as they had advanced a few rods away, gathering up courage over her personal emotion, she called to them to stop. They did so, and she exclaimed to them in the following language: "Boys, I beseech you whatever position that you may be placed in, never let cowardice cross your path," and then watched them until they had disappeared down the path from her sight. The oldest son of the family was named John, who after leaving home went out with a company of soldiers he belonged to, and was taken prisoner. This being the last known of him by his sister Mary. It was supposed he was killed by the savages. The next son was William, who joined Washington's army and fell in the Memorial battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. The third and youngest son was Thomas, whose fate seemed to be reserved for Indian torture, was born near Washingtonville, Pa., in 1757. He was a young man of ordinary height, strong built, fine looking, sociable and agreeable in all of his manners, which gained him many friends wherever he went. In his youth as I have said, his father had died, leaving him in care of a widowed mother, who looked upon her sons with the pride of a mother love, and begged of them never to let cowardice cross their path.

The younger days of Thomas were spent at home helping his faithful mother keep the wolf from their door. The first we have any account of him, he belonged to the Pennsylvania Rifle

Company under the command of Captain Mathew Smith. This was in the winter of 1776-77. It was at the time of Benedict Arnold's famous march through the Pine Forest from Maine to Quebec. It was in September of 1776, when Gen. Arnold set out upon this expedition. He had with him eleven hundred men. They went first by water to the mouth of the Kennebec River. There they procured two hundred batteaux. They were long flat boats for shallow water. The current of the river was rapid, the bottom rocky, and the navigation interrupted by falls; sometimes they had to transport the baggage by land; and other times they were obliged to carry on their shoulders or drag them up the rapids with ropes. They had steep precipices to climb, vast shady forests to pass under, and quagmires to pass through. They also had deep valleys to travel through, where the pine trees were tossing their heads in the stormy winds, and where the river was rushing and foaming over the rocks, with a noise like that of the ocean. They were sometimes a whole day in traveling four or five miles with their baggage lashed on their backs and axes in hand to hew a road through the wilderness. Some of them died at last from mere fatigue; many others became sick and perished, and all suffered greatly for want of food. By the time they reached the source of the Dead River, a branch of the Kennebec, their provisions were almost exhausted and what remained was damaged as well as their ammunition, by water which had got into the batteaux during their passage. The soldiers it is said, began to kill and eat lean dogs they had with them, and even this food was esteemed a luxury. They arrived at last on the mountains between the Kennebec and Chaudiere, and found their way down the latter to Point Levy, opposite Quebec, where they arrived November 9th. The people here were as much amazed at their arrival as if so many ghosts had come among them—which indeed many of them more resembled than living beings.

Here Thomas took active part in the assault upon the works December 31, 1775, and was wounded and taken prisoner, but soon afterwards exchanged. Upon his return to his native place he joined the 1st Pennsylvania Rifle Corps and was present at the battle of Stillwater, October 7, 1777, and witnessed the sur-

render of Burgoyne. Then he was present at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

After leaving this army he went to Schoharie in the fall of that year under the command of Major Posey, who commanded three companies of Morgan's celebrated rifle corps under the command of Captain Long, Pear and Simpson of which Thomas belonged to the latter.

Thomas remained here for nearly a year, until the fall of 1779. Through the summer of that year the Seneca Indians in the Western part of New York had commenced murdering the early settlers of that region. Congress resolved to send an army into their midst to bring them under submission. This army consisted of about four thousand and five hundred men, who had been raised from the best families of Pennsylvania. Among this number were Thomas, who had joined Captain Michael Simpson's Rifle Company in Col. Butler's regiment. While Thomas was residing at Schoharie, he paid his addresses to Miss Cornelia, a daughter of Bartholomew Becker. After his death she gave birth to a daughter of which he was the reported father. When the troops under Col. Butler were preparing to leave Schoharie, Miss Becker in a state of mind bordering on madness, approached her lover, caught hold of his arms and in tears besought him by the most tender entreaties to marry her before leaving Schoharie. He endeavored to put her off by promises, but doubting his intentions she told him if he went off without marrying "she hoped he would be cut in pieces by the Indians." In the midst of this unpleasant scene, Col. Butler rode up and reprimanded Thomas for his delay, as the troops were ready to March, and Thomas, mortified at being seen by his commander, thus importuned by a girl, drew his sword and threatened to stab her if she did not instantly leave him.

We have no more account of Thomas from the time of the setting out of the army from Easton, Pa., Friday morning June 18, 1779, until the 12th of September following. Whatever were the scenes of the little army—including the battle of Newtown, near the present sight of Elmira, N. Y., Thomas must have taken an active part. The evening of the 12th of September

found them encamped near the present site of Honeoye, N. Y. The next morning when they arose, they found that a heavy rain storm had set in and the army did not resume their march until noon. They then traveled in a heavy rain and through a dense forest for nearly eleven miles, until they reached a low piece of ground, a little west of the present site of Foot's Corners in the town of Conesus, Livingston County, N. Y., where they encamped for the night, after reaching same a little after dark. About eleven o'clock at night, Gen. Sullivan, Thomas's commander, sent for him to come to his tent, as he had important business for him to do. Thomas went and soon received orders to select four of his most trusty comrades for a scouting party, and to go some fourteen miles in advance of the army in the Indian country to discover the location of their settlement, and to report the same to his commander before daylight, so as to enable him to form plans for the future guidance of his army. Thomas (who was a lieutenant) left his general's tent, but to disobey his commander's order, for instead of four he took with him twenty-six men and two Oneida Indians and set out for his destination. The little band winded their way through the dense forest by the Indian trail until they reached the little village of Canaseragua, which was situated in the town of Mount Morris, N. Y., which they found deserted, although the fires were still alive in their huts. The night was far advanced, and the party quite weary, encamped for a few hours, intending to ascertain at early morning the location of the capitol, which was the object of their mission.

It was not yet break of day on Monday morning, the fourteenth of September—a day so fatal to most of Thomas's party. Thomas accompanied by Thomas Murphy, a noted Indian fighter stole away from their companions and entered the Indian village near at hand. Here they discovered two Indians coming out of a tent, one of whom was a wounded warrior and the other an uncle to the Sachem Soh-nah-so-wah. A ball from Murphy's rifle quickly sealed the fate of the former and the latter fled. Murphy as was his custom took off the slain Indian's scalp, his third and thirtieth trophy. The flying Indian, Thomas was well aware, would at once make known his visit to the enemy and thus

defeat his purpose. He therefore resolved to join the army without delay. On going back to his party, he dispatched two messengers to Gen. Sullivan with a report of his operations. They were directed to inform the general that the scouts would return immediately. These messengers reached the camp early in the morning. The scouting party prepared to retrace their steps also Hanyerry an Oneida Indian, recommended his leader to follow a different trail. But Lieut. Boyd unwisely disregarded the advice of his faithful and intelligent guide. The most careful caution was observed on the return march with Hanyerry in the front and Murphy in the rear, their eagle eyes fixed on each moving leaf and waving bough. They marched forward slowly and with the utmost caution. Five weary miles had they thus traveled the dangerous route and were about to descend a hill at whose base the army laid. Less than two miles intervened between them and the camp, and the party began to breathe freely, when they were surprised by five hundred Indians under Brant, and five hundred Royalists under Butler. The enemy was secreted in a ravine. The party at once took to a small grove of trees when the fighting began. A moment was thus secured for reflection. Lieut. Boyd saw at once that the only chance of escape for his little party was the hazardous one of gathering all into a compact force and breaking through the enemy's lines. After a few encouraging words, he led forward his men for the attempt.

In the first onset, not one of Boyd's men fell while his fire told fearful upon the enemy. A second and third attempt to break the enemy's lines was made and seventeen of the Americans had fallen. The fire was so close before the brave party was destroyed, that the powder from the enemy's muskets was driven into their flesh. Though a majority lay dead, yet at the third outset of the Americans, the enemy's lines were broken through and Murphy tumbling a huge warrior in the dust, who obstructed his passage—even to the merriment of his dusky companions—led forth the little band. Thomas, justly supposing if anyone escaped with life it would be Murphy, determined to follow him. But not being so fast a runner he was soon taken and with him





CONESUS LAKE

Looking north from the spot of the massacre of Lieut. Boyd and his soldiers by Seneca Indians, Sept. 13, 1779

one of his men named Parker. Gen. Sullivan says that Lieut. Boyd was shot through the body at the beginning of the fight. If so, this accounts for his inability to make his escape with Murphy.

Thomas and Private Parker were hurried forward immediately after the affair, with the retiring enemy in the vicinity of Beardstown. On finding himself a prisoner, Thomas obtained an interview with Brant, who as well as himself was a Free Mason. After they had exchanged the magic sign of brotherhood, Brant assured him that he should not be injured. But soon afterwards, Brant was called off on some enterprise, the prisoners were left in charge of one of the Butlers (a half breed), who placing the prisoners on their knees before him, a warrior on each side firmly grasping each arm, a third at their backs with a raised tomahawk, began to interrogate them about the purpose of Gen. Sullivan, threatening them with savage tortures if true and ready answers were not given. Thomas believing the assurance of Brant ample for his safety, and too high-minded in any situation to betray his country, refused as did also Parker, to any question touching the immediate purpose of the army.

The savage Butler was true to his threats, and when the prisoners preemptorily refused to answer, he handed them over to Little Beard and his warriors, who were already full of vindictiveness. The prisoners were seized, stripped and bound to trees; they commenced a series of horrid cruelties, directed toward Thomas. When all was ready, Little Beard lifted his hatchet—stained with recent blood—and with steady aim sent it whistling through the air, and in an instant it quivered within a hair's thickness of Thomas's devoted head. The younger Indians were now permitted to follow the Chief's example, and from front, right and left, their bright tomahawks cleared the air and trembled about the inflinching person of the victim,; weary at the length of this work, a single blow severed Parker's head from his body and mercifully ended his misery. Poor Thomas however, was reserved for worse fate. An incision was made in his abdomen and a severed intestine was fastened to a tree. He was then scourged with prickly ash boughs and compelled to move around

until the pain became so intense that he could go no farther. Then his mouth was enlarged with a knife, his nails dug out, his tongue cut away, his ears severed from his head, his nose hewed off and thrust into his mouth, his eyes dug out and the flesh cut from his shoulders, and then sinking in death after these enormities, he was decapitated and his disfigured head raised by the frenzied savages upon a sharpened pole.

Just at night as the army was preparing to encamp here, Paul Sanborn afterwards for many years a resident of Conesus, N. Y., then a private soldier, on the extreme right of Gen. Clinton's brigade, was moving with his detachment and as it wheeled quickly around in the direction of the village, discovered the headless corpse of Thomas. The blood was yet oozing from it, so recently had the body been freed from its tormentors. Leaping over this, Sanborn lighted beside that of Parker's, as it lay in the long grass. At once making known his discoveries, the remains were placed under guard of Captain Michael Simpson's Rifle Company, and at evening the mutilated bodies and disfigured head of these heroic men were buried with military honors under a wild plum tree, which grew near the junction of two small streams formally named at the great meeting in Cuylerville in 1841, as Boyd Creek and Parker's Creek. In finding of these two men by their companions they were recognized by their heads of which Thomas's features were so familiar, and Parker was identified beyond doubt from a scar on his face and his broken front teeth. Among those that took part in his burial were Major Parr, who commanded the rifle battalion to which Thomas's Company belonged, and John Salmon late of Groveland, N. Y., who also was a member of the same company.

In the year of 1841 some gentlemen in Rochester, N. Y. and along the Genesee Valley, determined to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Lieut. Boyd, and his companions by removing their remains to Rochester, and re-interring them with appropriate solemnities in the new cemetery at Mt. Hope. The necessary preparations were made by disinterring the remains, depositing them in a capacious urn, and raising a large mound of earth over the grave of Thomas for a memorial. On the 20th of

August of that year, a large intercourse of people assembled at the village of Cuylerville, among whom was several Revolutionary patriots, and in particular Major Moses Van Campen and two other fellows, soldiers who were with Thomas and his unfortunate companions in Sullivan's Army. When the urn containing the remains was removed from the top of the mound under convey of military escort, which composed of several independent companies and a band of music from Rochester, to the grove of Colonel Cuyler's near the village of Cuylerville, where a pertinent and lucid historical and biographical address was pronounced by ———— Treat, Esq., after which the remains were escorted to Rochester by the militia, music, citizens, etc. in several canal boats.

The next day the remains were removed from the city of Rochester to Mt. Hope, escorted as before and attended by Gov. Seward, his military suite and an immense concourse of citizens. After an appropriate discourse by Gov. Seward and an appeal to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. E. Tucker, the remains were interred by the militia with the honor of war. Their last resting place is now marked by a fine monument erected by the citizens of the surrounding country, and here now lies all that is left of that brave soldier whose life possessed more than ordinary material for a romance.

Mary Boyd, the only sister of John, William and Thomas, was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland County, Pa., in 1763. Here she married for her first husband William Templeton in 1784 or 85. After his death, married James Strawbridge at the same place in 1800 and died here September 13, 1857. She is the person that my father visited in 1841 or 42. He found them living with her only daughter, Mrs. Margery Wilson in Northumberland County, Pa., both of them were aged, yet a sprightly couple of their advanced age. Her first husband we have but a little information of. James Strawbridge the second husband, was born in Ireland in 1771 and died here September 13, 1857. She was the mother of six children, five by her first husband and one by her second as follows:

First, William Templeton who was born at Washingtonville, February 28, 1786 and died young in 1793. Miss Sarah A. Allen

gave me a history of his death in 1884 as follows, which was quite remarkable: "My mother used to speak of her brother Billy's (as they would call him) death. She said that just before he died he looked up and a bright smile played over his face and pointing his finger heavenward, exclaimed: "Daddy did you see that," at this moment his aunt Hannah entered the room, looking into her face he said: "Aunt Hannah there will two go from your house." His aunt bursted into tears, turned about and went home. She had left her eldest boy crying because she would not let him go and see his uncle Billy as he called him, for he said he would never see him again. At this moment she commenced to dress him to go, when he was taken violently sick, and before the setting of the sun on the second day, he and his younger brother were dead. William only went to school three weeks before he was able to take the bible and read a whole chapter to his mother. One day his teacher called his uncle in and told him that she did not think he would live long, for said she, "Things seem to come to him so quick, which was a bad omen, but did not wish for him to tell William's mother."

Second son named Robert Templeton, was born at the old homestead in Washingtonville, November —, 1788. As no further record is known of him, is supposed to have died young.

Third, Mary Templeton, the oldest daughter, was born at Washingtonville, Pa., April —. 1791. We have no further record in regard to her marriages, only her first husband's name was Robert Allen, by whom she had four children, and by the second husband James Strawbridge, the same number as follows: By the first husband was Mary Ann Allen, who was single in 1884 and at that time about sixty-six years of age. Second and third were William and Allen Allen, who died young, and fourth was Robert Templeton Allen, who was born in Washingtonville, Pa., when young went west and bought a farm and then came back and took his mother and her family back with him and settled near Monmouth, Ill. Here he married Eliza Allen (no relation) but of same name. By this union they had two children, Mary Jane and Christina, the latter died in infancy. Soon after this the mother was stricken with apoplexy; her death was very sudden.

For at this time her sister Mary Ann, came home from church, went to her room, and found her past speaking. The father lived until Mary Jane became ten years of age, when he died with consumption, leaving to the care of his sister Mary Jane, with whom in 1884, Mary A. made her home. His daughter married Newton Reice at Abingdon, Ill. in 1861, who was once Assistant Secretary of Illinois. Their children Eddie and Roy living in 1884, and Frank, Earnest and Allen dead.

Mary Templeton by her second husband James Strawbridge's children, were Margaret Strawbridge, who in 1884 was still single and lived at Abington, Ill. Henry Strawbridge, who died at the age of thirty-five years had remained single and was at the time of his death living on his niece's (Mary Jane) farm. Margaret Strawbridge married William Wagoner in 1884 and was supposed by my informant to be dead. Her children at this time were somewhere in the far west. William Boyd Strawbridge the youngest, died of heart disease at the age of twelve years.

Fourth, Agnes H. Templeton the second daughter of Mary Boyd Templeton was born near Washingtonville, Pa., September 18, 1793. She married Hugh Allen at the same place June 16, 1813. He was born at Jerseytown, Pa., April 16, 1787. He was a man of large stature and great strength. He breathed his last at Buckhorn, Pa., December 22, 1833. Their daughter Miss Sarah Allen in 1884 wrote me this: "My father bought a farm at a cross roads, three miles from Bloomsburg, Pa., and built upon the same a tavern. As no Post Office was near by, the mail was distributed at "our" house and was called the Buck-Horn Tavern. This place having taken its name from a Buck-horn being placed in the forks of a large oak tree, which stood in front of our house, and as the tree grew it enclosed the horn in the wood, from which it derived its name. I have now one of the prongs for boring eyelet holes in cloth. After his death, Agnes went west and died at South Bend, Ind., October 22, 1861. She was the mother of fourteen children as follows:

First, Mary Allen, born at Jerseytown, Pa., February 7, 1814; died at the same place April 3, 1814. Second, John Allen born at the same place January 13, 1815; died at South Bend,

Ind., March —, 1835. He was a young man who stood high in the midst of all that knew him and was the pride of his mother's household. His father was away from home a large portion of the time and upon him rested matters at home. His useful days were cut short by consumption. The day he died he took a pleasure walk over the farm and came in to his mother's house greatly exhausted. His mother helped him off with his coat and hung it across the back of a chair. This did not seem to suit him and he requested to hang it as she had after seeing him do it, which was to place a sleeve upon each post. She did so, turning about she saw him as if so very tired, and raised his drooping head to give him a drink of water, and he sank back into her arms dead. Third, Robert F. Allen, the second son of Agnes was born at Jerseytown, Pa., May 20, 1817; married Rachael Roberts at Muchlenburgh, Pa., about the year of 1855, and died at Shickshinny, Pa., October 16, 1872 or 73. He was the father of five children, Agnes E. Allen, no record; Sarah Alverda Allen now dead, no record; Mary Francis Allen, married Byron Sleepy, a conductor on the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna Railroad, and in 1884 resided at Burwick, Pa. They had one child named Robert Samuel Sleepy. Luella Allen died with quick consumption at the age of sixteen. James Leroy Allen, no record. Fourth, Nelson McAlister Allen, Agnes' third son, was born at Jerseytown, Pa., April 21, 1819. Supposed to have died at Salt Lake City. Nelson was by occupation a carpenter, leaving his home in Pennsylvania, he went to Springfield, Ill. and continued to work at his trade. At this place a company was formed to go to California. He equipped himself with a horse, saddle and bridle and with a gold watch joined the same and left in fine style. When he arrived at Fort Laramie, he wrote his mother that he had yet to go five hundred miles, and when he had reached Salt Lake City he would write her again. In this letter he said that he had been offered \$500 for his horse and he would not take it. This was the last his mother ever heard from him. Nine long months rolled away, and the promised letter came not. They then wrote to his friends in Illinois and sent Henry James Strawbridge to the place where he was last heard from. Here he was informed by friends,

that upon Nelson's arrival at Salt Lake City he went into a warm spring to bathe, and was taken sick and inside of three days breathed his last. It was also claimed that he had changed his route and had joined a company in taking horses to California. His friends have always cherished the thought and believed that he was murdered by mormons or his friends who accompanied him. Fifth, Mary Jane Allen, the second daughter of Agnes, was born near Washingtonville, Pa., January 12, 1821; married John Clark Robison near the same place, the date we have not. She died at Danville, Pa., September 1855. Soon after Mary's marriage, she and her husband went to reside upon his father's farm, which afterwards became their own. Here he died with consumption leaving one child about two years old. After his death, she went to live with her mother, and was taken with typhoid fever and died in the third sinking spell. She had complained about two weeks, but her child being sick with the same disease, and her motherly care for the little one, she had neglected herself. Her fate was sad, for the night she died, the physician came to see the child about eleven o'clock. He found her lying upon the same bed, and when he entered the room she looked up and exclaimed: "Doctor if you do not give me something to help me, you will come in and find me missing." He replied, "Mrs. Robison I think you are better." She replied, "I don't know." This evening a couple of the neighboring ladies came in to take care of the sick and let her mother go to bed to rest. She reluctantly left her charge and retired to her room. About half past three o'clock in the morning, they saw a change and called her. When she came to the bedside, she found Mary's eyes filled with great drops of sweat, and her pulse gone and past speaking. When the physician came and was informed that she was dying, he exclaimed, "My God, can it be possible?" The child was named after its mother, and was taken by its grandmother and aunt, Miss Sarah Allen for future care. She was taken west and when she became of age married Harry Wm. Russell, who in 1884 was a bookkeeper for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. She is a noted singer at her home and takes part in most of the home entertain-

ments. They had one child who was called Grace Agnes Russell.

Sixth, James Strawbridge Allen, the fourth son of Agnes Allen, was born near Washingtonville, Pa., January 24, 1823; married Catherine Case at Ross Township, Luzerne County, Pa., of which we have no date. At the age of twenty-five he went west with his mother's family where he followed the occupation of a carpenter, having learned the same of Samuel Butler of Jerseytown, Pa. He was employed for a time in the Singer Sewing Machine Company at South Bend, Ind., and in 1884 held the position of City Sexton of that city. In 1884 their family consisted of six children namely: Robert Nelson Allen, employed at the Singer Works at South Bend, Ind.; Alverda Jane, Kate Mary, James Lervy (now dead), William and Maud Allen. Their children all lived at South Bend, Ind. We have no more record of them.

Seventh, David Stevenson Allen, the fifth son of Agnes, was born near Washingtonville, Pa., January 4, 1825 and died at Carson City, Nev. in March, 1861. He was a man of large stature and great strength. In 1848 or 49 in company with friends of his native place, he set out upon a journey to Pike's Peak. Before reaching there, he changed his mind and went to Carson City to work in a silver mine. Carson City at this time had the prospect of becoming a large city. Here he bought several lots, and upon one of them commenced to build a saw mill, and then wrote home that when he got his mill in good running order, he would then be well off, and sell his property then and come home. After sending this message home, he started for California to purchase castings for the mill, and while on the way back ruptured a blood vessel and died within a half hour. His property fell into the hands of a lawyer, who soon left for parts unknown and his friends failed to receive a cent.

Eighth, William Boyd Allen, the sixth son of Agnes Allen, was born near Washingtonville, Pa., November 19, 1826, and died at Buckhorn, Pa., January 27, 1827.

Ninth, Hugh Alford Allen, the seventh son of Agnes (Templeton) Allen, was born near Washingtonville, November 19,

1828. He married Harriet Hulder Roberts near Shickshinny, Pa., of which we have no date. His occupation being that of a farmer, was a soldier in the War of 1861. His family consisted of Sarah Agnes Allen, who married Floyd Culvert Kline, a merchant who was killed, by whom she had two children, and for her second husband Nathan Hartman, and in 1884 was living near Shickshinny, Pa. The other children were Elisha Robert, James Clarence, Jennie Adalade, Charles Barclay and Melville Allen.

Tenth and Eleventh were two twin sons of Agnes, who died in infancy.

Twelfth, Sarah Ann Allen, the third daughter, was born at Buckhorn Tavern, three miles from Bloomsburg, Pa., February 8, 1831. In 1884 I had an extensive correspondence with Miss Allen in regard to the history of her branch of the Boyd Family, and most of the information I have given, was from her valuable resources. At that time she was a tailoress by occupation. Her health at this time was poor, caused from over work. She then made her home with her brother James, and niece Mrs. Russell at South Bend, Ind. Her letters to me in regard to her ancestry on her father's side was very interesting to me as it connected my own on my mother's side back to hers.

Thirteenth, Clarissa Ellen Allen, the fourth daughter of Agnes, was born at Buckhorn Tavern, Pa., November 27, 1833; died at the same place October 17, 1835.

Fourteenth, John Paris Hudson Allen, the youngest son of Agnes (Templeton) Allen, was born at Buckhorn Tavern, three miles from Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., September 20, 1835. When he grew up he became a very large fleshy man, and in 1884 resided at Shickshinny, Pa., where he there carried the mail between the Post Office and depot, and also painted at odd spells. When the War of 1861 broke out, he enlisted in the army but was unable to carry arms as he had two fingers amputated when a small boy, by having the cords cut with a scythe. He at first went as a drummer, but not liking the position took up arms and was in McClellan's seven days' fight at Bull Run, where he was taken prisoner, and his friends mourned for him as if lost. After a while he was exchanged and sent to Davis Island near

New York, more like a dead man than a living being, with clothes scarcely enough to hide his nakedness. As soon as he was able, he went back into the army again, but his health being so impaired for active service, he was placed in the hospital to care for the sick and wounded, where he remained until the war closed.

Fifth, Sarah Templeton, the youngest daughter of Mary Boyd Templeton by her first husband, was born near Washingtonville, Pa., May 5, 1797. She married here Jessie Funston, July 6, 1815, and breathed her last at South Bend, Ind., June 9, 1864. She and her husband resided in Pennsylvania until the year of 1839, when they moved to South Bend, Ind. and bought a farm upon which they resided at the time of their death. Her husband was also born in Pennsylvania, January 13, 1787, and died April 18, 1868 by taking a severe cold and settling on his lungs in the form of pneumonia, while hers was that of consumption. Their family consisted of twelve children namely:

First, Mary Ann Funston, the oldest daughter of Sarah Templeton, was born in Pennsylvania (of which we have no date). She married James Harris at South Bend, Ind., February 10, 1840 and died at the same place November 30, 1863. Her husband at the time of their marriage was a widower with two children. After their marriage he took her to his home near her father's on what was called the "Harris Prairie." They soon sold their Prairie farm and moved within three miles of South Bend. Here after a few years, she was stricken down with typhoid fever and died. Her death was a severe shock to her husband, and within three weeks afterwards he was taken down with the same disease, and followed her to a Heavenly home. This disease passed through the whole family. Yet all recovered, except one, whose name was Aggie. Mary Ann was the mother of twelve children thus: Erastus A., the oldest son who married Maggie Staly, a daughter of the proprietor of "Staly Woolen Mills" of South Bend, Ind. From here they moved to Three Oaks, Iowa, where she has since died, leaving two children, whose names are unknown to us. The next son Edwin Irwin Harris, he went into the army and died there with camp colic. The oldest daughter of Mary Ann, whose name was Hannah Catherine, married a

young lawyer by the name of Cooper and lives at Three Oaks, Iowa. Mary Emma Harris was married in Iowa and went further west. They had one son three years of age, who was drowned. William James Harris, the third son of Mary Ann in 1884 lived in one of the Western States. Henrietta Harris, the third daughter, married Samuel Lontz at South Bend, Ind. Soon after her marriage she was taken with smallpox, and died leaving a son, who was brought up by her parents until he was six years old, when he was stricken with a paralytic stroke, becoming an idiot and a nursing charge until he became eleven years of age when he died. Agnes died young as we have stated above, with typhoid fever. Albert Madison Harris, the fourth son, married Eva Lontz and have one child, Alfred Addison (whom he married, we can not say). Alice Harris died in 1862 at the age of five years. Martin Harris, the youngest son in 1884 was somewhere in the far west, and Sarah Jessie Harris, the youngest daughter was still at home.

Second, John Funston, the oldest son of Sarah Templeton, was born in Pennsylvania (no date). He married Louisa Lowery at Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, Ind., March 3, 1859. While in his younger days, John went to California where he resided for several years, and then returned to South Bend. Soon after his marriage, he moved his family to Oskaloosa, Iowa. In 1884 had one child which died in infancy.

Third, Louisa Funston, the second daughter of Sarah Templeton, was born in Pennsylvania. In 1884 she was still single and was living at South Bend, Ind.

Fourth, Margaret Funston, the third daughter of Jessie and Sarah Templeton, was born at Washingtonville, Northumberland County, Pa. in 1824; married David Youngs at South Bend, Ind., April 13, 1854. They after their marriage went to Leighton, Iowa, where her husband was a prosperous merchant. By this union they had two children, Minnie and Kittie. The former was born at Casopolis, Mich. and was married to Charles L. Koller, whose birthplace was at Shoemakerville, Pa. His occupation is that of a wholesale grocer at Altoona, Pa. Their family consisted of three children namely: First, Daisy May Koller, who

was born at Leighton, Iowa. She married Clarence S. McIntyre at Altoona, Pa., June 30, 1904, who was born at Altoona, Pa., August 22, 1879. Daisy at the age of eight or ten years, moved with her parents to Oklahoma City, Okla., and in the year of 1896 to Altoona, Pa. They have one daughter, whose name is Fern Margaret, who was born at Altoona, December 12, 1905, and two sons, whose names are D. Earnest, born at Leighton, Iowa, and Charles Lester, born at Arkansas City. Both are now single and live at Altoona, Pa. Kitty, the second daughter of Jessie and Sarah Funston, was born at Casopolis, Mich. She married for her first husband D. A. Gray at Leighton, Iowa, and for her second husband Wm. Krapp at Casopolis, Mich. Her first husband was a telegraph operator. She is the mother of four children. First, Wilber, who married Edna Funk at Elkhart. Second, Frederick, who married (I am unable to say). Third, Maud, and fourth, Agnes, single and lives at Elkhart, Ind.

Fifth, Sarah Elizabeth Funston, the fourth daughter of Sarah Templeton Funston, was also born in Pennsylvania, and married George Wilkie at South Bend, Ind., January 15, 1846, and died here June 2, 1873. Soon after her marriage, they went west, where he soon died, leaving her with four small children. Soon after his death, she returned to her father's home at South Bend. When the children became large enough, she took them and went house-keeping at that place. Their names were Eugene Ethan Allen Wilkie, Theodore Augustus Franklin. In 1884 was in Kansas editing a paper. George Norman Eddie and Samuel Jessie Boyd Wilkie, in the far west as a farmer.

Sixth, Agnes Hathorn Funston, the fifth daughter of Sarah (Templeton) Funston, was born in Pennsylvania (of which we have no date). In 1884 she was still single and lived with her youngest sister at Edwardsburgh, Mich. The records we received at that time of her mother's family were furnished by her.

Seventh, Robert Templeton Funston, the second son of Sarah (Templeton) Funston, was also born in Pennsylvania. He married Melissa M. Hoover at Leighton, Iowa, February 25, 1872, and died at the same place November 2, 1875. In his early days he went to California with his brother John, from here to

South Bend, Ind. and then to Iowa, where soon after his marriage he bought a farm near Oskaloosa and settle down for life, and in a short time afterwards bought forty acres more. The evening after his last purchase, he spent in the midst of his family, telling them his future intentions. After he had finished telling them his future course, he said, "I must go to bed as I must be up early in the morning." He then retired and laid down on his bed, placed his arms across him and in less than five minutes he had gone to his Maker. In 1884 his wife still lived on the old farm. They had no children.

Eighth, Lucretia Murny Funston, the sixth daughter of Sarah (Templeton) Funston, was also a native of Pennsylvania (whose birth we have no record of). She married James Boddy at South Bend, Ind., August 5, 1868. In 1884 she and her husband were living in Kansas, where they took up their residence soon after their marriage. Her husband was a blacksmith and wagon-maker. They had two children, whose names we have not.

Ninth, Jessie Franklin Funston, the third son of Sarah (Templeton) Funston, was born in Pennsylvania and married Sarah Schaefer at South Bend, Ind., March 26, 1866. They also after their marriage went west and settled in Iowa. In 1884 they had two children, whose names were Harry and Gertrude.

Tenth, James Nelson Funston, the fourth son of Sarah (Templeton) Funston, was born in Pennsylvania and died in infancy.

Eleventh, Almira Jane Funston, the seventh daughter of Sarah (Templeton) Funston, was born at the old homestead in Pennsylvania. She married for her first husband Perry W. Erwin at South Bend, Ind., February 12, 1861, and for her second husband Thomas P. Wooderson at Niles, Mich., October 10, 1862. Her life was filled with many misfortunes of which we do not feel at liberty to mention. But by this union they had four children. Three of them were taken from them by death. Two by a natural death, while the third, a bright little boy was kicked by a horse, that was grazing on the "Commons" where he was at play, and he lived but a short time. The fourth was a daughter named Bertha, who in 1884 lived with her mother. Her first husband died in Ohio.

Twelfth, Emily Amanda Furgarson, the youngest daughter of Sarah Templeton Funston, was born at South Bend, Ind. She married here A. Hamilton Cart, April 7, 1870. After their marriage they moved to Michigan and settled down on a farm near Edwardsburgh, and in 1884 had two children, whose names were Frank and Earnest Cart.

Margery Scott Strawbridge, the only daughter of Mary Boyd by her second husband James Strawbridge, was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland County, Pa., May 15, 1802. She married Samuel Boyd Wilson at the same place April 1, 1828, died at Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., August 26, 1877. Her husband was a farmer and also was born near Washingtonville, Pa., August 3, 1807 and died at Bloomsburg, December 20, 1843. Her family consisted of six children, all born near Washingtonville, Pa. as follows: First, Mary Ellen Wilson, the oldest daughter, was born April 15, 1829; she married Charles Henry Garrison at Milton, Pa., July 6, 1843. Her husband was born in Pennsylvania, June 29, 1823. In 1884 they resided at Troy, N. Y., where he had retired from the grocery business. They had no children. Second, the second daughter of Margery was born August 26, 1831 and died at the same place May 21, 1851. Third, Strawbridge Aiken Wilson, the oldest son of Margery, was born October 3, 1833. He married Caroline Pursel at Bloomsburg, Pa., September 20, 1855. In 1884 he and his wife still resided at the place of his marriage, he being in the confectionery business. She was born September 15, 1833. They had one child, George Norman Wilson, born at Bloomsburg, December 5, 1856. He married Hannah May Wagner at Muncy, Pa., September 22, 1881, where he was a clerk. Fourth, Nathaniel Boyd Wilson, the second son of Margery, was born September 4, 1836; married Sarah Bissell at Williamsport, Pa., September 22, 1858, and in 1884 was in the carriage business at Williamsport, Pa. His wife was born October 28, 1835. Their family consisted of five children as follows, all born in Williamsport, Pa. David R., born July 9, 1861; Bessie, born September 5, 1863 and died at the same place December 7, 1865; Charles D., born January 1, 1865; James R., born September 7, 1869, and Samuel B.,

born November 25, 1872. Fifth, Eliza Jane Wilson, the third daughter of Margery (S) Wilson, was born September 7, 1838; married Levit David Garrison at Cortland, N. Y., May 7, 1863. Eliza's husband in 1884 was a groceryman at Cortland, and was born June 12, 1837. Their family consisted of three children as follows: Charles Henry, born July 27, 1872; George, born October 13, 1873, and an infant now dead, born September 6, 1878. All born at Cortland, N. Y. Sixth, Margaret Ann Wilson, the youngest daughter of Margery (Templeton) Wilson, was born June 27, 1841; married at Bloomsburg, Pa., Charles Gillespie Barkley, June 2, 1864. Their family in 1884 consisted of three children, all born at Bloomsburg, Pa., as follows: Mary Garrison Barkley, born September 23, 1865; Josephine Redfield, born May 30, 1868, and Jennie Wilson Barkley, born June 1, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Barkley in 1884 took a deep interest in furnishing me records of their families for my first edition of the Boyd History of that date, and at that time her husband was a prominent lawyer at Bloomsburg, Pa.



MARY V. (PLACE) BOYD  
WILLIAM J. BOYD

MARY ELLIOTT BOYD

## CHAPTER VIII

### THE BOYDS OF ARGHADOWEY, COUNTY DERRY, IRELAND

The great grandfather of this family was John Boyd of "The Callius," Derry County, Ireland, who had a son named William, and he a son Thomas, that came to America to whom our history back into the old country from the latter is very limited.

Thomas was born at The Callius in the County of Derry in that romantic country in 1817. Here he was united in marriage October 10, 1850 to Miss Mary Elliott, who was born at Lisnabriar, Castlederry, County Tyrone, March 27, 1826. On January 1, 1852 they bid farewell to their friends there and set out for America; landing at New York March 10th of that year. Upon their arrival here, they found that the cholera had broken out in the city, and he volunteered as a nurse in the cholera hospital for a time. After remaining in New York until 1862, he enlisted in Company E., 5th New York Heavy Artillery and served through the war until his regiment was mustered out in May of 1865. He breathed his last here January 2, 1870, and she died here also December 14, 1886. Their family consisted of four children namely:

First, Charles Mathews Boyd, was born at Castlederry, Ireland, September 13, 1851. While his parents were on their journey over the ocean, he was taken sick and died and buried at sea in March of 1852.

Second child of Thomas and Mary (Elliott) Boyd was named Annie Boyd. She was born in New York, February 11, 1853,  
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and died at the same place June 26, 1902. She married for her husband J. R. Allen at New York ———, who was born at County Cork, Ireland, September 15, 1843, and died at New York March 17, 1912. Their children are Mrs. Louis Bunges (Mary Elliott), Annie E., Robert H., Mrs. Robert Meagher (Mabel D.), Margaret G., Lilly A. and Fanny Boyd, all living; William J., Martha Francis and Thomas deceased.

Third, William J. Boyd, the second son of Thomas and Mary Elliott Boyd, was born in the third ward of New York City, September 12, 1854; married for his first wife Fanny Swanton, the eldest daughter of Robert and Mary Swanton at Caledonia, N. Y., September 13, 1882, who died in New York City, October 19, 1904, leaving no children. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Virginia Place, the youngest daughter of Robert M. and Jennie B. Place of Caledonia, N. Y., who was born at the latter place June 26, 1872. Their marriage took place here, November 16, 1905.

William J. Boyd is now the only member of his father's family living. In 1859 he commenced going to school in the old St. Paul Chapel day school in Trinity Parish, New York City, and remained a member of the Parish until his removal to Caledonia, N. Y. in 1909, thus having spent fifty years in the Trinity Parish and included within that time twenty years verger in the old Trinity Church. In June of 1869 he entered the employ of McDowell & Dickinson, dealers in fancy groceries, and remained in their employ for nearly nineteen years. After leaving them he entered the employ of Reiss & Brady, October 5, 1888, now known as the Cresca Company, Importers and Packers of fancy groceries and delicacies of New York City. Now he is a member of the firm of C. & E. Place & Boyd of Caledonia, N. Y. He is still in the employ of the Cresca Company, looking after their interest in Pittsburgh, Pa.; also a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church of Caledonia, N. Y., where he is a licensed Lay Reader and frequently officiates there, assisting the Rector and holding service in his absence. He is a life member of the Masonic fraternity; a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 288, F. & A. M., and a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews.

I had the pleasure of meeting him and his family at Caledonia in the spring of 1912, as a mere stranger to me. I found them to be very kind and also an entertaining couple to meet; also Mr. Boyd has taken a deep interest in our work. His family consists of one daughter named Mary Elliott Boyd, who was born at Caledonia, January 27, 1910—a bright and active little child.

Fourth, Joseph Elliott, the youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Elliott) Boyd, was born at New York City, March 18, 1857, and died at the same place June 12, 1866.



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